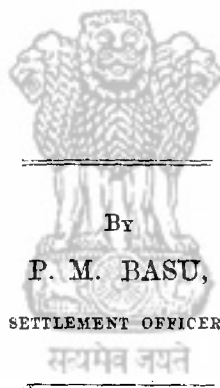


SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DAKHIN SHAHBAZPUR ESTATES

IN THE
DISTRICT OF BACKERGUNGE.

1889—1895.



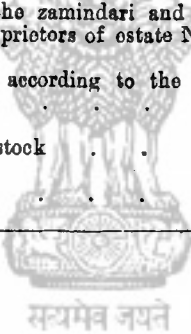
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Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates, bearing Nos. 1763 and 1764 on the revenue roll of Backergunge.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT AND ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE island of Dakhin Shahbazpur is an old alluvial formation in the lower delta of the Ganges and the Meghna, that is to say, in that part of the delta where the beds of the water-courses are below the level of the sea at high tide. It is in consequence subject to tidal influences; and although during the height of the rains the water does not turn in the principal channels, but flows constantly towards the sea, it rises and falls as considerably as in the dry season. Generally speaking, the soil of the island is flat, but with a perceptible depression in the centre of its villages. The general slope is from east to west, but it is very slight.

2. The river Betuah, which runs from north to south through the centre of the island, was formerly the western boundary of pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur. The river has now dried up, and the land formed on its old bed has been resumed by Government as surplus accretion. There have also been many new formations on the south and on the north of the pargana. They have all been resumed by Government; so that pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur is now bounded on the north, south, and west by these resumed Government estates, and on the east by the river Meghna, in which are some chars which are re-formations on the sites of the diluviated areas. The pargana lies between $22^{\circ} 20' 40''$ and $22^{\circ} 42' 55''$ north latitude and $90^{\circ} 42' 20''$ and $91^{\circ} 4' 40''$ east longitude.

3. In the main land each village or cluster of villages has, as is the case with all alluvial formations, its central basin or reservoir of swamps towards which the surface slopes in all sides from the exterior edges which are well raised and covered with produce and population. The drainage of these swamps is effectually performed by the numerous khals or small channels which originate in the depths of the central reservoirs and pierce through the high edges.

4. The greater part of the main land is richly cultivated and has the appearance of a continuous garden of cocoanut and betel-nut trees, which, tossing their heads in sprightly dance, add infinitely to the beauty of the scene. The soil consists of fine silt or sandy mud, very easily acted on, and yielding readily to the rapid currents produced by the sudden rising and falling of the rivers. The chars in the river Meghna, with the exception of one, are all uncultivated and untenanted.

5. The pargana comprises two estates bearing Nos. 1763 and 1764 on the revenue roll of Backergunge. The former consists of 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. and the latter 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share.

6. The prevailing winds in Dakhin Shahbazpur are the south-west and the north-west. The former lasts for about eight months in the year, and is generally cool and refreshing. As the place is close to the sea the climate is never too cold. The general complaint against it is of its dampness, which depresses vitality.

7. The rains generally set in about the middle of June and continue up to October. The pargana is often inundated by the salt water during the rains. This spoils the tanks and gives rise to various diseases. Cholera generally breaks out in the beginning of November, and again in April and May. Dysentery and rheumatism are common, and fever prevails throughout the year. Daulatkhān, the chief town of Dakhin Shahbazpur, seems, however, to be generally healthy.

8. The only meteorological observations made are those of the rainfall. There is a rain-gauge at Daulatkhan. The following table shows the rainfall for the past four years:—

1	2	3	4	5
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1st January to 31st December ...	87·22	136·10	104·85	68·12

9. The island of Dakhin Shahbazpur is surrounded by large rivers, which are very dangerous during the rains; so it is little visited by strangers except in the cold weather. The river Meghna flows down the east side of Dakhin Shahbazpur and is continually cutting away its banks. It opens into an estuary at the head of the island. A branch of this river flows along the western side of the island, and is known in different parts of its course as the Ilsa, the Tetulia and the Daula.

10. There are two tides in the estuary, which are known by the names of the Chittagong and the Daula tides. The first passes up the channel between Sandwip and the main land, turns westward round the north of that island, and then flows to the south along the east side of Dakhin Shahbazpur. It meets the Daula tide about half way down the island, overpowers and drives it back. The Daula tide rushes up the east side of Dakhin Shahbazpur and the Hathia island, and is an hour or so in advance of the Chittagong tide. Its waters are comparatively fresh, so that inundations by it are much less dreaded by the peasantry than those of the Chittagong tide.

11. The most important phenomenon to be noticed in connection with the above tides is the strong bore at springtide which occurs at new and full moon. It rushes up the estuary in a large mass of water about 14 or 15 feet in height, and in its way up it sends in high flood to all the water-courses and creeks in the island. Its effect is very perceptibly felt to some distance in the interior. As a rule boatmen never venture out into the big river during the progress of the bore.

It is supposed that the shoals and bars in the estuary offer an obstruction to the tidal wave, which, acquiring a great force from the detention, forms itself into a stupendous volume of waters, and sweeps away everything on its way.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.

12. Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur is a very old formation. It is said to have derived its name from one Shahbaz Khan Kumbho, who was a General of the Emperor Akbar and was employed in the subjugation of Bengal, but according to Professor Blochman the name Shahbazpur is older than the date of Shahbaz Khan's expedition.

13. At the time of Todar Mal's land revenue settlement of 1532 this pargana belonged to Sarkar Bakla, and was for some time ruled by the Raja of Bakla. In the beginning of the sixteenth century it was taken possession of by Sebastian Gonzales, a Portuguese adventurer, who for a time established an extensive kingdom, consisting entirely of islands on the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

14. In 1615 Gonzales fought a disastrous battle with the King of Aracan, and the result was that the King took over the island. It was finally taken by the Muhammadans from the Aracanese in 1666, and was included in Sarkar Fatehabad. In the third settlement of Bengal by Nawab Jaffar Khan in ^{1123 B. S.} 1723 A. D., in the reign of Mahomed Shah, Dakhin Shahbazpur was included in Chakla Jahanginagar, that is, Dacca. Jaffar Khan's settlement was improved and confirmed by his successor, Suja Khan, in ^{1135 B. S.} 1723 A. D. He divided the suba or

province of Bengal into ihtimams or zamindaris; and the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur with the greater part of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge was included in the ihtimam of Jalalpur.

15. According to tradition the first zamindars of Dakhin Shahbazpur were Aman Ulla Sikdar, Bijoy Narayan Majumdar, of Bhulua, and four persons from Dacca. The villages of Amani and Bejoypur are called after the first two named individuals. The zamindari kacheries of some of the shareholders are still at Amani, which is only a couple of miles from Daulatkhan.

16. Aman Ulla and his party did not pay the revenue, so the pargana was made khas and included in the khalsa or exchequer lands; it was subsequently settled in $\frac{1165 \text{ B.S.}}{1768-69 \text{ A.D.}}$ with a fakir named Meah Abu Syed as "Mahal Khalsa Sarifa." The term is still retained in the zamindari record of Dakhin Shahbazpur. In the Grant's "Analysis of the Finances of Bengal" it is stated that pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur belonged in $\frac{1165 \text{ B.S.}}{1768-69 \text{ A.D.}}$ to one Bhusan Ulla, to whom the old pargana of Srirampur appears also to have belonged.

17. On the death of Abu Syed his heirs succeeded to the following shares:—

History of the present proprietors.	His wife, Sartaz Bibi	...	...	2 annas.
	His daughter's son, Khodabaksh	...	...	7 "
	His daughter's son, Mirza Jan	...	...	7 "

18. They managed the estate jointly under the joint name of "Taj Khoda Jan" up to the year $\frac{1186 \text{ B.S.}}{1779-80 \text{ A.D.}}$, and then fell out with one another and instituted proceedings for partition of the estate. In $\frac{1188}{1781-82}$ the entire estate was partitioned by the Collector of Dacca into 7-anna, 7-anna, and 2-anna shares.

Some of the lands which were left undivided in $\frac{1188}{1781-82}$ were again partitioned by Amin Darpa Narayan Ray in $\frac{1216}{1809-10}$. The papers relating to this subsequent batwara are not available.

19. One Khajah Michael, an Armenian merchant of Dacca, obtained a money decree against Mirza Jan and purchased his 7-anna share at an auction sale in $\frac{1187 \text{ B.S.}}{1780-81 \text{ A.D.}}$. The amount of the decree, however, was not realised in full by the sale of the aforesaid share, so in $\frac{1193 \text{ B.S.}}{1786-87 \text{ A.D.}}$ the remaining 9-annas which had since been inherited by Mirza Jan on the death of Sartaz Bibi and Khodabaksh were sold and were also bought by Khajah Michael; but on $\frac{1195}{1788-89}$ Mr. Douglas, Collector of Dacca, restored 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. to Mirza Jan. Thus Khajah Michael became owner of 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. consisting of the whole of 7-anna share and 5a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. out of the 9-anna share, and Mirza Jan remained in possession of 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share of the pargana. In the Permanent Settlement concluded in $\frac{1198 \text{ B.S.}}{1791-92 \text{ A.D.}}$ the former share was settled with Khajah Michael as a separate estate, which is now known as estate No. 1763, and the latter share was settled with Mirza Jan as a separate estate, which now bears No. 1764 on the Backergunge tauzi.

20. Khajah Michael was succeeded by his son, Khajah Kaprel Aratoon. On the death of the latter his estate was divided into three equal shares.

21. I.—One Khajah Avetic Ter Stephanuse came into possession of the one-third share. After several changes of hands this share was bought by Bibi Takai Saraf, who on her death was succeeded by her three grand-daughters. Mr. L. T. Lucas, of Barisal, married successively two of these grand-daughters, and obtained two-thirds of Takai Saraf's share. The other grand-daughter was married to Mr. William Harney, who obtained the remaining one-third share. In 1860 the whole of Takai Saraf's share, consisting of 4 annas odd gundas, was sold in execution of a civil court decree and was purchased by Messrs. Harney and Lucas jointly. In $\frac{1270 \text{ B.S.}}{1863-64 \text{ A.D.}}$ they sold one-half of their share to the Basakhs of Dacca. Thus the Basakhs are in possession of 2 annas 3 odd gundas and Messrs. Harney and Lucas are in possession of 2 annas 3 odd gundas share of the pargana.

22. II.—One-third of Khajah Kaprel Aratoon's share was inherited by Bibi Soosoong, who on her death left two daughters, viz., Bibi Catherina and Bibi Agina. The share of the former was inherited by her sons Catchick Wise Aratoon and Aratoon Aratoon. They sold three-fourths of their share to

Mr. J. P. Wise and the latter to Babu Gopi Krishna Sen. The remaining one-fourth is still in the possession of Messrs. Aratoons. Bibi Agina married Mr. G. M. Gasper; so her share passed into the Gasper family.

23. III.—The remaining one-third of Khajah Kaprel Aratoon's share was inherited by Bibi Morium. She married one Edmund Kent Hume and gave him one-half of her share. This share was subsequently purchased by Mr. G. M. Gasper. The other half of Bibi Morium's share was bequeathed to her brother's son, William Stephen. One-sixth of Mr. Stephen's share has been purchased by Messrs. Gaspers and one-sixth by Mr. Harney. The remaining four-sixths are still in the possession of the Stephen family.

24. On the death of Mirza Jan his estate was inherited in the following manner:—
Proprietors of estate No. 1764.

His son, Mirza Golamper <i>alias</i> Mirza Ahmad Jan	...	8 annas.
His daughter, Pari Khanam <i>alias</i> Setara Khanam	...	4 annas.
His daughter, Omrao Khanam	... ..	4 annas.

25. I.—Mirza Golamper's share was inherited by his heirs in the following shares:—

			A.	G.	K.	RT.
His son, Mahammed Mirza	4	13	1 1
His wife, Omda Khanam	1	0	0 0
His daughter, Azizun Nessa	2	6	2 2
				8	0	0 0

26. Omda Khanam relinquished her right in favour of Mahammed Mirza, and out of Azizun Nessa's share her daughter Noaban Nessa obtained 1a. 3g. 1k. 1kt., her husband, Syed Mahammed, 11g. 2k. 2kt., and Mahammed Mirza 11g. 2k. 2kt. Syed Mahammed made a gift of his share to Mahammed Mirza. So out of Mirza Golamper's 8 annas, Mahammed Mirza became owner of 6a. 16g. 2k. 2kt. and Noaban Nessa 1a. 3g. 1k. 1kt. Both these shares have been purchased by Babus Ananda Chandra Ray and Gopi Krishna Sen.

27. II.—Out of 4 annas belonging to Omrao Khanam, her daughter's son, Ahammad Mirza, obtained $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna and her son, Abdul Karim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Both these shares have been recently purchased by Babus Ananda Chandra Ray and Gopi Krishna Sen.

28. III.—Pari Khanam's 4-anna share was inherited by her daughter, Bakshija Khanam, and after her death by Syed Asad Uddin Haidar, Syed Abdul Aziz, Syed Mahammad *alias* Majla Syed, and Syed Mahammad *alias* Nanna Syed.

29. The numerous heirs and successors of these Syeds have all sold their rights and interests to Babus Ananda Chandra Ray and Gopi Krishna Sen.

30. Thus Babus Ananda Chandra Ray and Gopi Krishna Sen have now become owners of the entire estate No. 1764, the former owning 10 annas for self and 2 annas as executor to the estate of Gour Sundar Ray, and the latter is the owner of 4 annas.

31. The following diagrams will explain the extent of interest of each of the present proprietors in the two estates:—

ESTATE No. 1763.

KHAJAH MICHAEL.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
12	18	1	2	

Khajah Kaprel Aratoon.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
12	18	1	2	

Avetic Ter Stephanuse.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
4	6	0	1	2

Bibi Takai Saraf.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
4	6	0	1	2

Bibi Soosoong.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
4	6	0	1	2

Bibi Morium.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
4	6	0	1	2

Mr. Harney.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
1	1	2	0	1½
(a)				

Messrs. Lucas'.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
1	1	2	0	1½
(b)				

Basakhs.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½
(c)				

Bibi Catherina.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½

Bibi Agina.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½

Catchick Wise Aratoon,
Aratoon Aratoon.

G.	K.	KT.	D.
10	3	0	0½
(d)			

Gopi Krishna Sen.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
1	12	1	0	2
(e)				

Messrs. Gaspers.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½
(f)				

William Stephen.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½

Edmund Kent Hume.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
2	3	0	0	2½

Stephens.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
1	8	2	2	1½
(g)				

W. Harney.

G.	KT.	D.
7	2	0½
(a')		

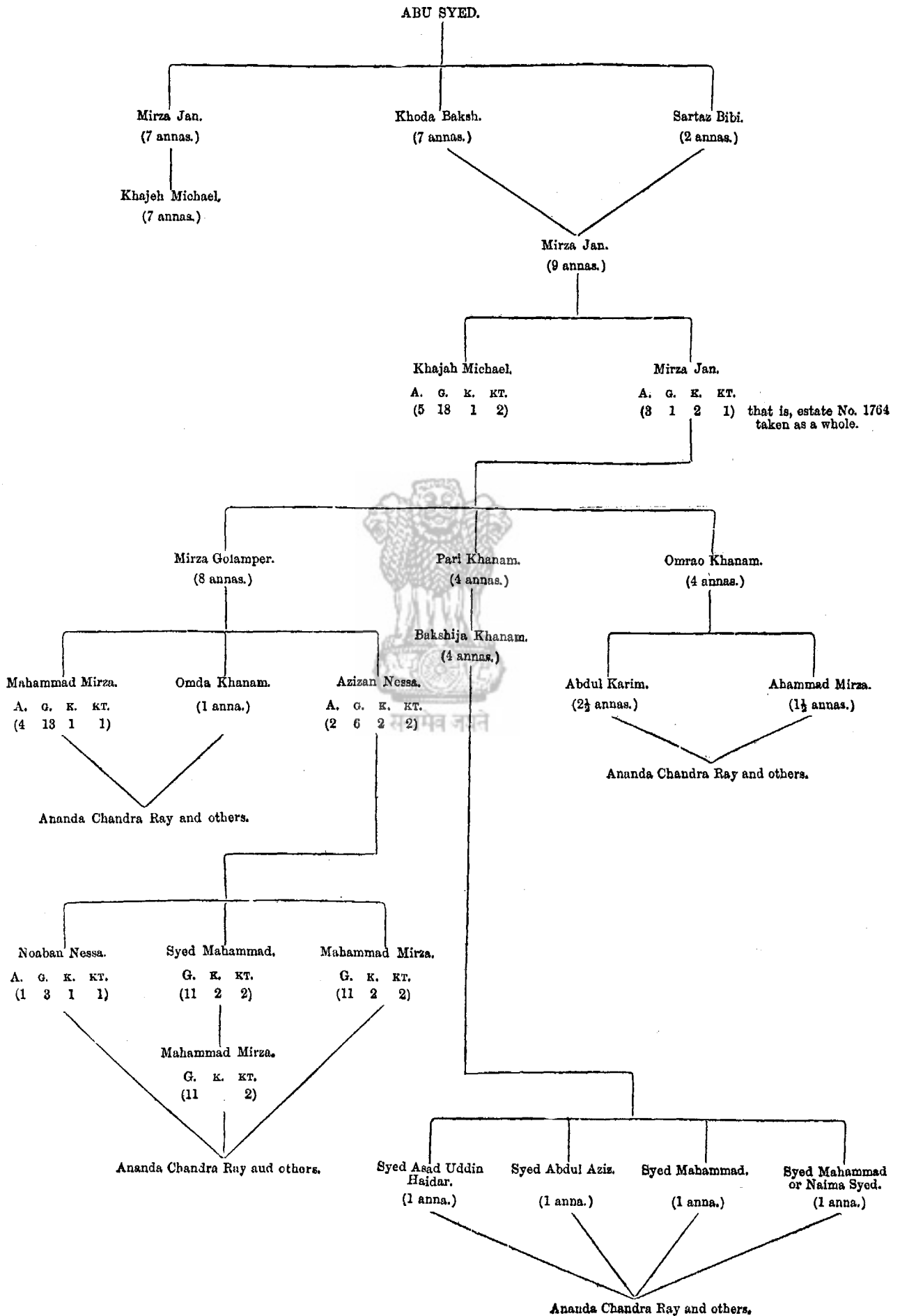
Messrs. Gaspers.

A.	K.	KT.	D.
7	0	2	0½
(f')			

Messrs. Gaspers.

A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
(	3	0	0	2½
(f')				

ESTATE No. 1764.



32. Thus there are now eight sets of proprietors—seven sets of proprietors own estate No. 1763, and one set of proprietors own estate No. 1764. The extent of interest of each set of proprietors is shown below:—

No.	Name of proprietor.	EXTENT OF INTEREST.		
		Seven-anna patti.	Nine-anna patti.	Ijmali patti.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Estate No. 1763.</i>		A. G. K. KT. D.	A. G. K. KT. D.	A. G. K. KT. D.
1	Messrs. Gaspers ...	5 6 2 2 0	3 10 0 2 0	4 6 0 1 2
	Ditto ...	0 8 3 1 2	0 5 3 1 0½	0 7 0 2 6½
		5 15 2 0 2	3 16 0 0 0½	4 13 1 0 2½
2	Mr. Harney ...	1 6 2 2 0	0 17 2 0 1½	1 1 2 0 1½
	Ditto ...	0 8 3 1 2	0 5 3 1 0½	0 7 0 2 0½
		1 15 2 0 2	1 3 1 1 2	1 8 2 2 1½
3	Messrs. Aratoons ...	0 13 1 1 0	0 8 3 0 0½	0 10 3 0 0½
4	Babu Gopi Krishna Sen ...	2 0 0 0 0	1 6 1 0 2½	1 12 1 0 2
5	Messrs. Stephens ...	1 15 2 0 2	1 3 1 1 2	1 8 2 2 1½
6	„ Lucas' ...	1 6 2 2 0	0 17 2 0 1½	1 1 2 0 1½
7	Basakhs ...	2 13 1 1 0	1 15 0 1 0	2 3 0 0 2½
		16 0 0 0 0	10 10 2 0 0	12 18 1 2 0
<i>Estate No. 1764.</i>				
8	Ananda Chandra Ray and others.	.....	5 9 2 0 0	3 1 2 1 0
		16 0 0 0 0	16 0 0 0 0	16 0 0 0 0

33. After the English conquest the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur was administered by the Revenue Court of Dacca, and with the creation of a Collectorate at Backergunge in 1817 it was transferred to this district, and remained so up to 1822, when it was transferred to the newly-established district of Noakhali. In 1869 Dakhin Shahbazpur was retransferred to Backergunge, partly because the Tetulia is a less formidable river than the Meghna, but chiefly because the civil and the criminal jurisdictions were thereby made conterminous; for the Munsif of Dakhin Shahbazpur had always been subordinate to the Judge of Backergunge. For many years the Munsif held his court on the main land in thana Mendigunge. It was only about the year 1856 that his court was transferred to Daulatkhan, where a subdivisional office was established as early as 1845. After the cyclone of 1876 both the subdivisional head-quarters and the Munsif's court were removed to Bhola—a place which is less exposed to inundation than Daulatkhan.

34. The Government revenue as fixed at the time of the permanent Settlement was Rs. 43,487 4 annas 15 gandas (sicca) for estate No. 1763 and Rs. 10,358 12 annas 15 gandas (sicca) for estate No. 1764. A deduction of Rs. 12,208 (sicca) was allowed as “khalari suspension,” that is, as compensation for land occupied by Government for the salt manufacture. In a statement of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May 1808, this deduction was divided as follows among the two estates:—

No.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Share.	Revenue.	Khalari suspension.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Khajah Aratoon ...	A. G. K. KT.	Rs. A. G.	Rs. A. G.
		12 18 1 2	43,487 4 15	9,858 10 10
2	Mirza Jan ...	9 1 2 1	10,358 12 15	2,349 5 10
	Total ...	16 0 0 0	53,846 1 10	12,208 0 0

35. When the manufacture of salt in Dakhin Shahbazpur was discontinued, it was proposed to re-add the "khalari suspension" to the revenue of the two estates, but the proposal was negatived at the instance of Mr. Ricketts, the then Commissioner of Chittagong, who pointed out that a good deal of the lands of the zamindari had been washed away by the Meghna, and that though there had been many re-formations these were for the most part resumed by Government either as island chars or as surplus accretions. Thus the present Government revenue was fixed at Rs. 33,628-~~14~~-5 sicca or Rs. 25,870-8-9 in current money for the estate No. 1763 and at Rs. 8,009-7-3 sicca or Rs. 8,543-6-8 in current money for estate No. 1764.

36. The following statement prepared from the Permanent Settlement papers of the pargana will show how the aforesaid revenue of Rs. 33,628 14 annas 15 gandas fixed for the estate No. 1763 was distributed among the several villages which were in existence in 1209 B.S.—

List of villages appertaining to Estate No. 1763, with their Government Revenue as shown in a Collectorate Statement prepared in 1209 B.S.

No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Share of the village appertaining to estate No. 1763.	Government revenue in sicca rupees.	Government revenue in current money.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I.—(Villages wholly or partly in existence.)</i>					
1	Kismat Bakshimanji ...	A. G. K. KT. 12 18 1 2	Rs. A. G. 2,828 9 10		
2	" Banchapur ...	11 14 0 0	326 2 18½		
3	" Betua (a) ...	11 18 0 0	2,300 8 13	...	(a) Is now divided into Betua, Hazari, and Bamanpur.
4	" Bhabanipur ...	15 18 2 0	760 4 3		
5	" Bejoypur ...	12 18 1 2	254 8 15		
6	" Chanchra ...	13 2 0 0	330 12 15		
7	" Char Khalifa ...	10 10 2 0	327 12 5		
8	" " Shubhi ...	13 6 2 0	42 1 5		
9	" " Munshi ...	10 10 2 0	259 15 11½		
10	" " Patá ...	12 18 1 2	13 2 15½		
11	" " Nyamat (b) ...	12 18 1 2	580 6 5	...	(b) Is a char in the Noakhali district. It has not been surveyed by us.
12	" " Didarulla ...	12 18 1 2	21 6 5		
13	" " Dhanpura (c) ...	12 18 1 2	8 5 18½	...	(c) Is a char in the river Meghna.
14	" " Padma ...	12 18 1 2	42 12 0		
15	" Dari Chandpur ...	12 18 1 2	1,913 3 10		
16	" Hazipur (d) ...	12 18 1 2	427 1 19½	...	(d) Is now divided into Hazipur and Mathi-bhanga.
17	" Jalia Nagar (e) ...	16 0 0 0	2 8 15	...	(e) Is now a part of Banchapur.
18	" Kalia ...	12 7 2 0	756 5 12½		
19	" Kanchanpur ...	13 18 1 2	1,054 2 10		
20	" Khosh Nadi ...	12 18 1 2	1,356 2 5		
21	" Kalikapur (f) ...	12 18 1 2	23 4 0	...	(f) There are now three Kalikapurs, viz., Kalikapur North, Kalikapur South, and Kalikapur Arazi.
22	" Medua ...	10 10 2 0	802 12 17½		
23	" Manikpur ...	13 6 2 0	3,118 11 2½		
24	" Malati (g) ...	12 18 1 2	36 11 1½	...	(g) Is now a part of Kanchanpur.
25	" Manaharpur (h) ...	12 12 2 0	480 15 0	...	(h) Is now included in Nyamatpur.
26	" Nyamatpur ...	13 7 0 0	5,485 11 5		
27	" Nischintapur ...	14 2 2 0	445 10 10		
28	" Narayanpur ...	13 5 2 0	428 3 5		
29	" Naldogi (i) ...	12 1 1 0	496 10 0	...	(i) It is divided into Naldogi and Naldogi Baikanthapur.
30	" Rajapur ...	13 16 1 0	961 1 14		
31	" Sonapur (j) ...	10 11 0 0	225 15 7½	...	(j) It is divided into Sonapur and Daulatpur.

No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Share of the village appertaining to estate No. 1753.	Government revenue in sicca rupees.	Government revenue in current money.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

I.—Villages whole or partly in existence—concluded.

32	Kismat Samashpur (k) ...	A. G. K. KT. 13 5 1 0	Rs. A. G. 183 13 2½	...	(k) Is now included in Nischintapur.
33	" Sarippur ...	11 10 0 0	118 10 0		
34	" Syedpur ...	14 12 1 0	471 4 10		
35	" Tanganitola ...	10 10 2 0	72 10 15		
	Total ...	.....	27,401 5 17½		
	Ferry and Fishery ...	.....	158 13 10		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	27,560 3 7½		

II.—(Villages entirely diluviated.)

36	Kismat Anwarpur ...	A. G. K. KT. 12 18 1 2	Rs. A. G. 151 0 0		
37	" Baraiya ...	10 10 2 0	30 12 16		
38	" Barakheri ...	11 17 0 0	386 4 8½		
39	" Char Algi ...	12 18 1 2	271 13 5		
40	" " Shushila ...	12 18 1 2	7 11 15½		
41	" " Secander alias Kamalpur. ...	12 18 1 2	6 15 5½		
42	" " Hassan Hossein. ...	12 18 1 2	8 2 15½		
43	" " Hati Raj ...	12 18 1 2	7 0 5		
44	" " Sachia ...	12 18 1 2	19 8 15		
45	" " Manikya Raj ...	12 18 1 2	41 6 12½		
46	" Chandpur ...	12 18 1 2	641 8 2½		
47	" Chhagaldi ...	12 18 1 2	45 14 17½		
48	" Dagi ...	12 18 1 2	3 7 5		
49	" Daudpur ...	12 4 2 0	627 14 15		
50	" Durgapur ...	16 0 0 0	44 5 2½		
51	" Gazir char ...	12 18 1 2	11 13 0		
52	" Hasnabad ...	10 10 2 0	101 4 18½		
53	" Kamal beel ...	13 5 2 0	99 13 12		
54	" Karimdarra ...	14 9 1 0	1,367 5 18		
55	" Kashipur ...	10 10 0 0	43 2 5½		
56	" Kalarfar ...	12 8 1 0	979 3 15		
57	" Kamalsaha ...	16 0 0 0	3 10 2½		
58	" Mehwarpur ...	12 18 1 2	19 5 16		
59	" Ramijpur ...	12 18 1 2	7 2 0		
60	" Sibpur ...	12 18 1 2	20 5 9		
61	" Satbaria ...	16 0 0 0	126 5 19½		
62	" Tataria ...	11 16 1 0	400 1 0		
63	" Tegachhia ...	12 1 1 0	499 9 0		
	Total ...	.....	5,878 6 12½		

III.—(Villages resumed by Government.)

64	Kismat Char Lakhmi ...	A. G. K. KT. 12 18 1 2	Rs. A. G. 10 10 3½		
65	" " in the south-west of Syedpur. ...	12 18 1 2	9 1 6½	...	Now known as Bara Lamsi Dhali, No. 5230.
66	" " in the south of Chanchra. ...	12 18 1 2	6 5 6½	...	Now known as Dhali Gournagar, Nos. 5236, 5246, 5271, and 5272.
67	" Jaynagar ...	12 18 1 2	90 10 5	...	Resumed as an accretion to a kharija taluk in mauza Degaldi pargana Uttar Shahbazpur.
68	" Goshair char alias char Bairagia. ...	12 18 1 2	10 13 14½	...	Resumed by Government as an island char.
69	" Krishnapura ...	12 18 1 2	20 9 0		
70	" Manpura ...	12 18 1 2	9 10 12½		
71	" Madhupura ...	12 18 1 2	8 2 6½	...	Resumed by Government as an island char.
72	" Madanpura ...	12 18 1 2	13 13 17½		
73	" Shambhupura ...	12 18 1 2	15 10 13½		
	Total ...	.....	195 7 6		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	33,628 14 5	35,870 8 9	

37. In the above list I have arranged the villages in three groups. Those that are wholly or partly in existence now are shown in the first group, those that have been entirely washed away have been shown in the second group, and those that have since been resumed by Government have been shown in the third group. The whole of the Government revenue has therefore fallen now upon the villages shown in the first group and the chars in the river Meghna.

38. Among the ten villages shown in the third group chars Bairagia and Madhupura have been resumed by Government as island chars, Jaynagar has been resumed as surplus accretion to a taluk in pargana Uttar Shahbazzpur, and the remainder have been resumed as surplus accretions to the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates, and the proprietors of these estates are allowed malikana allowance with respect to them.

39. A statement similar to one found in respect of estate No. 1763 was no doubt prepared in 1209 B.S. with respect to estate No. 1764, but that document is not forthcoming either in the Collectorate or in the office of the Board of Revenue.

SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS.

40. The survey and the preparation of a record of rights under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act of the Government orders and reason for survey. Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates were originally taken in hand on the application of the proprietors of estate No. 1763 on the ground of disputes which existed between the proprietors and the tenants regarding rents, areas of tenancies, and the status of the tenants. The proprietors of estate No. 1764, who were auction purchasers and had no papers of the estate in their possession, joined at a later stage of the operation.

41. Government notifications under section 101, sub-section 2 (a) of the Bengal Tenancy Act were issued on the 31st October 1889 and the 5th October 1891, respectively.

42. The pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur, comprising the estates Nos. 1763 and 1764, now consists of 37 villages on the main land of Dakhin Shahbazzpur and ten chars in the river Meghna. At the time of survey there were 38 villages, of which one, Chandpur, has since been washed away.

43. A professional survey party (No. 2) of the Survey of India Department under the orders of Colonel Steel arrived in the estate in December 1889 and finished the survey in June 1890. The chars were surveyed by a detachment of the same party in 1891-92. In the main land the party made the traverse survey of the entire area and surveyed cadastrally 36 out of these 38 villages found at the time of survey. In the case of the chars the party made only the boundary survey. The cadastral survey of the remaining two villages and one char was made by local agency. The statement given below will show the area actually surveyed:—

	SURVEYED BY TRAVERSE—			SURVEYED CADASTRALLY—		
	By profes- sional party.	By Settle- ment Officer.	Total.	By profes- sional party.	By Settle- ment Officer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Main land ...	Sq. miles. 124·80	Sq. miles. ...	Sq. miles. 124·80	Sq. miles. 124·51	Sq. miles. ...	Sq. miles. 124·80
Chars ...	21·78	...	21·78	...	·29 ·86	·86
Total ...	146·58	...	146·58	124·51	1·15	125·66

·79 square miles, or 506·14 acres of land surveyed both by traverse and cadastrally, have diluviated since the survey. The pargana, therefore, now comprises a total area of 145·79 square miles, or 93,297·86 acres only, viz., the main land comprising 124·01 square miles, or 79,364·63 acres, and the chars 21·78 square miles, or 13,933·23 acres.

44. The following is a detailed statement of the area, village by village, according to the present survey:—

No.	NAME.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
I.—VILLAGES IN THANA BHOLA.			
1	Bakshi Manji ...	853.79	
2	Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	23.43	
3	Bamanpur ...	516.50	
4	Banchapur ...	3,146.85	
5	Bejoypur ...	2,816.06	
6	Betua ...	2,213.27	
7	Bhavanipur ...	1,000.54	
8	Char Khalifa ...	958.29	
9	„ Munshi ...	1,431.18	
10	„ Pata ...	2,432.08	
11	„ Shubhi ...	1,225.64	
12	„ Didar Ulla ...	3,383.41	
13	Hazari ...	1,042.36	
14	Hazipur ...	4,333.61	
15	Kalia ...	1,556.20	
16	Kalikapur Arazi ...	51.25	
17	Manikpur ...	1,467.34	
18	Mathibhanga ...	226.10	
19	Medua ...	1,439.25	
20	Narayanpur ...	649.12	
21	Naldogi ...	3,058.03	
22	Nyamatpur ...	7,871.73	
23	Sarippur ...	1,048.18	
24	Saidpur ...	2,533.85	
25	Tanganitola ...	571.85	
26	Tabgi ...	40.68	
Total ...		45,890.59	
II.—VILLAGES IN THANA BARHAN UDDIN (OUTPOST “TAJUM UDDIN”).			
27	Chanchra ...	4,675.12	
28	Chandpur ...	9,107.79	
29	Daulatpur ...	97.24	
30	Kalikapur North ...	85.09	
31	Kalikapur South ...	338.30	
32	Kanchanpur ...	4,937.54	
33	Khoshnadi ...	8,491.41	
34	Lakhmipur ...	90.76	
35	Nischintapur ...	2,252.64	
36	Rajapur ...	1,180.91	
37	Sonapur ...	2,217.24	
Total ...		33,474.04	
III.—CHARS IN THE RIVER MEGHNA.			
38	Char Adhar Chandra ...	368.10	
39	„ Basar Uddin <i>alias</i> New Alexander ...	2,051.46	
40	„ Bhashan Tajum Uddin ...	5,243.08	
41	„ Dampier ...	2,344.14	
42	„ Dhanpura ...	234.07	
43	„ Falcon <i>alias</i> Manikpurur Svasthaler char. ...	555.61	
44	„ Gasper ...	604.28	
45	„ Pyari Mohan ...	818.71	
46	„ Savage ...	1,114.56	
47	„ Sasi Kumar ...	599.22	
Total ...		13,933.23	
Grand Total ...		93,297.86	

Besides these there is one char, Niymat. in the Noakhali district, which belongs to the Dakhin Shahbazpur estates. The area of this char is said to be 2,530.20 acres. It was not surveyed by us, but at the request of the manager its position has been marked on the one-inch illustrative map.

45. The chars are re-formations of parts of the land lost by diluvion. The total area of the pargana, exclusive of the chars, was, according to the revenue survey of 1864-65, 167 square miles, or 107,264 acres, and according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48, 172.49 square miles, or 110,391 acres.

46. It has been explained above that the pargana was divided in 1188 B.S. into 7-anna and 9-anna shares, and that some of the lands left undivided in 1188 B.S. were again partitioned in 1216 B.S., and the others were left ijmalī among the existing villages.

I.—The following villages appertain entirely to the 7-anna share:—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bhavanipur. | 2. Kalikapur Aīzi. |
|----------------|--------------------|

II.—The lands of the following villages are wholly in the 9-anna share:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Baikunthapur Nal-dogi. | 3. Char Khalifa. | 6. Medua. |
| 2. Bamanpur. | 4. Daulatpur. | 7. Tanganitola. |
| | 5. Mathibhanga. | |

III.—The lands of the following villages are ijmalī:—

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Char Munshi. | 4. Kalikapur North. | 7. Manikpur. |
| 2. „ Pata. | 5. „ South. | 8. Tabgi. |
| 3. „ Didar Ulla. | 6. Lakhmipur. | |

IV.—The following villages comprise some lands of the 7-anna and some of the 9-anna share:—

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bejoypur. | 7. Hazipur. | 13. Nyamatpur. |
| 2. Betua. | 8. Kalia. | 14. Rajapur. |
| 3. Banchapur. | 9. Koshnadi. | 15. Sonapur. |
| 4. Char Subhi. | 10. Narayanpur. | 16. Sarippur. |
| 5. Chandpur. | 11. Naldogi. | 17. Saidpur. |
| 6. Hazari. | 12. Nischintapur. | |

V.—The following village comprises some lands of the 7-anna and some of the ijmalī pattis:—

1. Kanchanpur.

VI.—The following villages comprise some lands of 7-anna, some of 9-anna and some of the ijmalī pattis:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Bakshimanji. | 2. Chanchra. |
|-----------------|--------------|

VII.—The chars which, with the exception of char Falcon, are uncultivated and untenanted are by an arrangement between the proprietors of the two estates treated as ijmalī.

47. The khanapuri was done by the professional party for 14 of the smallest villages comprising 17.58 square miles. The records of these villages were forwarded to the settlement office between November 1890 and May 1891. Of these 14 villages, one was entirely washed away; the records of the other villages were found incomplete and defective, as the extreme complications of the land tenures of this pargana were not properly understood by the party; so with the sanction of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, they were done nearly all over again.

48. For the remaining villages the professional party supplied us with the traverse area and the cadastral maps in pencil. The khanapuri, the extraction of areas, and the preparation of the maps and the records were done by local amins under my supervision. The records of these villages were got ready between September 1891 and March 1892.

49. The original maps when completed were sent over to the office of the Surveyor-General of India.

50. The total number of plots comprised in the area surveyed cadastrally is 174,476, the average size of a plot being .46 acre, but there are so many grades of intermediate interests between proprietors and the actual cultivators, and the nature of the interest of the various grades of tenants is

so extremely complicated, that it was found necessary to repeat the entries in the tenure-holders' khatians as well as in the raiyats' khatians. Thus the number of entries in the khatians far exceeded the number of plots in the khasra. The total number of entries is 489,736, or nearly three times the number of plots.

51. The main feature as well as the main difficulty of the preparation of the records of rights in Dakhin Shahbazpur has been the extreme intricacy of the tenures and the strange commingling of the rights of tenants. Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur, as has been explained above, is owned by eight sets of separate and independent proprietors. While the lands were still "ijmali" each set of proprietors created under separate and independent contracts numerous tenures, under-tenures and holdings with regard to their respective shares. This has given rise to a strange commingling and multiplicity of interests, which are peculiar to this pargana, the same tenant holding different kinds of interest under different sets of proprietors with respect to different shares of the same land. The shares covered by each contract formed, to all intents and purposes, a separate tenancy. The total number of such tenancies was found to be 85,000, and to meet the wishes of all concerned the same number of khatians were originally prepared. Under the instructions of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, conveyed in his letter No. 44T.A., dated 23rd March 1892, they have been amalgamated, and all lands held by the same tenant under similar rights have been shown in one khatian. The number of khatians has by this means been reduced to 30,125, and we have got on the same paper all contracts concerning the same land held by the same tenant; but as the rents varied under varying contracts, and separate rents had to be recorded and settled in respect of the shares covered by each such contract, there has not been as much saving of labour in this direction as the above figures might suggest. The holdings of the under-raiyats have been embodied and shown separately in the khatians of the raiyats to whom they are respectively subordinate.

Classification of tenants.

52. The tenants of the estates were classified as follows:—

1. Tenure-holders occupying the position of middleman	...	1,532
2. Tenure-holders who partly sublet and partly themselves cultivate their lands	...	3,636
3. Rent-free holders under proprietors	...	3
4. Rent-free holders under tenure-holders	...	480

Raiyats holding under proprietors.

5. Settled raiyats	...	58
6. Occupancy raiyats	...	73
7. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	1

Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.

8. Settled raiyats	...	19,323
9. Occupancy raiyats	...	1,458
10. Non-occupancy raiyats	...	766

Total ... 22,027

11. Under-raiyats ... 2,795

GRAND TOTAL ... 30,125

53. It will be seen from the appended detailed statements of the area held by each class of tenants that the average amount of cultivated lands held in khas possession by a cultivating tenure-holder is 11g. 3k. 3kt. (or 3.75 acres). The average quantity of cultivated area in the holding of a raiyat under the proprietors is 4g. 3k. 1kt. (or 1.53 acres) for settled raiyats and 1k. 0g. 2k. 0kt. 5til (or 6.51 acres) for occupancy raiyats. There is only one non-occupancy raiyat directly under the proprietors; he holds 2k. 14g. 3k. 1kt., or 17.40 acres of land. The average

Average size of holdings.

size of a rent-free holding under the proprietors is 10*g.* 2*k.* 1*kt.* 10*til.*, or 3·36 acres.

54. Of the tenants under the tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders the average cultivated area in a holding of a raiyat is 7*g.* 0*k.* 2*kt.* 0*til.*, or 2·27 acres, for settled raiyats, 5*g.* 3*k.* 1*kt.* 4*til.*, or 1·85 acres, for occupancy raiyats, and 5*g.* 2*k.* 1*kt.*, or 1·77 acres, for non-occupancy raiyats. The average size of a rent-free holding under the tenure-holders is 2*g.* 1*k.* 0*kt.* 5*til.*, or ·72 acres. The average amount of cultivated land in an under-raiyat's holding is 5*g.* 1*k.* 2*kt.* 15*til.*, or 1·72 acres.

55. Taking both cultivated and uncultivated lands together the average amount of land held in khas possession of the cultivating tenure-holders is 1*k.* 6*g.* 1*k.* 1*kt.*, or 8·36 acres. The average size of a raiyati holding directly under the proprietors is 5*g.* 2*k.*, or 1·75 acre, for settled raiyats, 1*k.* 1*g.*, or 6·67, acres for occupancy raiyats, and 2*k.* 14*g.* 3*k.* 1*kt.*, or 17·40, for non-occupancy raiyats. Of the tenants under the tenure-holders the average size is 8*g.* 1*k.* 1*kt.* 14*til.* (2·65 acres) for settled raiyats, 6*g.* 3*k.* 1*kt.* 0*til.* (2·16 acres) for occupancy raiyats, and 6*g.* 2*k.* 0*kt.* 4*til.* (2·07 acres) for non-occupancy raiyats. The average size of a rent-free holding under the proprietors is 14*g.* 3*k.* 0*kt.* 17*til.*, or 4·70 acres, and of that under the tenure-holders is 5*g.* 2*k.* 3*kt.* 16*til.* (or 1·82 acres). The average size of an under-raiyat's holding is 5*g.* 3*k.* 3*kt.* 15*til.* (or 1·90 acres).

56. Dakhin Shahbazpur is famous for the number of its tenures and under-tenures. This immense subinfeudation has sometimes been attributed to the litigious and intriguing character of the inhabitants, and no doubt this cause has not been without effect, but there are certainly other causes which account for this state of things.

57. Many tenures owe their origin to the desire of the zamindars to divest themselves of the trouble and responsibility of direct management of the whole or a part of their estates. As all the zamindars of the pargana are absentees and live a long way off from their estates, they found it advantageous to facilitate the management and collection of their rents by creating tenures in favour of persons who paid them fixed sums every year and made what they could out of the land. As the direct management of the soil fell into the hands of these intermediate tenure-holders they insisted upon and succeeded in obtaining permanent rights in their tenures.

58. The tenure-holder founded new villages and secured extension of cultivation by establishing tenants on the land, and increased the rentals by all means in his power, and when his income (increased by new and enhanced rents) sufficiently exceeded his dues to the zamindar he gave up his enterprise and partially made himself an annuitant by subletting the surplus lands in his tenure to a speculator, who again did the same thing in his turn and sublet a portion of his lands to a third. This explains the long chain of intermediate interests between the proprietors and the actual rent-paying cultivators in the pargana.

59. Many of the tenure-holders again were the servants of the estate, whom the proprietors wanted to reward for their services. These men took large tracts of waste land on very favourable terms, and being unable to bring the whole under cultivation let out waste portions or outlying blocks to sublessees for the purpose of effecting a more rapid extension of cultivation.

60. Another cause of subinfeudation is that tracts of lands are often let out to several persons who club together to clear them. Thus the lease of a howla is often in the name of ten or twelve persons. At first they cultivate the land together, but as cultivation advances the lands are marked off into aliquot parts in proportion to their respective shares, as one-tenth, one twelfth, &c. When the land thus obtained by a shareholder is more than he can himself cultivate he lets out a portion as an under-tenure to a third party.

61. It must not be supposed that because there is a great number of under-tenures there must be at least an equal number of distinct persons holding these separate rights. It often happens that one and the same person holds several classes of rights in the same piece of land. This is, to a certain extent, due to the fact that in many instances the shareholders of the zamindari acquired the additional status of tenure-holders with the object of obtaining

direct possession of the ijmal lands. Thus a person has a 2-anna share in the zamindari, and there is a taluk or howla the rent of which is payable to all the share-holders. If this taluk or howla is sold, and the aforesaid share-holder of the zamindari buy it, he acquires a new right and one which is valuable to him; for he becomes thereby the full owner of the taluk or the howla and pays 14 annas of his rents to his co-sharer and 2 annas of it to himself. Such a purchase, however, does not necessarily give him any touch with the land; for there may be osat howlas and nim howlas and a series of other under-tenures below the right purchased; so that if he wishes for direct possession he must go on purchasing all these rights in the land.

62. The multiplicity of tenures in the pargana is also due to another cause; and that cause is at work throughout the district of Backergunge. Tenures and under-tenures are often created at nominal or very low rents in favour of near relations by all classes of persons having interest in the land, with a view to provide against misfortunes or bad times, as they are called, that is to say, to enable them to retain their lien on the lands in the case of some of their interests being sold or otherwise alienated from them. Most of these are mere paper transactions, involving no actual transfer or devolution of rights, but the rights created by them are duly and carefully shown in the accounts, and attempts are made to get them recognised in the courts of law by instituting fictitious rent suits. Thus a father or a husband is sometimes known to sue his son or wife for arrears of rent on account of a so-called sub-tenure. In fact, the extreme tenacity with which the landholders of this district, and especially of this pargana, cling to their lands may be very aptly compared to the iron grasp with which the Athenian soldiers clung to their ships at the battle of Salamis. "They hung on by their hands, and when they lost them they did so with their teeth, and it is death which finally threw them out of their hold." In the event of a tenure being sold up and purchased by an outsider, the "Mazul" (that is the quondam tenure-holder) will never, if he can help it, surrender his hold on the land. He at first tries to impeach the sale by showing that he did not get any notice of it, and that the estate was sold below its value, that the decree was fraudulent, or that the property did not belong to him. Failing in all these, he sets up one by one the subordinate rights in the names of the various members of his family. It is contests of this kind which lead to so much fighting among the tenants of Dakhin Shahbazpur in and out of courts, and which made the preparation of a record of rights so difficult.

Grades of interest.

63. The following is a gradation list of the tenures and under-tenures found in the pargana

Dakhin Shahbazpur :—

I.—Taluk.	X.—Howla or jimba.
II.—Nim taluk.	XI.—Osat howla.
III.—Osat taluk.	XII.—Nim howla.
IV.—Dar patni osat taluk.	XIII.—Osat nim howla.
V.—Nim osat taluk.	XIV.—Dar osat nim howla.
VI.—Dar nim osat taluk.	XV.—Raiyat or jotedar.
VII.—Miras ijara.	XVI.—Kole raiyat, nim raiyat, jer raiyat, &c.
VIII.—Etmam.	XVII.—Osat nim raiyat.
IX.—Mudafat.	XVIII.—Dar osat nim raiyat.

64. It must not be supposed that all these intermediate interests are ever actually found above the actual cultivator of a single plot of land, but so many different kinds of interests are known to exist in Dakhin Shahbazpur, and they might be so interposed. If they all existed in respect of the same land their proper places would be as shown in the above list. Most of these interests are found together in taluk Syed Aman Ulla described in the village notes of mauza Banchapur (Appendix I).

65. Taluk, as ordinarily used, is a vague term, but always implying a subordinate tenure. "These tenures are due partly to the desire of improving the estates by handing them over to the more energetic management which a lessee would give, and partly to the effect of prosperity and the desire to be saved trouble. In either

case a time came when the landlords began to create permanent subordinate tenures. By this means they escaped not only the labour and risks attendant upon direct management, but were successful in bringing large tracts of waste land under cultivation."

66. Many zamindars who had no taste for direct management, or had more land than they could manage, sublet considerable portions of their estates in perpetuity, in consideration of a bonus paid down and a fixed annual rent reserved.

67. Those taluks which were separated from the zamindaris at the time of the Permanent Settlement are known as "kharija taluks." The holders of the other taluks pay their rent through the zamindars. They are locally called "shikmi taluks" from *shikm*, the belly.

68. A taluk is always a tenure of the first degree and is considered as permanent. It is transferable and heritable, and the talukdar can grant permanent leases without question. A taluk is considered to be a valuable property, and its possession carries with it something of a proprietary title.

69. Many of the important taluks comprising sometimes an entire village or villages, and sometimes shares of land in one or more villages, are now owned by the proprietors. A brief history of each taluk, whether held by the proprietors or by other individuals, has been given in Appendix I.

70. Nim taluk, osat taluk, dar patni osat taluk, nim osat taluk and dar nim osat taluks are interests subordinate to the taluk right. When all these interests exist in the same village their proper places are as shown in the above list, but sometimes an osat taluk is found just below the taluk, and where no dar patni osat taluk exists a nim osat taluk comes directly below the osat taluk. In some cases a zamindar grants an osat taluk directly under the zamindari and reserves to himself the right of creating a taluk between himself and the osat talukdar. Thus a tenure which is of the first degree in one village is of the second or third degree in another.

71. Miras is only another grammatical form from the same root as *maurusi*, which means hereditary. A miras ijara therefore means literally a hereditary farm, and implies nothing as to fixity of rent. It can be granted under any class of tenure. The special conditions and incidents of the tenancy are settled by mutual contract. This class of tenancies is held only by the family of *bakshies* of Srirampur. One Raj Kumar Bakshi who owns a share in many taluks, and like all other talukdars of Dakhin Shahbazpur owns several under-tenures comprised in those taluks, has created a miras ijara with respect to his share in all taluks and under-tenures. This has immensely increased the number of intermediate tenancies in the taluks in which he is an owner.

72. Etmam is a corruption of "ihtimam," a trust. It was originally a tahsil circle, and the ihtimamdar was more like a tahsildar or farmer. He paid a fixed jama to the landlord and made his own arrangements for the collection of the rents, and was entitled to all the increases of rents obtained during the term of his lease. The same man was usually appointed ihtimamdar from time to time, and in the event of his death before the expiry of his lease was succeeded by his sons and successors. Thus in course of time etmam (or ihtimam) came to be recognised as a tenure. The etmamdar is generally a cultivator, but he enjoys the same power as the talukdar of granting permanent leases to subtenants. All the etmams in Dakhinshabazpur are held directly below the taluks owned by the proprietors.

73. Mudafat, a corruption from the Persian word "muzafat," an addition. When a zamindar purchases the tenure or holding of a tenant and the land so purchased is let out to a new tenant it is recorded in the jamabandi accounts as "muzafat so and so," i.e., "additional lands from the tenure or holding of so and so." In Dakhin Shahbazpur there are certain tenures known as "muzafat." They are held directly below the taluks. They seem to have derived their origin from the circumstance that at the time of letting out the newly acquired land it was not settled what right the tenant would get in respect of the land, and no formal settlement of it was ever afterwards made.

74. Howla (or havalah) and jimba (or jimma) both mean literally a charge or assignment of land to a person for the purpose of management. In Dakhin Shahbazzpur they are used as synonymous terms implying a grant by a superior landlord of a certain area of waste land for reclamation. The howladar settles tenants on the lands, advances a little money wherewith to erect homesteads and to buy ploughs and cattle; and when the tract is large he sublets a portion to an osat howladar or nim howladars. He then realises rents from tenants and pays his own quit-rent to the superior landlord. The tenure is permanent, but the quit-rent is not absolutely fixed unless there is a grant in set terms.

75. A howla is sometimes created over shares of land corresponding with the extent of interest of the grantor. When it is granted by the zamindar it is a tenure of the first degree; when granted by a tenure-holder it is an under-tenure.

76. Osat howla, nim howla, osat nim howla, and dar osat nim howla—Osat howla and nim howla are synonymous terms, and either of them are found directly below the howladar; but when both exist, the nim howla occupies a place below the osat howla. An osat nim howla is always below nim howla, and a dar osat nim howla below osat nim howla. Where no nim howla exists the tenure next below osat howla is sometimes called “nim osat owla.”

77. A raiyat in Dakhin Shahbazzpur is not necessarily the actual cultivator of land. There are sometimes two or three grades of under-raiyats between him and the actual cultivator. These under-raiyats acquire right of occupancy, and their interests are, by custom, transferable. There is therefore very little difference between a raiyati holding and a tenure or under-tenure in Dakhin Shahbazzpur except in name. Like a tenure a raiyati holding in Dakhin Shahbazzpur is heritable, transferable, and saleable in execution of decrees; and a raiyat in Dakhin Shahbazzpur often holds a larger area and pays a larger rent than many tenure and under-tenure holders.

78. The interests of raiyats in Dakhin Shahbazzpur are known locally as raiyati or jote. Though there is no legal distinction between these two classes of holding a Dakhin Shahbazzpur raiyat attaches much more importance to a raiyati holding than to a jote. This is due to the fact that originally a jotedar in Dakhin Shahbazzpur was considered as a tenant-at-will and used to be ousted at the option of the zamindars. The introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act has done away with any such distinction, and the legal status of a jotedar is now as good as that of a raiyat. The old impression, however, still exists among the ignorant people, who would never allow a raiyati holding to be recorded as a jote. A raiyati holding, which ordinarily comprises homesteads and *bagans*, is popularly known as “pucka jama,” whereas a jote, which literally means “a cultivator’s holding,” and which generally consists of cultivated land, is looked upon as a *karsha jama*, from *karsha*, a plough.

79. The raiyats (including jotedars) of Dakhin Shabazzpur can cut trees, but they are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords. They are ordinarily divided into two classes: those who hold directly under the zamindars are called “khudkasht” raiyats, and those holding under the talukdars or howladars are known as tenure-holders’ raiyats. By analogy when a talukdar has let out a portion of his land in howlas, the raiyats paying rent direct to him are called talukdar’s khudkasht raiyats as distinguished from those who hold under the howladars or other under-tenure-holders. The khudkasht raiyats as a rule pay their rents at a more favourable rate than the raiyats of the tenure-holders.

80. There are sometimes two or three grades of under-raiyats in Dakhin Shahbazzpur. The under-raiyats of the first degree are locally known as kole raiyats, nim raiyats, osat raiyats, dar raiyats, jer raiyats, kole jotedars, dar jotedars, or jer jotedars. They hold from generation to generation under regular pattahs granted by their raiyat-landlords, and they acquire a right of occupancy with respect to their holdings. Their interests are, by custom, transferable.

81. The under-raiyats of the second and the third degree, who are locally called osat nim raiyats and dar nim osat raiyats, are ordinarily tenants-at-will. As a rule they hold from year to year, or more properly from season to season; and they do not acquire a right of occupancy. Instances

have, however, been found in which the holdings of the under-raiyats of the second and the third degree were caused to be sold in execution of decrees and purchased by the proprietors.

82. The commonest name for a raiyat's raiyat or under-raiyat is "korfa." An under-raiyat paying rent in kind is called "bargait." Produce rent is, however, very rare in Dakhin Shahbazpur.

83. There is no revenue-free tenure in pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur. The total number of rent-free holdings recorded is 483. Some of them are village service grants, or petty grants of land made by the proprietors or the tenure-holders in aid of temple worship and for the support of holy men.

84. The others consist of portions of original holdings, of which the rents were remitted in consideration of the nazarana paid by the grantees. There is a general tendency among the well-to do classes of tenants to make roads and to dig tanks for public purposes, when they can afford to do so. They are not, however, allowed to carry out such works without the permission of the landlords, which means the payment of a nazarana. When such nazaranas are paid the lands are marked out for the purpose either from the holdings of the applicants or from waste land at the disposal of the landlords, and parwanas are issued remitting the rents of such lands for ever. The roads thus made and the tanks thus excavated are called after the names of the persons who make or excavate them; and they and their heirs and successors are entitled to all the produce of the land thus made free of rent. Kamala Dighi, Sonaram's Dighi, Jamadar's Jangal (road) are instances of this kind. Out of the 483 rent-free holdings 81 are rent-free tanks of this description.

85. The system of assessment of rents prevailing in Dakhin Shahbazpur is as extraordinarily complicated as is the nature of the tenures and under-tenures in the pargana.

86. It is not clear on what principle the rents of the taluks were fixed. Many of the important taluks are said to have been created by Abu Syed, the first zamindar, when the lands of the pargana were mostly uncultivated. It is said that he fixed the rents of the taluks at lump sums.

87. One of these is taluk Sambhu Nath Chakravarti in muaza Hazari. This taluk was created by Abu Syed in favour of one Mulluk Chand Hazari. Sambhu Nath Chakravarti purchased it in 1214 B.S. and got a renewed pattah in his own name from the then proprietor, Mr. Khajah Aratoon. It appears from this pattah that the taluk was granted at a ticca jama fixed in perpetuity without any specification of the area or the boundaries.

88. As time advanced, cultivation extended, and zamindari affairs came to be better understood, different modes of assessment were gradually introduced. Among the taluks of later creation, of which the records are available, may be mentioned the name of taluk Aratoon Gregory. It appears that one Aratoon Gregory obtained in 1205 B.S. a talukdari pattah in regard to lands comprised in villages char Pata and Didar Ulla, &c. A small portion of the land covered by the pattah was under cultivation from the first, but by far the greater portion was jungle; so the pattah was granted in the form of an amilnama by which the talukdar was exempted from the payment of any rent for the first three years, after which the lands brought under cultivation were to be measured and assessed to a rent of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per kani for the first and the second year, respectively, and from the third the talukdar was to pay the full rate of Rs. 6 in addition to the customary and fixed cesses in the shape of abwabs and mathats realised from the other talukdars of the pargana. When the lands were considerably brought under cultivation and were measured by the proprietors a *daul* was executed in ^{1233 B.S.}₁₈₁₆₋₁₇, which was a ratification in specific detail of the aforesaid pattah. A deduction of one-half of the area then found under cultivation was allowed on account of *osat allowance*, and from the balance a deduction of four gundas per kani was allowed on account of *mathan allowance*, and the remaining cultivated area was assessed at Rs. 6 per kani. The value of the cesses of all kinds was commuted to a fixed sum of Rs. 13-6 per kani. The aggregate rent per kani of cultivation (subject to *osat* and *mathan* allowances) was therefore sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani, equivalent to Rs. 20-10-3 4 *krant* in current money.

89. All the tenures below taluks are of later creation, and they were assessed to rent according to the peculiar system prevailing in Dakhin Shahbazpur.

The following are samples of jamabandi papers used in the zamindari sarishta of Dakhin Shahbazpur:—

JAMABANDI OF HOWLADARS IN—

Pargana _____

Mauza _____

Tenant _____

Zamin gujasta or previous area.	Deduct kharit (excavation) and patit (uncultivated).	Balance.	Tadarak beshi or ex- cess found on enquiry.	Total.	Deduct area disputed by other land- lords.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G. K. KT. 17 1 2	G. K. KT. 5 3 3	G. K. KT. 11 1 3	G. K. KT.	G. K. KT. 11 1 3	G. K. KT.	G. K. KT. 11 1 3

Deduct area uzari or objected to by the tenants.	Balance.	Deduct kaifat, i.e., area temporarily left out of assessment on account of objec- tion of the tenants.	Balance.	Deduct osat allowance.	Balance.	Deduct mathan allowance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
G. K. KT.	G. K. KT. 11 1 3	G. K. KT. 1 3 1	G. K. KT. 9 2 2	G. K. KT. 6 1 2	G. K. KT. 3 1 0	G. K. KT. 0 1 1

Balance.	First rate Rs. 111.	Second rate.	Third rate.	Amount in sicca rupees.	Amount in current money.	REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
G. K. KT. 2 3 3	G. K. KT. 2 3 3	G. K. KT.	G. K. K.	Rs. A. P. 16 4 17	Rs. A. P. KT. 17 6 2 18	

JAMABANDI OF RAIYATS IN—

Pargana _____

Mauza _____

Tenant _____

Zamin gujasta or previous area.	Deduct chat gowam.	Deduct tanks and ditches.	Total garlaik.	Balance.	Dakhil kolkarsha, i.e., deduct area to be assessed as ordinary jote.
1	2	3	4	5	6
G. K. KT. 6 1 2	G. K. KT. 0 0 1	G. K. KT. 0 1 1	G. K. KT. 0 1 2	G. K. KT. 6 0 0	G. K. KT. 3 3 0

Balance.	Deduct osat allowance.	Balance.	At the rate of Rs. 210.	Amount in sicca rupees.	Add kolkarsha, i.e., area to be assessed as ordinary jote.
7	8	9	10	11	12
G. K. KT. 2 1 0	G. K. KT. 1 6 0	G. K. KT. 0 3 0	G. K. KT. 0 3 0	Rs. A. G. 7 14 0	G. K. KT. 3 3 0

At the rate of Rs. 35.	Amount in sicca rupees.	Total amount in sicca rupees.	Amount in current money.	Add durgabhet.	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18
G. K. KT. 3 3 0	Rs. A. G. 6 9 0	Rs. A. G. 14 7 0	Rs. A. P. KT. 15 6 0 14	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. KT. 15 10 0 14

JAMABANDI OF JOTEDARS IN—

Pargana _____

Mauza _____

Tenant _____

Zamin gujasta or previous area.	Tadarak beshi or excess found on enquiry.	Total.	Transferred to others.	Added from others.
1	2	3	4	5
G. K. KT. 3 0 2	G. K. KT.	G. K. KT. 3 0 2	G. K. KT.	G. K. KT.

Total area.	Deduct ojarat or area under objections.	Balance.	At the rate of Rs. 30.	At the rate of Rs. 28.
6	7	8	9	10
G. K. KT. 3 0 2	G. K. KT.	G. K. KT. 3 0 2	G. K. KT. 1 0 0	G. K. KT. 2 0 2

Total amount in sicca rupees.	Total amount in current money.	Add durgabbhet.	Total.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15
Rs. A. G. 3 10 0	Rs. A. P. KT. 3 13 3 11	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. KT. 4 1 3 11	

90. Laik patit (culturable waste) and garlaik (uncultivable) lands are not by custom assessed to rent.

91. The cultivation and the hashil, which latter term includes homesteads, gardens (bagans) and thatching grass (chhan), are assessed at different rates for different classes of lands. In assessing tenures the proprietors (whether the lands appertained to the zamindari or to their tenures) deduct, in the first instance, two-thirds of the assessable lands as osat allowance, that is an allowance for bringing waste lands under cultivation; one-tenth or 8 karas per kani of the remaining area was again deducted as "mathan allowance" or profit, and the balance was assessed at rates fixed by mutual agreement in each individual case with reference to the amount of premium paid.

92. Like tenure-holders raiyats got the osat allowance, but they are not allowed the mathan or profit, and their rates are sometimes a little higher than those to which tenure lands are assessed.

93. To a jotedar neither *osat* nor *mathan* is allowed. He is looked upon as a tenant-at-will. He ordinarily holds cultivated land only and pays a net rate of rent.

94. The above principle of assessment of rent seems to be scrupulously observed by all the important talukdars of the pargana, but the methods adopted by them differ from one another in matters of detail. Thus in taluk Shambhu Nath Chakravarti in Hazari the tenure-holders are allowed two-thirds of the cultivation and hashil land as osat and one-tenth of the remainder as mathan; the remaining area is assessed at Rs. 110 per kani. The raiyats get two-thirds of the cultivation and hashil as osat allowance and pay a rent for the remaining area at Rs. 110 per kani. To some of the raiyats whose holdings are of more recent creation a deduction of one-half only of the cultivation and

hashil instead of two-thirds is allowed as osat allowance, and for the remainder they pay Rs. 85 per kani. The jotedars get no allowance and pay rent at net rates varying from Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per kani.

95. In mauza Bhavanipur the raiyats are allowed a deduction of two-thirds of the cultivation and hashil as osat allowance and pay rent for the remainder at Rs. 104-6 per kani. The howladars get a further allowance of one-tenth as mathan and pay rent at the raiyati rate. A few of the howladars and the raiyats are paying at a privileged rate of Rs. 83-12 per kani. The jotedars receive no allowance, and they pay at an average net rate of Rs. 35 per kani.

96. In taluk Lakhi Ramkanta Chakravarti in village Bamanpur the raiyats receive an allowance of two-thirds of the cultivation and hashil as osat and pay rent at an average rate of Rs. 105 per kani. To the howladar a further allowance of one-tenth or 8 karas in the kani is allowed on account of *mathan*, and he pays rent at the rate fixed for the raiyats. A jotedar gets no allowance, and he pays rent at net rates varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 per kani.

97. The rates were in all cases fixed at sicca rupees, to which "Batta Company" at 1 anna 16 krant per rupee has been added to convert the amount into current money.

98. Except in a very few villages there was nothing like a prevailing rate of rent properly so called. The jamabandi papers of the proprietors show that there were several rates of rent in each village. In some villages there are as many as fifteen different rates according to which the rents of the tenants were assessed. Different plots of lands in the possession of the same tenant and included in the same holding were assessed at different rates, but the lands were never sub-classified into so many classes. There is no such sub-classification in the zamindari chittas and khatians; and it has been found that different portions of the land measured in the same plot and shown in the chitta to be of the same description were assessed at different rates. It has already been stated above that the rate of rent was a matter of mutual contract, and that the contracts were very much affected by the amount of nazarana paid in each case. Almost every important tenant had a special rate for himself. How much land of a holding should be assessed at such rate was determined, not with reference to how they were sub-classified in the chitta, but by mutual agreement on the principle of "give and take." Thus we find that when a tenant took a lease of a single plot of land containing 5 gundas of land of one and the same description 2 karas of it were assessed at the highest rate of Rs. 210 per kani, 5 karas at Rs. 104, and the remaining $2\frac{1}{4}$ gundas at Rs. 35 per kani. The sub-classification of lands for jamabandi purposes was merely fictitious and imaginary.

99. No attempt was therefore made in the present survey to sub-classify the lands, for no method could be suggested which would meet with the wishes of all concerned. Neither has the complicated system of assessment been observed in cases under section 104 for alteration of rent on the ground of alteration of area. In all cases in which the rent of a tenure or holding has been altered, either in or out of court, the actual net rate paid by the tenant according to the conditions of his lease was ascertained, and the additional rent for the excess area was fixed with reference to that net rate. When, in rare cases, the rent had to be fixed according to the prevailing rate, the actual net rate prevailing was determined.

100. In addition to the rent the proprietors of Dakhin Shahbazpur used formerly to realise the following descriptions of abwabs from the tenants:—

- i. Fees for opening separate accounts— $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rent.
- ii. Ditto dakhil kharij— $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rent.
- iii. Sadiana on son's marriage—12 annas.
- iv. Ditto daughter's marriage—8 annas.
- v. Dasturis for amlahs—1 anna per rupee of rent.
- vi. Mokami kharach or village expenses—Rs. 1-4 per kani.
- vii. Sher chaula or one seer rice per rupee of rent—3 pice per rupee of rent.
- viii. Mamuli-mukarari— $3\frac{1}{4}$ pice per rupee of rent.
- ix. Mathat—2 annas per kani.
- x. Durga bhet or present for Durga Puja—4 annas per holding.

101. Some of these cesses (such as mathat, mamuli-mukarari, sher chaula, durga bhot, and makami kharach) were long ago consolidated with the rent, and they are no longer shown in the estate rent-roll or in the receipts granted to the tenants. The whole amount thus realised was recorded in the khatians, and no objection to it was made by the raiyats or the tenure-holders, but in suits under section 104 some of the tenants contested and proved that the rent paid by them included certain abwabs. In their cases the abwabs were ascertained and disentangled, and the additional rent for excess area was fixed with reference to the actual rent paid.

102. The other abwabs mentioned above have ceased to be levied since the estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards.

103. It has been stated above that pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur is owned by eight sets of separate and independent proprietors. Some of these proprietors acquired different shares at different times and created separate and distinct tenures in respect of each of these shares. For instance, the Messrs. Gaspers, who own 4a. 13g. 1k. 0kt. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ out of 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kts. shares comprising the estate No. 1763, originally inherited 2-anna 3 odd gundas share from Bibi Agina and created several tenures and under-tenures with respect to that share. They subsequently purchased another 2-anna 3 odd gundas from Edmund Kent Hume and created different sorts of tenures and under-tenures with respect to that share. Lastly, they purchased 7g. 2kt. $\frac{1}{2}d.$ share from Messrs. Stephens, who had already created various kinds of subordinate interests before they sold their share. There are cases in which it is found that while the entire 4a. 13g. 1k. 0kt. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ is in the possession of one and the same tenant he holds 2 annas 3 odd gundas under one kind of interest, and pays rent at a particular rate, and 2 annas 3 odd gundas under a different title and pays rent at a different rate, and 7 odd gundas under another title and pays rent for the same at a separate rate. Instances, on the other hand, are numerous in which these shares are held by different sets of men under the same sort of title, but paying rent at different rates.

104. As the shares did not consist of aliquot parts of the whole, it was found impossible for the several persons who held tenant-right with respect to the different shares to cultivate the lands jointly. So they went on creating subordinate interests till one man at the bottom of the scale held the entire plot, though under different titles, in respect of the different shares.

105. When these tenure-holders could not agree as to the tenants, and some of them wanted to cultivate the lands themselves, they made among themselves a rough kind of division or a mufassal batwara as they call it, without the knowledge or permission of their respective landlords. When a block of land, for instance, contained an area of 16 acres, of which one-third was held by one person as a howla, one-third by another person as nim howla, and the remaining one-third by a third person as a raiyati holding, they divided the land into three equal parts. Thus though each of these tenants held-under a share holder he occupied an entire piece of land and paid the whole or the 16 annas of his rent to the shareholders from whom he derived his interest, and had nothing whatever to do with any of the other shareholders. Under such circumstances not only has each share-holder of the zamindari his tenants distinct, but he has lands distinct also. Instances of this kind of partition are numerous in the village char Pata. There are cases in which one of the share holders refused to recognise the partition made by the tenants and realised his share of the rent from all the tenants. Thus, in char Subhi* in taluk Famidulla Tofajan, 10 annas $10\frac{1}{2}$ gundas of which appertains to estate No. 1763 and 5 annas $9\frac{1}{2}$ gundas to estate No. 1764, 14a. 13g. 3k. of the taluk passed in course of time to Hemayat Ulla Meah and 1 anna 6 gundas 1 kara to one Nanda Kumar Ray, and it was arranged with the consent of the zamindars that out of the rent payable by Hemayat Ulla he should pay the entire amount due on account of the entire taluk to estate No. 1764 and pay the remaining portion of his rent to estate No. 1763, and that the rent of Nanda Kumar should be paid entirely to estate No. 1763; that is to say, the proprietors of estate No. 1764 got the whole of their rent from Hemayat Ulla, and those of

* Detailed description of this taluk has been given in the village notes of char Subhi.

estate No. 1763 got the whole of the rent payable by Nanda Kumar and a portion of the rent payable by Hemayat Ulla.

106. Hemayat Ulla sublet the whole of his share as osat taluk to Jahara Khatoon, and she again sublet the whole in three howlas, viz.—

- i. Howla Bakshi, extending over 7-anna share of the osat taluk.
- ii. Howla Nasaruddin, over 5-anna share of the osat taluk.
- iii. Howla Munshi, over 4-anna or one-fourth share of the osat taluk.

107. As by one arrangement Hemayat Ulla paid the whole rent due to the estate No. 1764, so by another arrangement out of the rent payable by Munshi he paid the whole of what was due to Nanda Kumar and the remaining portion to Jahara Khatoon, and Bakshi and Nasaruddin paid their entire rent to Jahara Khatoon.

108. Nanda Kumar's share was sold up and purchased by the following four sets of men :—

(a) Banga Chandra Sarkar and others	...	...	$\frac{3}{8}$ share.
(b) Krishna Kumar Bakshi and others	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
(c) Raj Kumar Bakshi and others	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
(d) Mohim Chandra Ray and others	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ "

The new purchasers refused to recognise the private arrangement made by the howladars as to the payment of rent and brought suits for their share of rent from Bakshi and Nasaruddin, who denied the relation of landlord and tenant between them and the new purchasers. Banga Chandra Sarkar and others, however, obtained a decree; and as Nasaruddin and Bakshi had denied any subordination to them, the Court did not recognise their howla right and assessed them as ordinary jotedars in respect of the shares owned by the new purchasers.

109. Subsequently both Bakshi and Nasaruddin succeeded in obtaining howla leases from three of these new purchasers, but not from Mohim Chandra Ray. So while Munshi holds a howla right under all the landlords, Bakshi and Nasaruddin hold as ordinary jotedars under Mohim Chandra Ray, and as howladars under the other landlords.

110. These and similar causes made the tenant right of Dakhin Shahbazpur extremely complicated and a matter of great difficulty to prepare a record of rights.

111. The chief reason for the survey and settlement was to clear up the confusions in the landlords' rent-rolls. The following are the principal causes which led to the confusions :—

Causes of confusions in the estates and how far they have been remedied by survey and settlement.

(i) On the main land of Dakhin Shahbazpur the proprietors kept no land in their khas possession; all the lands were let out in taluks; and in taluks owned by themselves, they created a large number of howlas or jimbas. Most of these taluks and jimbas comprised lands wholly or partly in several villages. As from a very long time ago the eastern side of Dakhin Shahbazpur was more or less subject to diluvion, many tenure-holders and raiyats lost their lands, and consequently applied for remissions of rent, but their applications were invariably rejected by the proprietors; they fought out their cases up to the High Court, but they got no remedy on the ground that they held their tenures at fixed rents. In some cases the income of the tenure-holders fell below the amount they had to pay as rent; they accordingly prayed for permission to relinquish their rights, but their prayer, though very reasonable, was persistently refused by the proprietors. The tenants grew desperate and began to devise various means to get out of the difficulty and to defraud the proprietors whenever they could. The commonest device was to create under-tenures at nominal rents and then to allow the tenures to be sold up for arrears of rent. When the proprietors purchased these tenures they were confronted by these pseudo under-tenure-holders whom they naturally refused to recognise; but as these men remained in possession and were, in some cases, secretly helped by the amlahs of some one or other of the numerous shareholders, the proprietors generally failed in their attempt to get either a direct possession of the lands or a fair amount of rent from the so-called under-tenure-holders.

112. (ii) A tenant of Dakhin Shahbazpur generally holds several tenancies, so another device adopted by the tenants was to amalgamate the lands of several tenancies, to show them in their collection papers and other documents as appertaining to a single tenure and then to repudiate the existence of the other tenures and to allow them to be sold up and bought by the proprietors for arrears of rent. Thus when the survey began it was found that the proprietors had purchased some 400 tenures and under-tenures of which they could not get possession, either because some benami under-tenure-holders intervened, or because they could not successfully trace out the lands appertaining to such tenures.

113. (iii) The tenures as well as holdings in Dakhin Shahbazpur are, by custom, transferable, and the proprietors levied a certain fee for registering the changes in their *sherista*. The tenants found it troublesome to make separate payments to eight sets of proprietors and their *amlahs*, which it was necessary to do, for the purpose of getting the transfer registered in the office of the *zamin-dars*. Consequently changes by transfer or succession were not noted on the rent-rolls, except in rare cases. So that though the lands changed hands twice or three times successively, they were still shown in the landlords' papers in the name of the original holder. It often happened that decrees for rent were obtained against persons who had long ago ceased to have any connection with the land and removed to other villages. When this was done the new tenants took care to amalgamate the lands with their other tenancies and repudiated the addition of rent.

114. (iv) When things came to such a pass, nearly all the estate papers of the proprietors were destroyed by the disastrous cyclone and storm-waves of 1876. The proprietors drew up new *jamabandis* in the best way they could, but they contained many fictitious entries and were not trusted when produced in courts, so in the numerous rent-suits brought by the proprietors the civil courts gave them decrees only for what is known in the *pargana* as "*kabula jama*," that is the amounts admitted by the tenants. They brought suits for enhancement of rent, but their cases failed, as the numerous shareholders would not join together. The example thus set by the tenants of the proprietors was followed by the tenantry under the tenures, and many of the important tenure-holders were brought to the brink of bankruptcy by the "*kabula jama*" and the "*be-elaka*" (denial of the relation of landlord and tenant) statements of the tenants.

115. (v) These constant feuds made the estate an unprofitable property; so the proprietors made over the management to the Court of Wards. But this hardly produced the desired effect. The Manager realised rents, but the causes of disputes instead of being removed were rather increased. The proprietors gave him collection papers; but as changes by transfer, succession or abandonments of holdings were not noted on them for several years, they were obsolete, and contained many fictitious entries. The Manager had nothing in his possession to test their accuracy. He was therefore naturally anxious to obtain, if possible, some papers from the old dismissed servants of the estate, and he got hold of some; they were all of very old dates, and instead of throwing any new light on the rent-roll they made confusion worse confounded. For instance, a rich tenant purchased a number of *rai-yati* holdings and then obtained from the proprietors a *jimba* right over them. When this was done the *jimbadar* became a tenure-holder and the rents of the *rai-yati* holdings became payable to him. The papers obtained by the Manager being older than the date of the creation of this *jimba* showed the rents of these holdings as payable to the estate. The Manager found on enquiry that all these holdings were in the possession of the *jimbadar*, and not knowing that they were included in his *jimba*, claimed and realised from him the rents of these holdings as well as that of the *jimba*.

116. It was with the object of clearing up these and similar confusions that the survey and settlement of these estates were undertaken, and it is highly satisfactory to note that this object has been fully realised. Disputes of every kind have been decided after careful enquiries and patient hearing. The boundaries of every tenure and holding have been definitely settled and the exact extent of interest of every tenant, whether a tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder, *rai-yat* or under *rai-yat*, has been ascertained and shown in his

khatians, together with the amounts of rent payable to him by his subordinate tenants as well as the rent payable by him to his superior landlords. So it can be ascertained at a glance what a particular tenancy consists of, who are the tenants of the owner, what rents they pay to him, and what rent he himself pays to his superior landlords. "Kabula jama" and "be-elaka" have become a thing of the past.

117. When the operation under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act began few persons in the pargana understood what it really meant. The members of the local bar were no better informed. The tenants were all afraid that the object of the proceedings was to resume all tenures and under-tenures and to enhance the rents of the tenants. In fact one of the most intelligent talukdars of the pargana was heard to say that it was explained to him by the best pleaders of the local bar that the zamindars having made over the management to the Court of Wards, the object of the Government was to get rid of all *dars*, such as talukdar, jimbadar, and howladar, &c., that is to say, that it wanted to get rid of tenure-holders of all grades and to collect rents direct from the raiyats.

118. Thus when a party of professional surveyors arrived in the estate in December 1889 there was such a strong combination among the tenants of all classes throughout the pargana to oppose their operations that even common coolies had to be indented for from other places. The obstacles thus thrown in our way enhanced the cost, and it was with extreme difficulty that the survey work was brought to a close. But as the settlement work was taken in hand, and the tenants found that the operation was for the benefit of all concerned, they gradually came round; and those who were known as the bitterest opponents became the most staunch advocates of the operation. Thus in November 1892 Mr. Collector Savage was able to report as follows:—

"I inspected the work of the settlement office twice during the year, and found that greatest possible care had been taken to make the records complete, and that every tenant had acquired a perfect knowledge of what the records contained, as far as he was concerned. When the operation began the tenants as a body distrusted the proceedings and threw every obstacle they could in the way of settlement, and it is highly satisfactory to note that the distrust has entirely disappeared, and the tenants now, one and all, accept the settlement as highly beneficial to themselves."*

119. As there was a strong combination throughout the pargana to oppose the operation, the plan adopted for attestation and settlement of rent was to begin with riparian villages, the settlement of which, by showing large abatements and remissions of rents, was likely to convince the recalcitrant tenantry of the fairness of the operations, and then to take up the villages in which the settlement was likely to result in a large increase of rental. The villages Kalikapur Arazi, Daulatpur, Tanganitola, and Narayanpur, which had lost much of their land by diluvion, were first taken up. The existing lands in all these villages were found to have been very much deteriorated and impoverished by salt water inundations and by deposits of sand brought down by the river Meghna. The tenants in these villages were in consequence reduced to a pitiable condition. Not only was abatement of rents ungrudgingly granted in all cases of diluvion, but the rates of rent were considerably reduced on account of the deterioration of the existing lands. The plan met with eminent success. As soon as it was seen that the officers of the Court of Wards, who had rightly or wrongly acquired a very bad reputation in the pargana, were not allowed to have their own way in the matter of settlement, and that the raiyats were all treated with fairness and equity, the tenants of the villages which were similarly circumstanced became eager for a settlement of their rents, and care was taken to dispose of their cases as promptly as was practicable under the circumstances. This created confidence among the tenants.

120. Owing to the fact that the complications of tenures in the pargana were very great and the number of disputes very large, while the documents in the possession of the

* Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1892.

parties were few on account of the general destruction of papers by the cyclone of 1876, there sprang up a general desire, as soon as the distrust in the proceedings was removed, both among the landlords and the tenants, to avoid litigation by compromise and amicable settlement. It was my best endeavour to encourage and to foster this desire, and to all that I proposed I found the manager generally agreeable. The result was that a large number of "solenamas" were filed in suits both under sections 104 and 106, and in many cases the parties made up their difference out of court, and there were no applications for a settlement of fair rents.

121. Out of the total number of 30,125 khatians applications for a settlement of fair rent under section 104 were filed in respect of 7,839 khatians; among these the parties filed "solenamas" in 2,217 cases, and the cases in respect of the remaining khatians were tried on their merits. The total net result has shown an increase of Rs. 13,747-12-10 over the former rental of Rs. 65,667.

122. With regard to 4,276 khatians, respecting which the rents were either unfair or uncertain, the rents were amicably arranged by the parties concerned, and were entered in the khatians as existing rents, with a remark that the amounts were arrived at by mutual agreement.

123. There has been no alteration of rent with regard to the remaining 18,010 khatians, but regarding most of them the rent was disputed and had to be determined.

124. In villages Bakshimanji, Daulatpur, Ilaspur (a kismat of Nyamatpur), Kalikapur Arazi, Kalikapur south, Naldogi, Narayanpur, Nischintapur and Tanganitola, reductions of rent were allowed on account of diluvion and of deterioration of the soil by salt water inundation and deposit of sands brought down by Meghna. There was no reduction of rent in any other village.

125. The increase of rental was, as a rule, obtained on account of additional areas brought under cultivation by the tenants. In a very small number of cases rents were also enhanced on the basis of prevailing rates.

126. Except in the villages Bakshimanji and Nischintapur, of which the lands were partially affected by diluvion, no attempt was made to fix rents according to the sub-classification of lands.

127. In char Falcon, in which the lands have, for the first time, been assessed to rent, the assessment has been made on a gradually increasing rate: the full rent fixed will be reached in ten years.

128. The statement given in Appendix IX will show the average rent per kani and per acre for the different classes of tenants.

129. It has been already explained that the rent of the tenants throughout the pargana was generally disputed, and that in many cases the landlords and the tenants made up their differences by amicable settlement, and that the amount thus arrived at by mutual agreement was recorded in the khatians as existing rents. In several cases the tenants agreed to pay additional rent for additional areas, and no application was made under section 104. When such compromises were effected before attestation, the rent settled by mutual consent was shown as existing rent, with a note in the column of remarks to the effect that "that the rent recorded was a new rent settled by mutual consent, with effect from such a year." The net result to the landlords in all such cases is not shown in our records. It is only with regard to the tenancies, the rents of which were settled under section 104, that the increase and decrease have been noted in the khatians. It is not therefore practicable now to show, with any degree of accuracy, how the present proceedings affected financially the numerous landlords of the pargana either individually or collectively.

130. The Manager of the Court of Wards has, however, made up his accounts of the estate No. 1763, and from his letter No. 88G., dated 18th May 1895, I gather the following facts.

131. The total assets of the proprietors, including the tenures owned by them, according to the Manager's rent-roll before the settlement were Rs. 1,06,090, of which Rs. 3,260 were found to be fictitious, as the tenures and the tenants named in the rent-roll in respect of this sum had disappeared long ago. His rent-roll therefore practically stood at Rs. 1,02,830 only, of which Rs. 10,476

Financial result of settlement of fair rent.

were disputed rents, and Rs. 92,355 undisputed. The net result of the settlement, as far as this estate is concerned, has been summarised as follows :—

	Total rent-roll before settlement, excluding fictitious entries.	DISPUTED RENT-ROLL.			UNDISPUTED RENT-ROLL.			Total rent-roll according to settlement.	Net increase.	REMARKS.
		Rent-roll which was disputed by the tenants.	Deduct abatement allowed on account of diluvion, &c., from the disputed rentals.	Balance.	Rent-roll which was admitted by tenants.	Increase obtained on undisputed rents by suits and by amicable settlement.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Zamindari of estate No. 1763	Rs. 43,221	Rs. 4,989	Rs. 621	Rs. 4,368	Rs. 38,232	Rs. 1,460	Rs. 89,692	Rs. 44,060	Rs. 839	Sum of Rs. 1,460 in column 7 includes Rs. 1,110 on account of char Falcon, newly released to the proprietors by Government.
Tenures owned by the proprietors of that estate	59,609	5,486	2,809	2,677	54,123	8,143	62,266	64,945	5,334	
Total ...	1,02,830	10,475	3,430	7,045	92,355	9,603	1,01,958	1,09,003	6,173	

132. Nearly the whole of the increase shown in column 7 of the above statement has been obtained by amicable assessment of additional areas brought under cultivation. The increase would have been much larger if the offers of amicable settlement made by the tenants had in all cases been accepted by the Manager. The tenants of Sonapur, Rajapur and some other villages offered to pay additional rent for the additional area taken up by them; but the Manager was advised not to accept their offer. He filed applications for a settlement of fair rent, and insisted on enhancement of rates, but he subsequently found difficulty in proceeding with the cases for want of proper evidence and withdrew from them.

133. The Manager expresses his inability to show how the settlement proceedings have affected the estate No. 1764. The proprietors of that estate were auction purchasers; they obtained possession of the property just before the commencement of the operation. They had no documents, no collection papers; they did not know their rents and from what tenants they were due. They depended principally upon the copies of road cess returns filed by the quondam proprietors, and were satisfied with what they got from important tenure-holders. Nearly the whole of their assets had to be determined by enquiries at the time of attestation, and in some cases by suits.

134. The Manager has purchased several tenures on behalf of the proprietors of both estates after the final publication of the records. The total assets of the proprietors of each estate at the date of the report have been shown in Appendices X and XI.

135. Among the important talukdars the Dewans of Srirampur gave me the following statement showing the financial result of the operation as far as their properties are concerned. It shows an increase of Rs. 3,557-13-9 over their previous rental of Rs. 13,376-14:—

NAME OF PROPERTIES.	Sadar jama—	GROSS ASSETS,		REMARKS.
		Before settle- ment.	According to settle- ment.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taluk Lakhmi Ramkanto Chakra- varti.	2,856 1 0	10,778 14 9	13,767 10 5	Fractions of a pie have been omitted.
Taluk Anandi Ram ...	126 4 5	469 5 10	574 9 11	
Osat taluk Nabakumar Dewan ...	2 5 11	5 15 4	7 2 9	
Howla Rama Nanda ...	156 0 1	167 0 2	190 0 6	
" Digbal Duhita ...	158 7 8	723 15 5	945 2 0	
" Naba Kumar Dewan ...	50 4 1	541 0 7	541 0 7	
" Jagadiswari Debya and Nil Kamal Dewan.	387 9 5	685 11 11	899 11 7	Nearly the whole of the increase shown in this statement has been obtained by amicable settlement between the taluk- dars and their tenants.
Howla Raju Karmakar ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
" Kalidas Chatati ...	2 8 0	8 14 0	13 6 0	
Raiyati Raju Karmakar ...	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Total ...	8,744 0 7	13,376 14 0	16,934 11 9	

136. The average size of the holdings and the incidence of rent upon the different classes of raiyats have been shown separately, village by village, in Appendix VIII. The following statement will show the average rates of rent in the pargana for the different classes of raiyats and the under-raiyats :—

CLASS OF TENANTS.	AVERAGE RATE OF RENT ON THE TOTAL AREA.		AVERAGE RATE OF RENT ON THE CULTIVATED AREA.		REMARKS.
	Per local kani.	Per acre.	Per local kani.	Per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Settled raiyats ...	19 14 4	3 2 0	23 5 4	3 10 9	
Occupancy raiyats ...	20 12 4	3 4 14	23 13 2	3 12 2	
Non-occupancy raiyats ...	21 2 8	3 5 4	24 11 9	3 14 3	
Under-raiyats ...	26 6 9	4 6 4	28 12 0	4 8 5	

137. There is no pargana rate. The rates vary in the different villages and often in the different holdings of the same village. With the exception of a very few villages there is no prevailing rate properly so called according to the legal interpretation of the term. Considering that the lands of Dakhinshabazpur are very fruitful, and that the tenants make large profits from their cocoanut and betelnut gardens, the average rates of rent shown above are very moderate. The raiyats in the other portions of the district pay higher rates of rent for lands of a similar description. In fact, there is no sign of rack-renting in this pargana. The landlords are so numerous and their interests are so complicated and consist of such small fractional parts that it would have been impossible to force up rents in an improper way. The raiyats are, as a rule, aware of their rights, and are singularly tenacious in regard to them. They fully understand their position with respect to the co-sharer landlords, and stand by one another in the event of any attempt being made to enhance their rents.

138. The standard of land measure prevailing throughout the pargana Dakhinshabazpur is admitted by a nal 16 cubits long; 24 by 20 of such nals makes a kani. A kani is subdivided thus :—

20 Tils	=	...	...	...	1 krant.
4 Krant	=	...	...	...	1 kara.
4 Karas	=	...	...	...	1 gunda.
20 Gundas	=	...	...	...	1 kani.

139. The length of the cubit was disputed. While the proprietors and the talukdars claimed the standard cubit of 18 inches (that is, a nal of 24 feet), the tenants in a body throughout the pargana asserted that the length of the cubit was 19½ inches. This they declared to be the measurement from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of Abu Syed, the first zamindar of the pargana. The question was fought by both parties with great persistency, and had to be determined judicially with regard to almost every village; but as the actual nal used in each village was not forthcoming, it became a matter of great difficulty to arrive at a right conclusion.

140. It was found by careful local investigations and judicial enquiries that the talukdars of some of the villages actually allowed a larger nal than 16 standard cubits. Thus the nal adopted by the talukdars in villages Kalia and Hazari was 25 feet 6 inches, in villages char Khalifa and Bhavanipur 25 feet 3 inches, and in villages char Pata and Didarulla 25 feet. In these six villages the nals actually used by the talukdars were produced and identified by the parties concerned.

141. The nals used in the other villages were nowhere in existence. The tenants asserted that the length of the cubit was marked in the posts of the katchari houses of the proprietors; but as those katcharies were all destroyed by the cyclone of 1876 no marks could be traced in the existing houses; and as the proprietors had made no survey within the previous 25 or 30 years no old field could be accurately identified for experiment, as one of which the boundaries were unaltered from the time of the previous survey.

A few plots were tried here and there, but the results found were not uniform. In a statement prepared by Mr. Donnithorne, Collector of Noakhali, in 1829, the kani prevailing in Dakhin Shahbazpur is described to be equal to 19*½*. 4*¼*. of the standard measurement, which would make the nal equal to 16 cubits of 18 inches, but in the old documents of the estate the length of the nal was nowhere mentioned.

142. It is very probable that in the old days, when measurement by inches was unknown, the length of the cubit was taken from somebody's arm, and possibly from that of the zamindar. It is also probable that it may have been a little larger than 18 inches; but whatever was the length of the nal originally used, it was clear that the proprietors, as well as several of the talukdars, have reduced it long ago to the standard length; for in all kabuliyats of recent dates in most of these villages the local nal is described to be 16 cubits of 18 inches. And in mauza Nyamatpur, in which the rents of the tenants were revised by the talukdars after a regular survey in 1269 B.S., the 16 standard cubit nal was admittedly adopted in the survey. It was only in the villages of the weak and the lenient talukdars that the longer nal was still in use.

143. So, with the exception of the six villages named above, the local nal in all villages was determined to be 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit. This finding was upheld on appeal by the Special Judge, and was at last accepted by the tenants, who adopted it in the numerous solenamas filed by them in suits for settlement of rent.

144. The unit of land measure adopted in the settlement records was the nal of 16 standard cubit length, which makes the local kani equal to 19*½*. 4*¼*. of the standard measurement, or 6·35 acres. In villages where larger nals are in use proportionate deductions were made for the purpose of assessment of rent.

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

145. The appended statistical statements (Appendices II and III) show the classification of the soil and the list of crops in each village. The following is a summary of the results :—

Unassess- able.	ASSESSABLE.							Grand Total.
	Nal or paddy lands.	Rabi.	Home- stead.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.		Total.	
					Hasil.	Patit.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
17,546·60	45,719·73	1,352·78	773·91	11,303·42	2,597·54	14,003·88	75,751·26	93,297·86

146. Out of the total area of the nine chars in the river the proprietors and the tenure-holders realise *gorekatijama* or cess for grazing cattle with respect to 13,143·84 acres of land though uncultivated and untenanted. They have, therefore, been included as "assessable patit" in the above statement. The following table will show the details of the unassessable lands which comprise 18·81 per cent. of the entire area under survey :—

Sanayet patit or old fallow.	Jungle.	Sites of temples, masjids, burial and burning grounds.	Tanks, holes and ditches.	Khal.	Uncul- turable chars.	Govern- ment roads.	Other roads.	Other kinds of uncultur- able lands.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2,404·90	1,024·15	60·71	7,081·36	2,460·96	160·55	76·52	1,359·76	2,917·69	17,546·60

Of the assessable area 62·15 per cent. consists of cultivation, 1·02 per cent. of homesteads, 14·92 per cent. of bagan and 21·91 per cent. of other kinds of lands.

147. The system of agriculture is very rude, but it seems to answer well; for the tenants get capital crops from their lands. They plough with bullocks and occasionally with buffaloes. The plough is very light. It is made of wood and bamboo, with a little iron at the point, and does not go more than a couple of inches into the ground.

148. The Behea iron plough was tried, but it was found too heavy for the light and sandy soil of Dakhin Shahbazpur and too costly, while the surface ploughing yielded better crops. In fact the Dakhin Shahbazpur soil is so fruitful that the raiyats get bumper crops with a minimum of labour. Manure is not used except on *pan* plantations in which oil-cake is employed for the purpose. Irrigation is not practised and is scarcely needed. Rotation of crops is almost unknown.

149. Paddy is the principal crop. It is cut with a short knife or sickle called *kastia*, and is threshed by being trodden by cattle. The threshing floor is called a *khalihan*.

150. The agricultural implements used are (1) the *hal* (plough); (2) the *mai*, consisting of a log or plank, which is dragged over the soil by bullocks, to level the ground after ploughing; (3) the *achra* (harrow) used in the same manner as the above on dry soil; (4) a *ita mugri* (clod-breaker) used by the hand; (5) a *nirani* or weeder; (6) a *kastia* or sickle; (7) a *khanta* (heavy spade) for digging holes and ditches, &c.; (8) a *kodali* (hoe); (9) a *kurhal* (axe); and (10) a *dao* (bill-hook). The last two are not strictly agricultural implements, but are used for various domestic purposes. The equipment of an ordinary cultivator possessing one plough would be a pair of bullocks and the implements named above.

151. The following is an estimate showing approximately the cost of cultivation and the net profit of a kani of rice land:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.
The ordinary ticca rate for ploughing one kani of land requiring about 90 ploughs ...	30	0	0	Taking the average outturn as found by actual weighment at 140 maunds per kani, the price of 140 maunds at Re. 1·8 per maund ...	210
40 coolies for transplantation at 3 coolies per rupee ...	13	6	0	Price of dolasali crops ...	10
6 coolies for weeding (if weeding is at all needed) at 3 coolies per rupee ...	2	0	0		—
40 coolies for harvesting at 4 coolies per rupee ...	10	0	0		220
16 coolies for threshing at 4 coolies per rupee ...	4	0	0	Deduct cost ...	103
Diet for coolies and ploughmen ...	15	0	0		—
	74	6	0		Balance 117
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Price of 2 maunds of seeds ...	4	0	0		—
Cost of preparing seedlings ...	4	0	0		
	8	0	0	The balance of Rs. 117, shown above represents the interest on the capital used and the profit of the cultivator.	
Rent of 1 kani of land ...	20	0	0		
Cesses ...	0	10	0		
	20	10	0		
Total cost	108	0	0		

152. *Rice*.—Rice is the principal staple of Dakhin Shahbazpur, and about 49 per cent. of the total area of the pargana is under this crop. There are ordinarily two kinds of rice, viz., *aus*, or the early rice, and the *aman*, or the winter rice.

153. The *aman* is generally transplanted, and in low lands it is sometimes sown broadcast. The *aus* is always sown and is never transplanted. The ploughing of ground commences as early as March and continues as late as the beginning of August. The chief ploughings, however, take place in April and May. The transplantation of the *aman* commences in July and continues till

September. The *aman* is generally ready for harvest in November and December, but there is one variety of paddy in Dakhin Shahbazzpur locally known as *green dhan*, which is harvested in September. Irrigation is not regularly practised and is seldom needed, but water-channels are sometimes dammed across in order to keep the water in the paddy-fields. Also water is often drained off when it is too plentiful. The proportion of the *aman* crop to *aus* in Dakhin Shahbazzpur is about 34 to 1.

154. A Dakhin Shahbazzpur raiyat does not, as a rule, cut his own paddy. Bands of reapers come from Hattia and Noakhali, cut the paddy, and thresh it out for him. They ordinarily receive one-sixth of the produce for their labour. The average produce of paddy has been found by experiment to be 140 maunds per local kani, or about 22 maunds 2 seers per acre. The rice of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is, however, inferior in quality to the well-known *balam* rice produced in other parts of the district. It is comparatively of a darker colour and heavier.

155. Paddy is sometimes damaged by a kind of insect called *leda poka*. Cloudy weather just before the harvest is specially likely to breed insects, and is therefore regarded with great alarm by the tenants. In villages in the southern portion of the island, wild pigs also do great mischief to the standing crops. It is therefore a common practice for the raiyats in that part of the pargana to erect sheds, raised on a scaffolding of bamboos, in their fields about the time of the harvest and to spend their nights in them, in order to scare away the pigs.

156. Paddy is sold by the raiyats chiefly to the boatmen from Dacca and Faridpur, who come to their houses or make purchases in the local markets. A good deal of paddy is also disposed of by *barter* and goes off to supply the wants of less grain-producing districts. Thus in the cold weather numerous boats come from Dacca and Noakhali laden with earthen pots. These the boatmen sell to the villagers for paddy. The reason why this trade in pots is so brisk is that the earth of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is saltish and not suitable for pottery, and therefore the inhabitants have to depend on other districts for their supply of pots for household purposes. The price of a pot is generally its contents in paddy.

157. The Rabi locally called *dhulat*, that is, dry or sandy earth crop, are not so important. Linseed, *mung*, *khesari* and all sorts of vegetable food are, however, grown to a considerable extent. The exact area under each of these crops is shown in the appended crop statement.

158. The most important and valuable product is the betelnut. It is grown very extensively. In fact every homestead in Dakhin Shahbazzpur has some betelnut *bagans* attached to it. The betelnuts are gathered in October, and the trade continues for a considerable part of the cold weather. The chief seats of this trade are Daulatkhan and Bhola, where they are purchased by the Mugs and Burmese merchants and transported to Chittagong and Aracan. A large quantity of nuts are also purchased by the local Bengali mahajans and exported to Calcutta.

159. The method of cultivation is simple. A raiyat encloses a well-raised plot of land, generally close to his homestead, by a ditch ordinarily 4 feet wide, and plants branches of *mandar* trees (*erythrina fulgens*) all over the land when it becomes quite shady, in about a couple of years, small plants of betelnuts are planted in regular rows. When any plant dies care is taken to replace it with a new one in the subsequent years. The betelnut trees grow well in the shade, and the manure produced by the rotten leaves of the *mandar* trees (*erythrina fulgens*) is considered very favourable to it. As these trees grow up the *mandars* are gradually removed. A betelnut tree ordinarily begins to yield fruit in four or five years. The average yield of a tree is about 400 nuts (or about three seers of seeds a year). A maund of prepared nuts is ordinarily sold in Dakhin Shahbazzpur at Rs. 8.

160. The gathering of betelnut is a trade for boys and men of light weight. Many are so expert that they will gather the fruits of a grove of trees without ever descending. This they do by swaying the tree on which they are and passing from it to the next one. The usual payment for gathering nuts is ten nuts a tree.

161. The betelnuts are prepared in three ways.—

- (1) The *magai supari*—so-called because they are intended for the Burmese markets. This is husked while green, steeped in water and then thoroughly washed and dried. Ordinarily the nuts which are not fully ripe are prepared in this way.
- (2) The *tati supari*.—When the nuts are gathered those that are fully ripe are separated and dried for months in the khalihan, and then the fruits are removed from the husk and bagged and exported:
- (3) *Maja supari*.—The *tati suparies* are sometimes steeped in water for five or six days, and then dried and husked. This kind of preparation is generally intended for family consumption and is never exported. It is used by those who have no liking for hard nuts.

162. The husking of betelnuts is a regular profession in Dakhin Shahbazzpur. It is ordinarily done at the rate of 4 annas per maund of seeds. An expert can prepare two maunds of seeds or sometimes more in a day.

163. The next in importance to betelnuts are the cocoanuts, which are grown in abundance in Dakhin Shahbazzpur. They are largely consumed within the district. A good many are also exported to Chittagong, Dacca, and other districts.

164. Every homestead in Dakhin Shahbazzpur has at least some coconut trees. They are generally grown on the borders of the betelnut gardens and along the sides of tanks. A coconut tree in Dakhin Shahbazzpur ordinarily yields 100 to 150 cocoanuts annually. The usual price is Rs. 2 per hundred.

165. Another important and valuable product of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is betel or *pan*. The *pan* gardens or *baroj*, as they are called, are generally kept up by the Barai caste, but many of the Namas (Chandals) have also now taken to it. The cultivation of *pan* is laborious and expensive. It is grown only on well-raised lands, and the ground requires to be manured and prepared with great care. It is generally enclosed by ditches, the earth dug out being utilised for raising the ground. It is then fenced, and long rows of hedges are made of reeds at a distance of about one foot and-a-half, and a sort of roof is put up over the hedges in order to make the land shady. The *pan* creepers are then planted along the hedges on which they climb up. They require very great nursing. The *pan* cannot be grown for many years on the same land. It is necessary in every third or the fourth year either to allow the field to lie fallow or to grow some other lighter crops upon it.

166. The *pan* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is ordinarily exported to Noakhali, and a good deal is also consumed locally.

167. Sugarcane is not much cultivated in Dakhin Shahbazzpur, and it is never grown for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

168. The date trees are also valuable. They are generally grown on road sides and in the *bagans*. Large quantities of molasses are manufactured from the juice of the date trees in the cold-weather months and are sold in the local markets. It is not used as *tari* in this pargana.

169. Among the garden fruits may be named mangoes, jack fruits, and plantains. The mangoes of Dakhin Shahbazzpur are of rather inferior quality. Jack fruits and plantains are produced in abundance and are sold in the local markets.

170. Among the wild vegetable productions of marketable value the most important is the "thatching grass." It grows wild and is never cultivated; a fence is simply put round it to keep out the cattle. The cane is allowed to grow in the outskirts of the *bagans* and the homesteads, and is sometimes reared on wild trees. It is a very necessary material for building *kancha* houses. The new chars overgrown with grass are used as grazing tracts for cattle and buffaloes. A tax known locally as *gorekati jama*, at the annual rate of 8 to 12 annas per head of cattle, is realised by the landlords for thus using the lands.

171. In old times Dakhin Shahbazzpur was an important seat of the salt manufacture. The soil of the new formations is impregnated with salt, and in some of the chars the

Minerals.

ground becomes quite white in the dry season from salt efflorescence. The introduction of Liverpool salt has put an end to this industry.

172. The principal wild animals in the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur are tigers, leopards, buffaloes and wild pigs. Crocodiles are numerous in the river and the khals. In the

Feræ naturæ.

hot weather, when they become especially troublesome, it is not at all safe to bathe in or take water from the streams.

173. There is a curious phenomenon in the district popularly known as "Barisal guns." It is a singular loud sound resem-

Natural phenomenon.

bling the distant discharge of artillery, which is heard throughout the district of Backergunge and also in parts of Dacca, Faridpur and Jessore at the beginning of the rains. The sound comes from the south and south-west. It is sometimes heard for a minute or two; sometimes it continues for one or two hours at intervals of two or three minutes between each discharge. The cause of this curious phenomenon has not as yet been authoritatively settled. Mr. H. Beveridge, while Collector of Backergunge made careful enquiries on the subject in 1874, and he came to the conclusion that "the sounds are atmospheric and in some way connected with electricity." Among the ignorant people it is believed that they are caused by the shutting and opening of Ravan's gate in the island of Lanka (Ceylon).

174. Cyclones and inundations are by no means of rare occurrence in Dakhin Shahbazpur, and they are objects of great fear to all who have anything to do with the island.

Natural calamities.

175. The earliest information available on the subject is the account of an inundation which overtook the island in 1584. It is thus described in Gladwin's Translation of the *Aini Akbari* :—

"Sarkar Baklha is upon the banks of the sea; the fort is situated among trees. In the 29th year of the present reign, one afternoon at 3 o'clock, there was a terrible inundation which deluged the whole *Sarkar*. The Raja was at an entertainment, from which he embarked in a boat, his son Pannanand Ray with many people climbed to the top of a Hindu temple,* and the merchants betook themselves to the high lands. It blew a hurricane with thunder and lightning for five hours, during which time the sea was greatly agitated. The houses and boats were swallowed up, nothing remaining but the Hindu temple on the height. Nearly 200,000 living creatures perished in this calamity."

176. The next inundation of which any authentic information is available occurred in 1737 and devastated the whole of the delta from Chittagong to the mouth of the Hooghly. Its effect in Calcutta is thus described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1738-39† :—

"In the night between the 11th and 12th October 1737, there happened a furious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges which reached 60 leagues up the river. There was at the same time a violent earthquake which threw down a great many houses along the riverside, in Golgotta (Calcutta) alone, a port belonging to the English; two hundred houses were thrown down and the high and magnificent steeple of the English Church sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats and canoes &c., have been cast away; of nine English ships then in the Ganges, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barks of 60 tons were blown two leagues up into land over the tops of high trees; of four Dutch ships in the river three were lost with their men and cargoes; 300,000 souls are said to have perished. The water rose 40 feet higher than usual in the Ganges."

177. The next recorded inundation is said to have occurred in 1787, or a few days before the decennial settlement of the district. Mr. W. Douglas, Collector of Dacca (of which district Backergunge then formed a part), in forwarding the settlement reports of Chandradwip and some other parganas, made the following observations regarding it in his letter dated 6th April 1790 to the Board :—

"It is necessary to observe that Mr. Day did not send down his proposed plan of settlement for upwards of six months after this district had been visited by the most dreadful calamity ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant of the

*The temple referred to was perhaps the temple in Kachua, a village on the main land opposite to Dakhin Shahbazpur island.

† Quoted in October number of the *Calcutta Review*, 1833.

district, and which deprived it (by Mr. Day's calculation) of upwards of 60,000 of its inhabitants, who either miserably perished, or were reduced to the painful necessity of forsaking their habitations in search of a precarious subsistence."

178. The most destructive hurricane which ever occurred in the district was, however, that which began on the 6th June 1822 and lasted till the 9th idem. It is still remembered by the people as the great *Banya* of 1229 B.S. Its ravages extended more or less over the whole district. Mr. Cardew was the Collector of Backergunge at the time. He drew up a vernacular *rubokar* on the 21st June 1822, in which it is recorded that "the chief brunt of the inundation appears to have fallen on the thanas Sandia (in Dakhin Shahbazpur), Khalsakhali (Golachipa), Bawfal, Bukainagar, and Mendigunge." Most of the inhabitants of Manpura and the neighbouring chars were reported by him to have been swept into eternity.

179. The following notice of the inundation appears in the *Asiatic Journal* for 1822, page 620:—

"Barisal is situated on the banks of the Meghna, which river from the fury of the winds broke over its boundaries in every direction and inundated the whole country to an alarming depth. * * * No fewer than one lakh of lives are said to have been lost on this occasion, together with the whole of the cattle and grain of every description, both in store and what was on the ground. Dead bodies were floating in every direction and carried with the current through the houses." Government took notice of this catastrophe and sent in rice through the great house of Palmer and Company.

180. The next cyclone occurred on the 16th of May 1869. It did much damage. Many cattle were drowned and the *aus* crop injured. The cyclone was followed on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of the following month by an inundation which did great damage in Dakhin Shahbazpur, as it destroyed most of the fresh-water tanks. In consequence probably of the scarcity of good drinking water, an epidemic of fever broke out in the island which is said to have decimated the population.

181. Almost before the people had recovered from the effects of this calamity, the island was overtaken by the cyclone and storm-waves which occurred on 31st October 1876. It is still fresh in the memory of every man living in the island as the *Banya* of 1283 B.S. The marks of its ravages are still visible in every *bagan* in Dakhin Shahbazpur.

182. About 50 per cent. of the inhabitants and about 75 per cent. of the cattle were swept away by the storm-waves. In chars and villages more exposed to the sea the loss of life amounted to 90 per cent. The condition of those who survived the catastrophe was very deplorable. They lost almost everything near and dear to them; their houses, property and everything had been clean washed away, and they were living in the island like so many survivors of a shipwreck.

183. Mr. E. J. Barton was then the Collector of Backergunge. He thus described the calamity in his letter No. 1228 of 7th January 1877 to the address of the Commissioner of Dacca:—

"It is hardly necessary to detail the grievous calamities which have befallen upon these estates, and have upset all our settlements and plans regarding them. The cyclone and storm-waves of the night of the 31st October and the morning of the 1st November swept over them, causing immense destruction to human life, cattle, crops and properties of all kinds. Our raiyats, once the most prosperous and wealthy in Bengal, or rather such of them as survived this terrible visitation, suddenly found themselves plunged into ruin and privation. But their sufferings did not end here; there was a strong gale of wind on the night of 23rd November and 24th November. This gale destroyed most of the crops which had been saved from the cyclone and the waves. To complete their tale of misery and ruin, I am sorry to have to report that now and for some time back cholera and other diseases have been raising among the wretched survivors, and killing them in great numbers."

184. The last, though not the least, was the cyclone which passed over Dakhin Shahbazpur and the whole of the southern portion of the Backergunge district on 21st and 22nd October 1893. The damage done to Dakhin Shahbazpur was very serious; the chief brunt of the cyclone fell on the villages situated on the bank of the river. The houses of the inhabitants were levelled with

the ground and demolished. Their gardens and the standing crops were seriously damaged. The police returns showed that in 21 villages, comprising the outpost of Daulatkhan, 2 men, 4,011 cattle, and 282 buffaloes were killed, and 9,413 houses were blown down. The number of houses blown down in thana Barhan uddin and outpost Daulatkhan and Taltali alone was estimated by the Police at about a lakh. Huts with mat walls blown open were no doubt counted as blown down. At Daulatkhan the settlement katchari, the Manager's katchari, the post office and the police buildings were all blown down and demolished, and bundles of records on racks were carried 300 to 400 feet away by the force of the wind. The people, who were busy in rebuilding their houses, were not in a condition to attend to the settlement work for some time, so at the request of the Manager the settlement operation was postponed for two months.

185. Mr. S. K. Agasti, was the Officiating Collector at the time. He visited the place immediately after the calamity, and reported as follows in letter No. 1896L.R., dated 28th October 1893:—

"The wind took a cyclonic form at midnight (21st October), and it then went on blowing with unabated fury till 7 A.M. of 22nd. The storm was at its height from 7 to 9 A.M. By midday the wind had virtually spent its power, and the storm was at an end at 2 P.M. of 22nd October. The cyclone therefore lasted over 12 hours. The direction of the wind was north, north-west. The Superintendent of post offices informs me that in Barisal the velocity of the wind was 43 miles an hour. Those that have experience of the cyclone of 1876 are of opinion that the late storm was, if not more, at least equally furious with its predecessor, and the only fortunate circumstances were that the storm came in the daytime, and that there was no storm-wave. The water rose, however, about 2 to 3 feet.

"Matters are very serious at Daulatkhan almost all the Government and public buildings at the place, the outpost, the dispensary, inspection bungalow, school house, the Manager's office including the English office, record-room and munshikhana, the settlement office and its record-room, the Settlement Officer's private quarters, the Manager's residence and the houses of the amlas, both of the manager's and of the settlement office have been most seriously damaged, and many of them have been entirely levelled with the ground. This last is the case with the outpost house, the outoffices of the inspection Bungalow, those of the settlement office and Manager's office, the two record-rooms and the amlas' quarters. It is not yet known what papers in the Manager's and Settlement Officer's office are missing. Almirahs were forced open, racks shattered, and bundles of nathies and other papers were carried high up in the air and thrown down, some in the tanks near the offices, and some in distant fields and places, torn and all but completely lost.

"5. Mortality among cattle has been immense. Kine have died by hundreds, and possibly thousands, if what I saw in about Daulatkhan is typical for the whole station.

"6. The BANDAR of Daulatkhan presents a most desolate appearance, and immense loss has been sustained by the merchants

"7. *Supari* has suffered 2 annas loss also; of course the people say the loss has been 8 annas both for *supari* and paddy.

"Raja sail paddy, an early variety of winter crop, is all but entirely gone.

"Houses have been blown down in immense number. In the interior all the tahsil katcharies at Chandpur, Sandia, Khosnadi, and Hazipur are reported to have been levelled with the ground. Several others have been damaged more or less seriously.

"8. The banks of the khals and, indeed, the whole country around, are strewn with carcasses of dead kine and buffaloes also, but in smaller numbers. The stench is simply horrible. There have been some cholera cases here, and it is feared that an epidemic may break out."

186. The pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur is inhabited almost entirely by Muhammadans and Hindus of the lowest order.

Population.

The total population according to the census of 1891

is 77,341, consisting of 13,251 Hindus, 64,088 Muhammadans, and two Christians. The population in 1881 consisted of 15,271 Hindus, 59,073 Muhammadans, one Christian, and 22 of other religions, making a total of 74,369. The total population in 1847-48 was 55,444 only.

187. The condition of the people is good and prosperous. With scarcely a single exception, every man, including even the domestic servants whose homes are in the pargana, is a small landholder, and has a garden of betelnuts and cocoanuts attached to his homestead, and he cultivates sufficient rice for the support of his family. Thus he has plenty of rice, can catch fish in his own tank, and has cocoanuts, betelnuts and other fruits in his *bagan*. In fact, there is little he need buy, except salt, clothes, and tobacco. This plenty, combined with the feeling of ownership and independence produced by the system of peasant properties, give vigour and energy to his character. As a rule the inhabitants of Dakhin Shahbazpur lead a very simple life; their diet consists principally of rice, fish and vegetables, but the Muhammadans, when rich enough to do so, indulge in animal food. The dwellings of the inhabitants are very isolated. Each man builds his homestead in his own land, generally on the highest spot in his holding, without any reference to his neighbours. The consequence is that the homesteads are far apart from each other with dense plantations of cocoanuts and betelnut trees surrounding each. Accordingly families have little communication with each other, and neighbourly visits are seldom exchanged. This isolation of families and the total absence of social restraint have a tendency to make the inhabitants domineering and self-sufficient. There are, however, many good traits in the character of a Dakhin Shahbazpur tenant. He is hospitable and is generally of a peaceful character. When he has money, he spends a portion of it in works of public utility, generally in making roads and in digging tanks for the supply of good drinking water to the public. These roads and the tanks are known by the names of the persons at whose costs they are made. Such private roads and tanks and especially the latter are found in almost every village of Dakhin Shahbazpur, and the inhabitants are never in want of good drinking water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

188. The following statement will show the number of suits and the number of appeals to the superior court, with results from the beginning of the operation :—

CLASS OF CASES.	Number of suits.	Number of appeals.	RESULTS OF APPEALS—				REMARKS.
			Upheld.	Modified.	Remanded.	Reversed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i. Boundary disputes ...	44	1	1	Set aside as <i>ultra vires</i> . (There were six cross-appeals with regard to the fair-rent case of a single taluk, and this order was modified. So that in fact the order of the lower court was modified in seven cases only.)
ii. Objections under section 105.	1,683	1	1	...	...	...
iii. Applications for settlement of fair rent under section 104.	2,080	57	39	10	3	5	
iv. Disputes tried as civil suits under section 106.	304	18	13	2	2	1	
v. Execution of decrees ...	27	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,138	77	53	12	5	7	

189. With the exception of one case in which the order was, according to the High Court ruling, set aside as *ultra vires*, all the boundary disputes were regarding the internal boundaries of villages, included in the area under survey.

190. The village according to the revenue survey was adopted as the unit of survey; but as all the villages belonged to the same proprietors they did not take much care to have the internal boundaries of these villages correctly delineated in the thak and in the revenue survey maps. This gave rise to the boundary disputes. They have all been decided according to possession.

191. The number of objections shown in the above statement represents cases in which written applications were filed and evidence was recorded. There were numerous objections which were heard and disposed of verbally at the time of attestation. No records of such cases were kept, except the orders on the attestation reports of the muharrirs.

192. Of 2,080 applications for settlement of fair rent, 298 cases were withdrawn, 898 were settled amicably out of court, and the remaining 884 cases were tried on the merits. Among these the proprietors were parties in 1,165 cases, and the remaining cases were between the tenure-holders and their tenants.

193. There were 304 disputes tried as civil suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. They were in regard to the occupation of lands, status of tenants, and for determination of the existing rent. Of these the proprietors were parties in 42 cases. The remaining suits were between tenant and tenant.

194. The execution of decrees were on account of costs decreed in suits under sections 104 and 106.

195. Appeals were preferred to the Special Judge in 2·74 per cent. of the cases under section 104, and the order of the lower court was upheld in 68·43 per cent. of the appeals. In all cases in which the orders of the lower court were reversed or modified, second appeals were made to the High Court against the order of the Special Judge. Eight of them have been dismissed on the ground that a second appeal did not lie in those cases. The remaining second appeals have not been decided. Of the disputes under section 106, appeals were made in 5·92 per cent. of the cases, and the order of lower court was upheld in 72·23 per cent. of the appeals. Of the five cases remanded for further enquiry under sections 104 and 106, the original order was modified in one case only.

196. The following statement will show the total proceedings from the beginning of the operation up to 31st December 1895:—

Proceeds.

COURT-FEES.	Process-fees.	Court-fees for copies.	Government share of the price of folios used in granting unauthenticated copies.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. A. P. 9,502 10 0	Rs. A. P. 6,692 4 0	Rs. A. P. 1,533 0 0	Rs. A. P. 611 1 0	Rs. A. P. 18,338 15 0	At the time of apportionment of cost, the proceeds amounted to Rs. 18,118-14 only.

197. A copy of the khatian regarding his own tenancy was prepared for each tenant, whether raiyat, tenure-holder, under Distribution of copies of records. tenure-holder or rent-free holder. They were distributed at the time of realising the cost apportioned under section 114. In addition to these copies which were distributed to the tenants free of cost, one complete set of copies of the maps and the khatians has been taken at their own cost by the proprietor of estate No. 1763, and another set of copies by the proprietor of estate No. 1764. Besides most of the tenure-holders and big under-tenure-holders have taken and paid for copies of the detailed khatians of their inferior tenants in respect of all lands comprised within their respective tenures and under-tenures. The number of khatians, of which copies were thus prepared at the instance of the tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders, was 10,324.

198. The eagerness thus shown by the public in taking copies at their own expense is a sure test of the value attached to the records. In fact after the disastrous calamity of 1876, neither the proprietors nor the tenants had any reliable land records in their possession; so that the records of right prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act are considered as valuable acquisitions by all parties concerned, and it has been seen that in all documents of recent dates the number of plot and the number of khatians of the present survey have been invariably quoted.

199. Numerous suits for arrears of rent were instituted in the civil courts by landlords of all classes after the final publication of the records. In many of these cases the tenants attempted to repudiate their liability, and had recourse to the old practice of *be-elaka* and *kabula jama*. Copies of records from the settlement office were produced in all these cases, and the amount of rent recorded or settled as well as the status of the tenants as shown in the records were accepted by the court as correct in every case without exception.

200. The Munsif of Bhola in whose jurisdiction the Dakhin Shahbazpur estates are situated, has, on a reference from me, expressed the following opinion in his letter No. 67, dated 13th December 1895:—

“Since the final publication of the record of rights in respect of estates Nos. 1763 and 1764, all classes of landlords from the proprietors down to the pettiest intermediaries have largely availed themselves of it in such suits to recover arrears of rent as involve a question of disputed rental.

“In almost all the cases which fell within my personal observation, the tenants objected to the rentals entered in the record. And what is more, many of them roundly swore either that they had not appeared before the Revenue Officer at all, or had not admitted the rent recorded by him. I believe no tenant has yet been able, in any case that I have had to try, to successfully attack the record or to rebut the presumption created thereby. That the record has, to a great extent, contributed to the comparatively speedy disposal of rent suits must be confessed. In cases in which there is no such record to be utilised, we are now required to wade through an interminable mass of collection papers in order to determine the rental.”

He, however, suggests “that the value of the record will be greatly enhanced if some better provision be made to ensure the personal identity of the tenants appearing before the Revenue officer.” He further observes that “in a district like this, where such infoudation, succession, transfer and fluvial action are ever at work to effect changes in holdings and tenures, the value of the record of rights will be unimpaired so long only as it is kept up to date. An Act for the maintenance of the records has already been passed, and it remains to be seen how far it achieves the end in view.”

201. A proposal has been submitted by the Collector for vesting the Manager of the Court of Wards with the powers of a Registrar of Mutations under Act III of 1895 in respect of the area under his direct management, and to appoint the Rural Sub-Registrar of Daulatkhan and Tazumuddin to be Registrars of Mutations in respect of the remaining areas in their respective jurisdiction. The proposal is under the consideration of the authorities.

202. The following are the details of the total expenditure incurred on account of survey:—

By professional party.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Traverse survey of 124·80 square miles	4,360	0	0
Cadastral survey of 124·51 square miles	15,446	0	0
Khanapuri, including record writing of 17·58 square miles	4,874	0	0
Traverse survey of nine chars in the river Meghna comprising 21·78 square miles	949	0	0
Cost of embedding stones on survey stations	1,375	0	0
Cost of preparing an illustrative map, 1 inch=1 mile	250	0	0
Total	27,254	0	0

By Settlement Officer.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cadastral survey of 1.15 square miles and khanapuri, including record writing of 129.86 square miles (including the chars) ...	12,936	7	2
Estimating field area of 125.66 square miles ...	447	11	4
Inking and numbering maps and preparation of traces... ..	381	14	10
Cost of supervision by Settlement Officer and his establishment, including travelling allowances ...	8,527	2	2
Contingencies, including price of forms, stationery and furniture	1,385	2	11
Total ...	23,678	6	5
Total cost of survey ...	50,932	6	5

Deducting Rs. 3,114 contributed by the Government of India on account of traverse survey, the net cost of survey to the estate was Rs. 47,818-6-5 only, or 8 annas 1 pie per acre.

203. The total expenditure incurred by the Settlement Department amounted to Rs. 48,547-6-11.* This may be approximately divided under the following heads:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
i. Attestation (including bujharat) and correction and preparation of records	12,548	8	4
ii. Settlement of fair rent and case work	16,164	10	1
iii. Copying and comparing records and book-binding... ..	9,910	0	5
iv. Publication	1,376	13	5
v. Terij writing and compilation of statistics	757	6	9
vi. Apportionment and recovery of cost... ..	3,156	3	9
vii. Contribution towards supervision by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal	1,551	0	0
viii. Miscellaneous—			
Forms	1,993	7	6
Stationery	161	2	0
House rent and furniture	928	3	0
	3,082	12	2
Total cost of settlement ...	48,547	6	11

Deducting Rs. 18,118-14 realised on account of court-fees and process-fees, and Rs. 284-8-6 realized by sale of forms, the net cost of settlement amounted to Rs. 30,144-0-5 or 5 annas 1 pie per acre.

204. Several causes combined together rendered the survey expensive—

- Explanation of high cost.
- (i) When the professional survey party arrived there was a strong combination throughout the pargana to oppose the operation. The party therefore received no co-operation from the people, and the Manager was hardly in a position to render any material help to facilitate the work. Even the common coolies had to be imported from other places. It was with great difficulty that the survey work was brought to a close, but in doing this they greatly exceeded the original estimate.
 - (ii) The party made khanapuri of 14 villages; but as neither the officers nor the Hindustani amins and inspectors employed understood the complications of the tenures, the records prepared by them were incomplete and defective, and the work had to be done *de novo*.
 - (iii) As houses were not available either at Daulatkhan or in Barisal, the party went in the recess to Barackpore, and a large expenditure was incurred in the carriage of forms and furniture.

* The actual cost up to 30th November 1895, amounted Rs. 48,455-9-5 only, leaving a balance of Rs. 91-14-6 pie for the completion of the operation.

The following are among the principal causes which conduced to enhance the cost of the settlement and have delayed its completion:—

- (i) While the complications of interest were very great, there were no reliable documents either in the possession of the landlords or of the tenants; so it took a great deal of time to trace the tenures by local enquiries and to determine the extent of the interest of the several tenure-holders.
- (ii) The rents of the tenants were generally uncertain throughout the pargana, and had to be determined almost in every case. This made the progress of attestation unusually slow.
- (iii) The local standard of land measure was disputed in almost every village and had to be determined after long and protracted judicial enquiries.
- (iv) The Manager filed a very large number of applications for settlement of fair rents, but owing to the destruction of estate papers in the cyclone of 1876 found difficulty in proceeding with them and went on taking time in order to make attempts to arrive at amicable arrangements with the tenants.
- (v) When the operation was nearly brought to a close the cyclone of 21st and 22nd October 1893 blew down the office buildings and made serious damage to the records. Work was in consequence thrown back, and the cost was enhanced to a considerable extent.
- (vi) A scheme for apportionment of cost under section 114 was sanctioned by Government, by which the proprietors and the tenure-holders were to pay the cost in proportion to their profits; but practical difficulties having arisen in finding out the profits of tenure-holders who cultivate their own lands, the question was submitted for reconsideration and the work could not be pushed on pending further orders of Government.

205. The net cost incurred in the operation has been apportioned and recovered in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government order No. 2070L.R., dated 20th April 1895.

206. Out of the total cost to be realised under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the amount expended in embedding stone prisms on the survey stations and in the survey of the untenanted chars has been borne by the proprietors. The raiyats whose rent is below Rs. 10 paid 4 annas a khatian, and when the rent was Rs. 10 and over, paid 8 annas a khatian. The rent-free holders paid at the rate of Re. 1 per acre. The balance was divided among the proprietors, tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders in proportion of their gross assets. Nothing has been realised from the under-raiyats. The statement given below shows the detailed calculations:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Actual cost of this operation up to 30th November 1895	97,510	4	0
Add—			
Unexpended balance of the cost of the completion of the operation, including cost of apportionment and recovery	91	14	4
Contribution towards the supervision by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal and his establishment	1,551	0	0
Rent of houses and cost of furniture supplied by the Manager	326	11	0*
Total	99,479	13	4
Deduct—			
Amount recovered on account of court-fees and process-fees up to 31st July 1895	†18,118	14	0
Contribution towards traverse survey by Government (vide India Government order No. 2302 dated 8th August 1895)	3,114	0	0
Price of forms sold to private parties	284	8	6
Total	21,517	6	6
Balance	77,962	6	10

* This amount has been included in the account in accordance with Board's order No. 1236A, dated 14th November 1897, by way of book transfer.

† A further sum of Rs. 220-1 has been realised between 1st August and 31st December 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Deduct amount to be paid entirely by the proprietors—				
On account of cost of embedding stone prisms	...	1,375	0	0
On account of survey of untenanted chars	...	949	0	0
Total	...	2,324	0	0
Balance	...	75,638	6	10
<i>Deduct —</i>				
Amount payable by raiyats	...	6,864	4	0
Amount payable by rent-free holders	...	1,621	8	0
Total	...	8,485	12	0
Balance apportioned among proprietors, tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders	...	67,152	10	10

The net result of the apportionment has been as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Payable by the proprietors of estate No. 1763—				
In respect of the proprietary interest	...	9,297	0	9
Ditto of the tenures owned by them	...	14,000	13	6
Total	...	23,297	14	3
Payable by the proprietors of estate No. 1764—				
In respect of the proprietary interest	...	1,694	14	9
Ditto of the tenures owned by them	...	3,085	7	6
Total	...	4,780	6	3
Payable in respect of the tenures held by persons other than the proprietors	...	41,398	6	4
Payable by rent-free holders	...	1,621	8	0
Do. by raiyats	...	6,864	4	0
Total	...	77,962	6	10

207. In the case of the proprietors, tenure-holders, and under-tenure-holders the cost amounted to 2 annas 9·02 pie per rupee of their gross assets.

208. It has already been explained that the proprietors have let out the whole of their lands on the main land in taluks, so that there is not much prospect of their income being increased till the chars in the river Moghna are brought under cultivation.

209. In the case of the tenures and under-tenures (including those owned by the proprietors) the amounts paid as cost will in all cases be recouped in one to three years by the increased assessment obtained by the settlement. In some cases (notably in the case of the Dewans of Srirampur) the amount paid as cost fell short of the annual increase of rental obtained by the operations.

210. Out of the total demand of Rs. 77,962-6-10 shown above, a sum of Rs. 45,244-9-9 has been realised up to 31st December 1895. The balance, it is hoped, will be realised within the current financial year.

211. Among the officers of my establishment Babus Chandra Mohan Chakravarti, peshkar, Dwarka Nath Basu, kanungo, and Chandra Kanta Ganguli, field peshkar and muharrir, worked with me throughout the operation and rendered me material assistance in bringing the work successfully to a close.

212. Appended to this report are an illustrative map (4 miles to an inch) and Appendices I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV.

P. M. BASU,

Settlement Officer.

The 30th December 1895.

APPENDIX I.

VILLAGE NOTES.

I.—MAUZA BAKSHIMANJHI, THAK No. 1535.

General description.—This is one of the villages which have suffered most severely from diluvion. Being contiguous to Daulatkhan, the former head-quarters of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur subdivision, it was once in a very prosperous condition. Though separated from the town of Daulatkhan by a small khal, all the subdivisional offices were located in this village. The sites of the old subdivisional bungalow, the munsif's cutcherry and the sub-registry office are still there. The terrible effect upon it of the cyclone and stormwaves of 1876, and the removal of the subdivisional head-quarters from Daulatkhan to Bhola, immediately after that disastrous catastrophe, deprived the village of much of its former importance. Having lost since then much of its lands by diluvion, and being still subject to diluvion, the present condition of the village is deplorable.

Area and population.—The area of the village according to the present survey is 853.79 acres. The area according to the revenue survey of 1864-65 was 4,023.2 acres, and in 1847-48 4,360 acres.

The total population of the village, according to the census of 1891, is 1,032. In 1881 the population was found to be 1,152, and in 1848, 807.

Description of the tenures.—The existing lands of the village are comprised in the following taluks, all of which have more or less suffered from diluvion:—

- (i) Taluk Brindaban Chandra Sen, held as part of the taluk of the same name in mauza Manikpur ... In ijmalī pati.
- (ii) Taluk Kala Chand Ram Sundar, held as part of the taluk of the same name in mauza Khosnadi and other villages ... In 9-anna pati.
- (iii) Taluk Kirti Narayan Datta ... Ditto.
- (iv) Taluk Ram Deb Soor and Panauilla Asuri ... Ditto.
- (v) Taluk Kali Sankari, a lakhraj taluk created in favour of goddess *Kali* of Amani ... Ditto.
- (vi) Taluk Ram Kanai Gupta ... Partly in 9-anna and partly in 7-anna pati.

(i) Among these, taluk Brindaban Chandra Sen deserves a special notice on account of the extremely complicated nature of a howla within it. A full description of the taluk has been given in mauza Manikpur No. XVII. It is now owned by—

Messrs. Gaspers—

	A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Bara hishya	4	6	0 1 2
Chhota hishya	0	7	0 2 0½
			4	13	1 0 2½
Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen	2	3	0 0 2½
Messrs. Lucas	1	1	2 0 1½
Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others	8	2	0 0 2½
			16	0	0 0 0

Subordinate to the above taluk is howla Sirajuddin. It is divided into three hakuks, viz.—

- (a) Hakuk Amin Ulla, (b) hakuk Ram Kanai Dighal, and (c) hakuk Serajuddin. The rent of each of these hakuks is payable to all the talukdars in proportion to their respective interests; but as the hakuks have been split up into shares, each shareholder pays rent to those talukdars to whose interest the share held by him is subordinate. Thus—

	A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
(a) Hakuk Amin Ulla—hishya	...	9	10	1	1 0

Messrs. Gaspers purchased 6a. 9g. 0k. 2kt. 1½d. share of this hakuk (taking the hakuk as a whole or 16 annas), i.e., the share subordinate to their bara hishya (4a. 6g. 0k. 1kt. 2d.), and to the share of Messrs. Aratoons and Gopi Krishna Sen (2a. 3g. 0k. 0kt. 2½d.), and thus became owner of 3a. 17g. 1k. 1kt. share of the entire howla, and pays rent to themselves and to Messrs. Aratoons and Gopi Krishna Sen. The remaining 5a. 13g. share of this hakuk is owned by one Balaquatulla Ohaudhuri, who pays rent to the following talukdars:—

	A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Messrs. Gaspers (chhota hishya)	...	0	7	0	2 0½
Messrs. Lucas	...	1	1	2	0 1½
Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others	...	8	2	0	0 2½
		9	10	3	0 1½

(b) Hakuk Ram Kanai Dighal—Hishya	...	3	17	0	1 2
-----------------------------------	-----	---	----	---	-----

Messrs. Gaspers purchased the share subordinate to their bara hishya, and pay rent to themselves. Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen purchased the share subordinate to their share of the taluk, and pay rent to themselves. Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others purchased the share subordinate to the remaining 9a. 10g. 3k. 0kt. 1½d. share of the taluk, and pay rent to—

	A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Messrs. Gaspers (chbota hishya) ..	0	7	0	2	0½
Messrs. Lucas ...	1	1	2	0	1½
Themselves ...	8	2	0	0	2½
	9	10	3	0	1½

(c) Hakuk Serajuddin, hishya 2a. 12g. 1k. 1kt., is owned by a single person, who pays rent to all the talukdars in proportion of their respective interests.

The following statement with the annexed diagram will explain the interests of the various howladars and those of the talukdars:—

NAME OF HAKUK.	Name of the share- holder.	Extent of interest.	TO WHOM RENT OF THE SHARE PAYABLE.	
			Name of talukdar.	His extent of interest.
1	2	3	4	5
Hakuk Aminulla	Balaquatulla ...	A. G. K. KT. D. 5 13 0 0 0	Messrs. Gaspers ... Messrs. Lucas ... Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others.	A. G. K. KT. D. 0 4 1 0 2½ 0 12 3 2 0½ 4 15 3 0 0½ 5 13 0 0 0
Ditto ...	Gaspers ...	3 17 1 1 0	Messrs. Gaspers (i.e. to themselves).	3 13 3 1 0
Hakuk Ram Ka- nai Dighal.	Do. ...	1 2 1 1 1	Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen.	1 5 3 0 1
		4 19 2 1 1		4 19 2 1 1
Ditto ...	Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen.	0 11 0 1 2	Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen (i.e., to themselves)	0 11 0 1 2
Ditto ...	Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others.	2 3 3 2 0	Messrs. Gaspers ... Messrs. Lucas ... Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others (i.e. to themselves).	0 1 3 1 0½ 0 5 2 0 2½ 1 16 1 2 2½ 2 3 3 2 0
Hakuk Serajud din.	Kala Meah and others	2 12 1 1 0	Messrs. Gaspers ... Messrs. Lucas ... Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen. Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and others.	0 13 1 0 2½ 0 3 0 0 0½ 0 6 0 1 2½ 1 9 3 0 2½ 2 12 1 1 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16 0 0 0 0	GRAND TOTAL ...	16 0 0 0 0

(vi) Another taluk which requires a special mention is taluk Ram Kanai Gupta. In the partition papers of 1188 B.S. it was recorded as "taluk Binaram Banam Apresa Ap Beg." One-half of this taluk comprises lauds of 7-anna pati and the other half of 9-anna pati. As the lands of the two patis are not now distinguishable, the proprietors of estate No. 1763, who have acquired a share consisting of the entire 7-anna and 10a. 10g. 2k. of the 9-anna pati, are in possession of 13a. 5g. 1k., and Gopal Chandra Chakravarti and Chandra Kumar Dey, whose interest extends over 5a. 9g. 2k. of the 9-anna pati, are in possession of 2a. 14g. 3k. share of the taluk.

Besides the six taluks named above there are five rent-free holdings comprising a total area of 16g. 2k. 3kt.

Local custom.—The holdings of the raiyats as well as those of the under-raiyats are transferable by custom. The raiyats can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission of the landlords.

The *nal* (or the measuring rod) in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—The village is in the immediate vicinity of the town of Daulatkhan, which contains the sadar mal katchari of the proprietors and has a post office, a middle class English school, a charitable dispensary, and the largest market in the island of Dakhin Shahbazpur. The Bengal Flotilla Company, which have opened a regular line of steamers plying between Barisal and Noakhali, have a station in this village.

TALUK BRINDAVAN CHANDRA SEN.

Messrs. Gaspers. Bara Hishya	Messrs. Gaspers. Chhotra Hishya	Messrs. Aratoons and Gopi Krishna Sen.	Messrs. Lucas'.	Kisori Mohan Ray and others.
A. G. K. KT. D. 4 6 0 1 2	A. G. K. KT. D. 0 7 0 2 0½	A. G. K. KT. D. 2 3 0 0 2½	A. G. K. KT. D. 1 1 2 0 1½	A. G. K. KT. D. 8 2 0 0 2½

Messrs. Gaspers.	Balaquistulla	Gaspers.	Aratoons and Gopi Krishna Sen.	Hakuk Ram Kanai Dighal.	Howa Serajuddin.	Hakuk Serajuddin.
A. G. K. KT. D. 3 17 1 1	A. G. 5 13	A. G. K. KT. D. 1 2 1 1 1	A. G. K. KT. D. 0 11 0 1 2	A. G. K. KT. 3 17 1 1	A. G. K. KT. 2 12 1 1	A. G. K. KT. 2 12 1 1

Messrs. Gaspers.	Balaquistulla	Gaspers.	Aratoons and Gopi Krishna Sen.	Hakuk Ram Kanai Dighal.	Howa Serajuddin.	Kisori Mohan Ray.
A. G. K. KT. 3 17 1 1	A. G. 5 13	A. G. K. KT. D. 1 2 1 1 1	A. G. K. KT. D. 0 11 0 1 2	A. G. K. KT. 3 17 1 1	A. G. K. KT. 2 12 1 1	A. G. K. KT. 2 12 1 1

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote	...	K. G. K. KT. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 20 and 15 per Kani according to quality.	The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them. No fixed rate for the tenure-holders.
Nal ...	73 17 1 2 12		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	.....
Rabi ...	2 9 3 2 5		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	99	32 7 3 0 15	1,123 0 7		
Homestead ...	1 5 1 3 6		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	.....
Bagan ...	10 5 1 3 18		Settled raiyats ...	203	50 4 2 3 9	928 13 5		
Other kinds ...	3 18 3 1 5		Occupancy raiyats ...	21	4 14 2 1 13	90 2 2		
Total ...	90 18 3 3 7		Non-occupancy raiyats	14	2 13 0 2 10	.....	
			Rent-free holders ...	5	0 16 2 3 0	.....	
Culturable—			Total ...	342	90 16 3 3 7	2,142 0 2		
Sanayet patit	1 10 2 2 13							
Laik patit ...	9 13 3 1 5							
Unculturable ...	28 2 0 3 2							
GRAND TOTAL	134 9 2 2 10 =863.70 acres.	4,023.9 acres.						

II.—BAIKUNTAPUR NALDOGI.

The village does not belong to the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates. The village itself is in pargana Baikuntapur. Some of the detached chaks within its external boundaries as shown in the thakbust map belong to the proprietors of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates and are in the 9-anna pati. Six of these chaks are included in the taluks in the neighbouring villages of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates, and the remaining chaks comprising a total area of 23.43 acres are let out in a taluk called taluk Nil Kantha Ray, of which 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. is owned by one Kali Prasanna Ray Chawdhuri of Uttar Shahbazzpur and 5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. by Constantine Lucas and others.

These men also own a taluk of the same name in the lands of pargana Baikuntapur; so they kept no distinguishing marks between the lands of the two parganas, and the Manager and the proprietors did not know where the lands lay, though they realised rents from the talukdars. The lands have now been demarcated with the aid of a thakbust map, and the boundaries thus demarcated have been accepted by all the parties concerned.

There are two raiyats, parts of whose homestead lands fall within the boundary of the Dakhin Sahabazzpur estates. The remaining area consists only of paddy lands held by men whose tenancies are comprised in the lands of pargana Baikuntapur.

This village is only a couple of miles from Daulatkhan.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Hashil—			Proprietor's nij jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	3 1 1 2 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	.....
Rabi ...	.....		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	5	0 8 2 0 0	150 6 2	
Homestead ...	0 0 0 1 0		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	.....
Bagan ...	0 0 0 1 0		Settled raiyats	18	2 19 1 1 10	67 14 10		
Other kinds ...	0 8 1 3 0		Occupancy raiyats	1	0 2 0 1 15	2 2 0		
Total ...	3 9 3 3 5		Non-occupancy raiyats	...	.....	.....
			Rent-free holders	...	.....	.....
Culturable—			Total	...	3 9 3 3 5	220 7 0		
Sanayet patit	.....						
Laik patit ...	.....						
Unculturable ...	0 3 3 1 5							
GRAND TOTAL...	3 13 3 0 10 =23.43 acres.							

III.—MAUZA BAMANPUR, THAK No. 1591.

General description and area.—This was formerly a kismat of mauza Betuah. The lands comprised within its boundaries were let out by Abu Syed, the first zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazzpur, to a Brahman by name Gangaram Bharadraj; hence the village was named Bamanpur. It is in the ijmalī pati. Its total area, according to the present survey, is 516.50 acres against 542 acres, according to the revenue survey of 1864-65, which, it seems, included within its boundaries some lands belonging to other villages. According to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 the area was 520.42 acres. According to the talukdar's

measurement papers of 1293 B.S. the village contained an area of 77k. 2g. 2k. 2ht. 5til, or about 490 acres.

Population.—According to the census of 1891 the total population of the village is 543 against 562 in 1881. In 1847-48 the population was 414 only.

Tenancies.—The entire village was let out in a taluk recorded in the partition papers of 1188 B.S. as taluk Ram Ganga Bharadraj. One Ramkant Chakravarti (called also Mazumdar), son of Krishna Ram Chakravarti, Dewan of Abu Syed, inherited this taluk from his maternal grandfather and got it registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Ramkant Mazumdar. The name is still retained in the sarishta of estate No. 1764. The sadar jama payable to that estate is Rs. 228-3-3-1. As regards the share appertaining to estate No. 1763 it is held as a part of taluk Lakhi Ramkant Chakravarti in this and other villages at an aggregate jama of Rs. 2,065-11-4-16. A full account of this taluk has been given in the village notes of char Munshi, No. IX.

Subordinate to the above taluks there are 5 howlas and 212 raiyats, of which 171 are settled raiyats, 27 occupancy and 14 non-occupancy raiyats. There are also seven rent-free holdings granted by the talukdars.

Settlement of rents.—The rents of all classes of tenants in this village were revised by the talukdars in 1297 B.S. on the basis of a measurement made by them in 1293 B.S. The system of assessment adopted was as follows:—

- The raiyats obtained a deduction of two-thirds of the amount of hashil lands on account of osat allowance and paid rents for the remaining hasil lands at the rate of Rs. 105 (sicca) per kani. To this was added 1 anna 16 krant per rupee on account of "Batta Company" and another 1 anna 16 krant on account of mamali makarari, an abwab amalgamated with the rent.
- The jotedars who hold only cultivated or paddy lands obtained no osat allowance and paid rent at Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 per kani according to the quality of the lands, but like the raiyats they paid Batta Company and mamali makarari at the rate of 1 anna 16 krant per rupee.
- To the howladars were allowed a deduction of two-thirds of the amount of hashil lands on account of osat allowance and one-tenth of the remainder on account of mathan allowance and the remaining lands were assessed at the rates fixed for the raiyats.

The nal (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent was 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Customs.—The rights of all classes of tenant, including the under-raiyats, are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks.

Miscellaneous.—Being situated on the road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hát the village is accessible by carts throughout the year. The mal katchari of the talukdars is at Amani in Hazipur, and the nearest post office is at Daulatkhan. The nearest markets are—

Daulatkhan (3 miles)—On Tuesday and Wednesday.

Shaheber hát in Syedpur (2 miles)—On Sunday and Wednesday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known,	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	K. G. K. KT. TL.	K. G. K. KT. TL.			K. G. K. KT. TL.	Rs. A. P. G.		
Hashil--			Proprietor's nij-jote	...	.....	.....	} Not uniform.	
Nal	46 9 0 3 5		Held by proprietor,	...	.....	.....
Rabi	0 8 1 3 15		but not true "sir".	...	.....	.....
Homestead ...	0 8 3 3 15		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	6	2 0 3 0 5	2,436 6 5 17		
Ragau	18 17 3 2 10		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	.....
Other kinds ...	0 15 0 1 10		Settled raiyats ...	171	52 19 0 1 0	1,254 2 11 0		
Total	66 19 2 2 15		Occupancy raiyats...	27	8 15 2 2 0	277 9 10 0		
Culturable--			Non-occupancy raiyats.	14	2 7 0 2 10	50 13 5 0		
Sinayet patit	1 10 3 2 10		Rent-free holders ...	7	0 7 0 1 0	.....	
Laik patit ...	12 15 1 2 10							
Unculturable								
GRAND TOTAL	81 5 3 3 15 = 516'50 acres.	77 2 2 2 5	Total ...	225	66 19 2 2 15	4,019 0 7 1		

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

IV.—MAUZA BANCHAPUR, THAK No. 1739.

General description and area.—This is a large mauza now on the bank of the river Meghna. It comprises lands of both 7-anna and 9-anna patis. The total area according to the present survey is 3,146'85 acres against 3,104'16 according to the Collectorate mauzawar

register. The area according to the revenue survey was 3,192.24 acres, including Barapatta, a Government estate, which was surveyed with it. The area as ascertained in 1847-48 was 3,089.7 acres only.

Population.—The total population of the village according to the census of 1891 was 2,102 against 2,730 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 2,311 only.

Tenures.—The whole mauza is let out in a number of taluks, the following among which deserve special notice:—

I. *Taluk Syed Amanulla*—Is an old taluk. As originally created it was comprised in a large number of villages, some of which have since diluviated. It now comprises lands of Banchapur, Nyamatpur, Naldogi, Betua, Kalia, and Chandpur. The exact date of its creation is not known. In the partition papers of 1188 B.S. this taluk was recorded to be in the possession of one Mir Faizulla, whose descendants are still to be found in mauza Naldogi and Betua. The taluk was in course of time spilt up into eight separate taluks, four of which are now owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763 and four by the proprietors of estate No. 1764. This taluk is remarkable for the extremely complicated nature of the interests of the talukdars and of the under-tenure-holders created by them. In some villages there are as many as 14 grades of intermediate tenures between proprietors and the actual cultivators. The following brief history of the taluk will prove interesting:—

The taluk was originally divided equally among the three sons of Mir Faizulla viz.—

					A.	G.	K.	KT.
Mir Nyamat	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2
Mir Barkatulla	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2
Mir Fatehali	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	2
Total					16	0	0	0

Out of Fatehali's share Mir Baksheali obtained 4 annas, Mirjan 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt.; and on the death of Baksheali his son Sadan Ali obtained 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt., Rajabali 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt., and his daughters Butta Bibi, Nanna Bibi, Bocha Bibi, and Nymat Bibi succeeded to 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. The share inherited by Sadan Ali was registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Sadan Ali; and the share inherited by Butta Bibi, &c., was registered as taluk Bibian.

Out of the share belonging to Mir Barkatulla one Bhola Singh acquired 16g. 2k. 2kt. share and got it registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Bhola Singh.

The remaining 12a. 10g. made up of 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. of Mirjan, 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. of Rajabali, 4a. 10g. of Barkatulla, and 5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. of Nyamatulla continued to be recorded in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Syed Amanulla. This share was purchased in auction by Mr. Khajah Kaprel Aratoon in the name of one Badaruddin Bakshi, who again transferred it by a kabala to Rajkrishna Chakravarti, sarishtadar of Mr. Khajah Kaprel Aratoon, and the share was registered in some of the zamindari sarishtas as taluk Raj Krishna Chakravarti; in others it was recorded as "taluk Syed Amanulla, purchased by Badruddin Bakshi, Dakhel Rajkrishna Chakravarti."

On the death of Khajah Kaprel Aratoon this share of the taluk (12a. 10g.) was owned by Bibi Takai Saraf, and on her death, it was split up into two shares, one comprising two-thirds of 12a. 10g. owned by Messrs. Lucas, and the other consisting of one-third share and owned by Bibi Heripsima Harney.

The share of Messrs. Lucas was purchased in auction by one Aminuddin patwari, who created a large number of osat taluks, nim osat taluks, darpatni nim osat taluks, howlas, and nim howlas, mostly in favour of his relations, and then sold the taluk to Hamizuddin Munshi and Kazimuddin, who in turn realised money by creating under-tenures and allowed it to be sold up for arrears of rent, and it was purchased by the proprietors in 1291 B.S.

The shares owned by Mrs. Heripsima Harney was purchased by one Aminuddin Rarhi and sold by him to Raj Chandra Singh. On the death of the latter the share passed on to his wife Manikyamala, who got it registered in the zamindari sarishta as hakukeh Manikyamala and created a number of under-tenures. On her interest falling into arrear of rent this share was sold up and purchased by the proprietors.

The above is a description of the taluk as far as it relates to estate No. 1763, which comprises the whole of 7-anna pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. of the ijmal, and 10a. 10g. 2k. of the 9-anna pati. The remaining 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share of the ijmal and 5a. 9g. 2k. of the 9-anna pati belong to estate No. 1764. As far as this estate is concerned the original taluk has been split up into four taluks corresponding with four taluks under estate No. 1763, viz., while the 12a. 10g. share subordinate to estate No. 1763 was registered as taluk Raj Krishna Chakravarti, the corresponding share subordinate to estate No. 1764 was named taluk Mir Jaffarali, and while the share of Butta Bibi, &c., was registered in the estate No. 1763 as taluk Bibian, in the sarishta of estate No. 1764, it is known as taluk Ajim Shah. The shares owned by Sadan Ali and Bhola Singh are known as taluk Sadan Ali and Bhola Singh respectively in both the zamindaries.

The following table will show the exact shares belonging to each taluk in respect of the lands of the various patis:—

No.	NAME OF TALUK.	EXTENT OF INTEREST IN—			REMARKS.
		7-anna pati.	9-anna pati.	Ijmali pati.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Subordinate to Estate No. 1763.</i>				
		A. G. K. KT. D.	A. G. K. KT. D.	A. G. K. KT. D.	
1	Taluk Raj Krishna Chakravarti	12 10 0 0 0	8 4 1 2 1½	10 1 3 2 1½	
2	" Bhola Singh	0 16 2 2 0	0 10 3 2 1½	0 13 1 2 1½	
3	" Bebian	1 6 2 2 0	0 17 2 0 1½	1 1 2 0 0	
4	" Sadan Ali	1 6 2 2 0	0 17 2 0 1½	1 1 2 0 0	
	Total	16 0 0 0 0	10 10 2 0 0	12 8 1 2 0	
	<i>Subordinate to Estate No. 1764</i>				
	Taluk Mir Jafarali	...	4 5 2 0 1½	2 8 0 0 1½	
	" Bhola Singh	...	0 5 2 2 1½	0 3 0 2 1½	
	" Ajim Shah	...	0 9 0 1 1½	0 5 0 2 0	
	" Sadan Ali	...	0 9 0 1 1½	0 5 0 2 0	
	Total	...	5 9 2 0 0	3 1 2 1 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	16 0 0 0 0	16 0 0 0 0	16 0 0 0 0	

II. *Taluk Kirti Narayan Datta*—Is in the 9-anna pati. In addition to those in this village it had lands in Bakshi Manji, Tataria and some other villages, some of which have entirely diluviated, but the talukdars received no remission of rent. It is therefore now an unprofitable incumbrance upon the talukdars.

III. *Taluk Bhabani Das Bishnu*—Also recorded in some of the zamindari sarishtas as taluk Ali Raja and in some as taluk Khan Mahamud, is in the 7-anna pati. This taluk has also some lands in mauza Sarippur and Nishchintpur. One-half of the taluk is owned by Kudratulla talukdar, and the other half by Girish Chandra Banerji.

IV. *Taluk Anandi Ram Ray*—Which is in the 9-anna pati, has been split up into two distinct taluks, but the lands are ijmali. One of these comprising 12-anna share is owned by Kartic Chandra Ray, and the other comprising the remaining 4-anna is in the possession of the Dewans of Srirampur.

V. *Taluk Durga Prosad Datta*—In the 9-anna pati is an old taluk created long before the Permanent Settlement. It is now owned by the proprietors of estates No. 1763 and 1764. This taluk has some lands in mauza Nishchintpur.

VI. *Taluk Dhaniram Das*—In the 7-anna pati has been split up into two shares. The one comprising 13a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. known as taluk Guru Prosad Durga Narayan Chakravarti is owned by Mathura Mohan Chakravarti. The other share comprising 2a. 13g. 1k 1kt. is in the possession of the proprietors of estate No. 1763. This taluk has some lands in mauza Nishchintpur and Sonapur.

VII. *Taluk Ram Sankar Sur*—Recorded in the zamindari sarishta of estate No. 1764 and also in some of the sarishtas of estate No. 1763 as taluk Maniruddin, Enayatulla, Matiulla, is in the 9-anna pati. It is owned in the following shares:—

	A. G. K. KT.
Mathura Mohan Chakravarti	5 6 2 2
Najumuddin talukdars and others	5 6 2 2
Rajabali Sikdar and others	5 6 2 2

By an arrangement among the proprietors and the talukdars, Mathura Mohan pays rent to Messrs. Gaspers, and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen, Najumuddin and others pay rent to Messrs. Lucas and Harney and to the Basaks, and Rajabali and others pay rent to Messrs. Stephens, Harney, and Gasper.

VIII. *Taluk Ram Bhadra Sur*—Recorded in some of the zamindari sarishtas as taluk Moresh Chandra Gour Hari, is in the 9-anna pati. This taluk has also some lands in Nishchintpur

IX. *Taluk Sivraj Sambhu Chandra Sen*—Is in the 9-anna pati. This taluk has lost much of its lands by diluvion. It has lands in this village and in Narayanpur.

The taluk has been split up into three separate and distinct taluks comprising different shares of some undivided lands; that is, the share subordinate to estate No. 1764 has been

formed into a separate taluk and is owned by the proprietors of that estate. The remaining share subordinate to estate No. 1763 has been subdivided into two shares of two-thirds and one-third. The former is owned by Messrs. Gaspers, Aratoons, Stephens, Harney, and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen, who pay rent to themselves; and the latter is owned by Messrs. Lucas and Mrs. Harney, who pay rent to Messrs. Lucas, Harney, and to the Basaks.

X. Taluk Ram Rup Sen and Asmatulla Munshi—Are in the 7-anna pati and comprise lands of Banohapur and Narayanpur, but a considerable portion of the lands in the latter village has been lost by diluvion. Two-thirds of the taluk are owned by Messrs. Gaspers, Aratoons, Stephens, Harney, and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen, paying rent to themselves, and the remaining one-third is owned by Mrs. Harney and Messrs. Lucas, paying rent to Messrs. Harney, Lucas, and to the Basaks.

The other taluks require no special mention.

Rights of the raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of all classes of raiyats and under-raiyats are, by custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but cannot dig new tanks without the permission of their superior landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* in local use throughout the mauza is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There is an important hat at Sandia in this village. It is situated on a khal and can be reached by boats at all seasons of the year. The market days are Monday and Tuesday. It was formerly the seat of a police thana, which has now been removed to the subdivisional head-quarters at Bhola.

Miscellaneous.—There is a vernacular school for both boys and girls at Sandia. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, but there is a letter-box at Sandia opened on hat days. There is a good road from Daulatkhan to this village. Having been largely washed into the river, it has been abandoned by the District Board.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. KT. K. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	302 14 1 2 11½		Proprietor's nij-jots	...	.....	...	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.
Babi	12 7 3 2 8		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir"	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	5 12 1 3 10		In cultivating possession of					
Bagan	63 3 0 1 15		tenure-holders	247	117 2 2 0 15½	10,858 2 8		
Other kinds ...	8 6 3 0 0		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	...	...	...
Total	396 4 2 2 4½	...	Settled raiyats	540	234 1 2 1 17½	5,776 5 4		
Culturable—			Occupancy raiyats	80	33 2 0 15½	788 1 5		
Sanayot patit	4 1 1 2 15		Non-occupancy raiyats	50	1 17 1 3 6	89 6 10		
Laik patit ...			Rent-free holders	28	5 19 1 5 10	...		
Unculturable ...	98 19 2 0 5½							
GRAND TOTAL	496 5 2 1 5 =3,140'83 acres.	...	Total	925	396 4 2 2 4½	17,493 0 3		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

V.—MAUZA BEJOYPUR, THAK No. 1593.

General description.—Bejoypur is one of the most important mauzas in pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur. It is close to Daulatkhan and is well protected from salt water inundation from the river. The lands are high, open and fruitful, and they contain the best betelnut and cocoanut gardens in the pargana. The rate of rent is low and the condition of the tenants prosperous.

The village is said to have derived its name from one Bejoy Narayan Mazumdar, who according to tradition was one of the first zamindars of Dakhin Shahbazzpur, on whose default the pargana was made khas and added to the exchequer lands, and was subsequently settled with Abu Syed. The latter had also his katchari in this village. It is still known as the bashabari of Abu Syed. It contains lands of both 7-anna and 9 anna patis.

Area.—The total area of the mauza, including kismat Bijoypur Khurd, is, according to the present survey, 2,816·06 acres against 2,763·49 acres according to the revenue survey. The area according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 2,693·57 acres only.

Population.—The total population of the mauza according to census of 1891 was 4,498 against 2,198 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 1,901 only.

Tenures.—The lands of the mauza are comprised in (i) taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, (ii) taluk Mirza Golam Rassul, and (iii) taluk Nathulla Akbar.

The first two taluks are owned by the proprietors and their history is closely connected with the history of the zamindari. It is briefly as follows:—

The pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur was settled as a zamindari with one Meah Abu Syed. On his death the zamindari passed on to—

	As.
His wife, Taj Bibi	2
His daughter's son, Khodabaksh	7
His daughter's son, Mirjajan	7

and the zamindari was at their instance partitioned into 2-anna, 7-anna, and 7-anna patis.

Mirjajan became involved in debt, and in ^{1187 B.S.}₁₇₈₀₋₈₁ one Khajah Michael obtained a civil court decree against him and purchased his 7-anna share in an auction sale. Thus Khajah Michael became owner of 7-anna share, and Mirjajan, who had by this time inherited the shares of Taj Bibi and Khodabaksh, remained in possession of the 9-anna share of the zamindari.

The claim of Khajah Michael was, however, not fully satisfied by the sale of Mirjajan's 7-anna share in 1187 B.S., so he again brought to sale the remaining 9-anna share of Mirjajan and purchased out of it 5a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share. The exact date of this purchase is not known; but it appears from the records that in the decennial settlement of the pargana concluded in 1198 B.S., 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of the zamindari, now known as estate No. 1763, was settled separately with Khajah Michael and the remaining 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share, now known as estate No. 1764, was settled with Mirjajan. The litigation between Khajah Michael and Mirjajan did not, however, end here, and the latter with a view to retain some interest in the land in the event of his zamindari right being sold, created a taluk in favour of one of his relatives, Mirja Golam Rassul, extending over his 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share of all lands in estate No. 1764, which were not otherwise let out in taluks. This is known as the nij taluk of the proprietors and is named taluk Golam Rassul. The exact date of its creation is not known.

The 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of the zamindari, of which Khajah Michael was the owner, passed on his death to his three sons (i) Khajah Kaprel Aratoon *alias* Sirkis Ter Stephanuse, (ii) Khajah Martoos and (iii) Khajah Kerakuch.

Khajah Martoos, who died without any issue, bequeathed his share to Khajah Kaprel. Khajah Kerakuch left a daughter named Bibi Soosoom, who married one Avetic Ter Stephanuse, and died without any issue, so the surviving brother, Khajah Kaprel Aratoon, took possession of the entire 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. zamindari, viz., one-third of it by right of inheritance, one-third according to the will of Khajah Martoos, and the remaining one-third by force.

Avetic Ter Stephanuse instituted a civil suit and obtained a final decree from Sadar Dewani Court on 8th February 1820, and took possession of the one-third share (4a. 6g. 0k. 1kt. 2d.). He was, however, hopelessly involved in debts on account of the long-standing litigation, so with a view to retain some interest in the land, in the event of his zamindari right being sold up, he created a taluk in favour of his brother, Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse extending over his 4a. 6g. 0k. 1kt. 2d. share of all lands not previously let out in taluks to other persons.

Khajah Kaprel Aratoon followed suit, and set up a taluk purporting to have been created in his favour by his father (Khajah Michael) extending over the remaining 8a. 12g. 1k. 0kt. 1d. share of the lands not previously let out in taluks.

Thus in estate No. 1764 all lands not comprised in taluks granted to other individuals are included in the proprietors' nij taluk Mirza Golam Rassul. It is held by the proprietors as a part of their zamindari.

Similarly, in estate No. 1763, all lands (whether in the 7-anna or in the 9-anna pati) not let out in taluk to other persons are comprised in the two nij taluks, viz., taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse. They are treated as parts of the zamindari, and are owned by the proprietors in the same shares which they own in the zamindari. Those tracing their right from Khajah Kaprel Aratoon own the former taluk, and those who trace their right from Bibi Soosoom own the latter. These two have now been amalgamated, and are treated as one entire taluk in the possession of the proprietors and extending over all lands not otherwise let out in taluks.

Taluk Nathullah Akbar—Is a small taluk in the 7-anna pati. This taluk has some lands in mauza Betua.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are according to custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tank without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of land measure.—The local *nal* in use is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—The nearest market is at Daulatkhan—on Tuesday and Saturday.

Miscellaneous.—The village is very close to Daulatkhan, where there are a school, a charitable dispensary, and a sub-registry office and a post office. There are ten *pathsalas* in this village preparing boys for the lower primary examination. The road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hat passes through this village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.						
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal	185 10 1 0 1½		Proprietor's nij-jote... ..	...	.....	...
Babi	4 18 1 1 11		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	4 10 1 1 8½		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	432	111 7 3 0 6½	1,229 12 9		
Bagan... ..	115 14 0 1 13		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	22 7 0 0 8½		Settled raiyats	933	212 11 1 2 10	5,191 15 0		
Total	333 0 0 1 2½		Occupancy raiyats	43	7 2 0 0 8	145 11 0		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	2	0 1 1 0 10	2 0 0		
Sanayet patit	1 2 0 0 0		Rent-free holders	24	1 17 2 1 11½	...		
Laik patit ...	6 9 8 13 0							
Unculturable ...	100 16 0 2 12½							
GRAND TOTAL...	441 8 0 1 15½ = 2,816.08 acres.		Total	1,454	333 0 0 1 2½	6,569 10 9		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

VI.—MAUZA BETUA, THAK No. 1589.

General description.—The mauza occupies a central position in the pargana and is at a safe distance from the river Meghna. It is well cultivated and covered over with homesteads and gardens. The mauza comprises lands of both 7-anna and 9-anna patis and is locally subdivided into four villages, viz., Betua proper, Gopal Mohan, Ramnagar and Samaspur. The town of Daulatkhan, the head-quarters of the zamindars, is in Gopal Mohan. The mauza has lost much of its former importance since the removal of the subdivisional head-quarters from Daulatkhan to Bhola.

Area.—The total area of the mauza, according to the present survey, is 2,213.27 acres against 2,088.32 acres according to the revenue survey. The area according to Kalso's survey of 1847-48 was 1,962.88 acres only.

Population.—The total population of the mauza according to census of 1891 was 2,975 against 5,936 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 1,466 only.

Tenures.—There are no lands in the khas possession of the zamindari. The whole village has been let out in 24 taluks, of which the following deserve special mention:—

I.—Taluk Kalachand Ram Sundar, described in mauza Khosnadi.

II.—Taluk Syed Amanulla, described in mauza Banchapur.

III.—Taluk Syamgati, taluk Ramgati Ramdeb, taluk Ramdhan Datta and taluk Kali Gurudas Datta, described in mauza Nyamatpur.

Commercial town.—Daulatkhan (north latitude 22° 37' 30", east longitude 98° 50' 25") situated in the village Gopal Mohan is the most important mart of commerce in the island of Dakkhinshabazpur. The principal articles of export are betelnuts and cocoanuts, and the chief articles of imports are salt, tobacco, oil, sugar and piece-goods. Being situated on a khal from the river Meghna, it can be reached by boats and sloops at all seasons of the year; and there are good roads from it to almost all important places in the subdivision. The Bengal Flotilla Company, which have recently opened a regular steamer line between Noakhali and Barisal, have a station here. Many rich mahajans have their places of business in this town. They transact much of their business on hat days, which are on Tuesday and Saturday.

Daulatkhan was for a long time the seat of the subdivisional katchari and of the Munsif's court of Dakkhinshabazpur. Both the offices were removed to Bhola after the cyclone of 1876. The *mal katcharies* of the proprietors are still in this place, which also contain a police out-post a rural sub-registry office, a post office, a charitable dispensary, a middle class school, and four patshalas.

Condition of the people.—The mauza is inhabited by respectable Muhammadans, most of whom own important tenures and under-tenures in the pargana, and are in a prosperous condition; but having lived for a long time in close proximity to the courts they have become litigious.

Rights of the tenants.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, by custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from their landlords.

Standard of measurement.—The local *nal* in use for the purposes of assessment of rent is 24 feet long.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	166 3 0 3 14		Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenants is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.
Babi ...	3 8 0 3 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	5 17 1 3 19		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders	232	65 15 2 1 6	4,462 14 5		
Bagan ...	93 7 2 3 8		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	16 9 0 1 5		Settled raiyats	627	171 10 3 5 16	4,687 5 3		
Total ...	268 5 2 1 17		Occupancy raiyats	54	13 19 2 1 4	368 12 10		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	79	1 19 2 3 6	244 5 6		
Sanayot patit	0 3 1 1 10		Rent-free holders	36	14 19 3 0 4	...		
Lak patit ...	0 8 3 2 15							
Unculturable ...	79 3 3 3 2							
GRAND TOTAL	348 1 3 1 5 =2,213'27 acres.		Total ...	1,036	268 5 2 1 17	9,783 7 0		

VII.—BHAVANIPUR, THAK No. 1592.

Area and population.—The mauza is in the 7-anna pati, and belongs to estate No. 1763. It contains, according to the present survey, 1,000'54 acres. The area, according to the revenue survey of 1864-65, was 984'62 acres, and according to Kelseo's survey of 1847-48, 956'47 acres. The total population of the village according to the last census (1891) is 1,748, of which 303 are Hindus and 1,445 Muhammadans. The total population in 1881 was 1,524, and in 1847, 1,032.

Tenures.—The entire village is comprised in a single taluk called taluk Gangadhar Gupta, now in the possession of his descendants, Babu Kali Prasanna Gupta and Babu Raj Kumar Gupta, of Bikrampur in Dacca. Under the talukdars there are 83 howladars, 252 raiyats, known, as khudkast raiyats, and 10 rent-free holders, and subordinate to the howlas (four of which are owned by the talukdars) there are 10 nim howladars and 70 raiyats.

Settlement of rent.—The rents of most of the tenants of the village were enhanced by mutual agreement in 1293 B.S. on the basis of a measurement made by the talukdars in 1291 B.S. Fair rents were settled for those raiyats whose rents were not altered in 1293.

The system of assessment adopted by the talukdars in respect of the raiyats is to deduct two-thirds of the hashil lands as *osat* allowance, and to assess the remaining one-third at Rs. 104-6 per kani. In some cases the raiyats get one-half only of the hashil lands as *osat* allowance, and pay rent of the remainder at Rs. 83-12 per kani. The howladars get a further allowance of 8 karas per kani of the land remaining after subtracting the *osat* allowance and pay rent for the remainder at the raiyati rate. Thus the howladar's net rate is 10 per cent. less than the raiyati rates. No allowance is given to the jotedars who pay rent for all lands in their possession at an average rate of Rs. 35 per kani. The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the assessment of rent is 25 feet 3 inches long.

Miscellaneous.—A feeder road joins this village with the district road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hat, so that it can be reached by carts at all seasons of the year. The talukdar's katchari is on this road. The village can also be reached by boats during the rainy season.

There is a patshala in the village preparing boys for the higher primary examination. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, about 6 miles from the village.

The nearest markets are—

Shaheber hat in Sayedpur ... On Wednesday and Sunday.
Lala Pande's hat in Sayedpur ... On Tuesday and Friday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	Rent of the tenures is paid for lands, including those sublet to under-tenants.
Nal ...	62 12 2 0 14		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	.....
Babi ...	2 18 1 3 17½		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	..	.....	.....
Homestead ...	2 1 1 3 10		In cultivating possession of tenure holders.	94	23 11 0 2 5½	2,069 4 9		
Bagan ...	49 0 3 0 1		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	.....
Other kinds ..	4 4 2 2 5		Settled raiyats ...	327	94 14 1 1 11½	3,053 0 7		
Total ...	120 17 3 3 7½		Occupancy raiyats ...	7	0 11 1 0 6	19 1 8		
Culturable —			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	1	0 1 1 0 5	2 0 0		
Sanayot patit	0 0 1 3 10		Rent-free holders ...	9	1 19 3 2 0	..		
Lak patit ...	1 1 3 3 10							
Unculturable ...	51 8 1 0 17½							
GRAND TOTAL...	157 8 2 3 5 =1,000'54 acres.		Total ...	438	120 17 3 3 7½	5,143 6 0		

VIII.—MAUZA CHAR KHALIFA, THAK No. 1603.

General description and area.—This mauza is in the 9-anna patti, 10a. 10g. 2k. share of which belongs to the estate No. 1763 and 5a. 9g. 2k. share to estate No. 1764. The village occupies a central position in the island of Dakhin Shahbazzpur, and is therefore not exposed to salt water inundation from the tidal rivers. The lands which are mostly under cultivation are rich and fruitful. The principal crop is paddy.

The total area of the village according to the present survey is 958.29 acres. The area according to the revenue survey of 1864-65 was 972.85 acres, and according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48, 900.58 acres.

Population.—The total population of the village, according to the census of 1891, is 1,648, of which 18 are Hindus and the rest are Muhammadans. The total population in 1881 was 1,077, and in 1847-48, 261 only.

Tenancies.—There is no land in the khas possession of the proprietors. The whole village has been let out in a taluk called Kala Chand Ram Sundar;* 9a. 10g. share of this taluk belongs to Korbatali Chaudhuri and others of Ulania, and the remaining 6a. 10g. share is owned as follows:—

			A.	G.	K.
Mohim Chandra Ray and others	...	...	1	12	2
Prosanna Kumar Bakshi and others	...	...	2	8	3
Raj Kumar Bakshi	...	...	2	8	3
			6	10	0

Subordinate to the taluk there are 6 mirash ijaras, and below them in regular gradation there are 5 osat taluks, 7 howlas, 16 osat howlas, 54 nim howlas, and 3 osat nim howlas. Subordinate to the tenures and the under-tenures there are 325 raiyats, of whom 177 are settled raiyats, 54 occupancy raiyats, and 2 non-occupancy raiyats.

Customs.—The rights of all classes of tenants, including the under-raiyats, are, by custom, transferable. Both the under-tenure-holders and the raiyats can cut trees, but they are not allowed to dig new tanks outside the boundary of their homestead lands without permission from the superior landlords.

The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent in this village is 25 feet 3 inches long, or 16 cubits of about 19 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—The district road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hát passes through the village and makes it accessible by carts throughout the year.

There is a private patshala preparing both boys and girls for the primary examination. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, about 7 miles from the village. The nearest markets are:—

Shaheber hát in Saidpur (3 miles) ... On Sunday and Wednesday.
Kalu Mridha's hát in Kalakopa ... On Monday and Friday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LAND.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHSIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. K. TIL.		Proprietor's nij-jote...	K. G. K. K. TIL.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those exempt to tenants under them.
Nal	93 13 1 3 10		Held, by proprietor but not true "sir." ... ..	...	.....	...
Rabi	3 6 1 8 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders	92	23 2 0 1 15	3,140 8 6		
Homestead ...	1 15 1 0 5		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents ... ..	...	.....	...
Bagan	27 18 2 1 8		Settled raiyats	177	93 8 0 3 15	2,270 13 10		
Other kinds ...	5 17 0 0 15		Occupancy raiyats	54	15 17 3 1 10	456 0 11		
Total	132 10 3 1 5		Non-occu pancy raiyats	2	0 2 2 2 5	1 10 6		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders ... ..	...	.....	...
Banayet patit	0 19 1 3 0		Total	325	132 10 3 1 5	5,609 1 9		
Isaik patit	17 8 1 3 10							
Unculturable ...								
GRAND TOTAL	150 18 2 3 15 =958.29 acres.							

IX.—CHAR MUNSHI, THAK No. 1612.

General description and area.—This mauza, occupying, as it does, a central position in the island, is well protected from salt water inundation from the tidal rivers. It has a low swamp in its centre, towards which the surface slopes in every direction from the exterior edge, which is well raised and covered over with homesteads and gardens, the drainage of the swamp being performed effectually by a khal recently excavated by the talukdars. The

* A full description of this taluk has been given in the village notes of mauza Nyamatpur, No. XXII.

low lands are now richly cultivated. The village is in the ijmalī pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No 1763, and 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1764.

Its total area according to the present survey is 1,431.18 acres against 1,454.50 acres according to the revenue survey. The area according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 1,192.34 acres, and according to the talukdar's measurement papers of 1297 B. S., the area was 13d. 3k. 13½g., or about 1,341 acres.

Population.—According to the census of 1891 the total population of the village was 1,827 against 1,691 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 1,354 only.

Tenancies.—The whole village is included in a taluk owned by the Dewans of Srirampur.

One Krishna Ram Chakravarti (called also Mazumdar) was the Dewan of Abu Syed, the first zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazar. He obtained from Abu Syed a taluk in the name of his son, Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarti, comprising the whole of the village of Obar Munshi, Dewanpur (a kismat of Chandpur), Aralia (a kismat of Chandpur), Gomatali (a kismat of Khosnadi), and some lands in villages of Banchapur, Sonapur, Rajapur, Nischintapur, and Tataria (diluviated).

Krishna Ram owed money to one Maya Ram Sarkar, a money-lender of Sylhet, and being unable to pay the amount in cash, sold to him one-half of his taluk right in Aralia and Gomatali, and managed to have these two villages with their proportionate sadar jama separated from the parent taluk and entered it in the zamindar's sarishta as taluk Lakhmi Mayaram, one-half of which belonged to himself and the other half to Mayaram Sarkar. In 1196 B. S. Krishna Ram got his 8-anna share in Aralia and Gomatali partitioned off and entered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Lakhmi Mayaram, hishya Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarti, with a separate sadar jama.

By this time Krishna Ram had a second son, Ram Kanta Chakravarti, who inherited from his maternal grandfather a taluk recorded in the partition papers of 1188 B.S. as taluk Ram Ganga Bharadvaj, comprising the entire village Bamanpur. This taluk was registered in the zamindar's sarishta as taluk Ram Kanta Chakravarti.

These names are retained in the sarishta of estate No. 1764, but when 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of the zamindari was separated and formed into a separate estate (No. 1763), the proportionate shares of all these taluks were entered in the zamindari sarishta of that estate as taluk Lakhmi Ram Kanta Chakravarti at a consolidated jama. We have thus—

In estate No. 1764—

- (1) Taluk Ram Kanta Mazumdar, comprising lands of village Bamanpur, sadar jama Rs. 228-3-3 1 krant.
- (2) Taluk Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarti, comprising lands in Obar Munshi, Dewanpur, Banchapur, Sonapur, Rajapur, Nischintapur, and Tataria (diluviated), sadar jama Rs. 449-12-3 4 krant.
- (3) Taluk Lakhmi Mayaram, hishya Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarti, comprising lands in Aralia and Gomatali, sadar jama Rs. 112-6-1 12 krant.

In estate No. 1763—

One entire taluk, Lakhmi Ram Kanta Chakravarti, in all the above said villages, sadar jama Rs. 2,065-11-4 16 krant.

রাইজান ও জিরাতিয়াম ডালুকে কৃষ্ণরাম ও লক্ষ্মীরাম কান্ত চক্রবর্তী
মোতালকে হিঃ ১১৭০ অবদি পরগণা দক্ষিণ সাহাবাজপুর ও ডালুকে
আবু রবিউল্লা জানিবা তজবিজে ডালুকাত মজকুর রামকান্ত শিহরে
কৃষ্ণরাম মজকুর পাইয়াছে মতাবিধ ২২ মণে ফিবরিল সন ১৭৮৬
এজরাজি মতাবেক তারিখে ১৩ মণে কালতণ সন ১১৯২ বাঙ্গালা
ইনফিলে পাইয়াছে এবারগ লেখা যায় ডোমরা এহাকে ডালুকদার
ডালকি মজকুরের মন্তফিন জানিয়া তোমার ঘরের জিম্মার থাখানা এই
ডালুকদার মজকুরকে দিতে থাক এহাতে ষাতের জমা হইয়া আমলে
জানিবা। ইতি সন ১৭৮৬ এজরাজী ২০ মার্চ মতাবেক ১০ চৈত্র
সন ১১৯২।

(Sd.) M. DAYAS.

The exact date of the creation of the taluk is not forthcoming, but it appears from the copy of a parwana noted in the margin that an attempt being made by Mirjajan, the second zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazar, to make the taluk khas, the talukdars got it released by the order of the Provincial Court at Dacca in 1786.

The present owners of the taluk, Nilkamal Dewan, Hara Kanta Dewan and Jamini Kanta Dewan, are the grandsons of Ram Kanta Chakravarti.

There is no heir of Lakhmi Kanta Chakravarti. The sadar mal katchari of the talukdars is at Amani in mauza Hazipur. Subordinate to the above taluk there are in the village 1 small osat taluk, 1 petty howla, and 829 raiyats and 20 rent-free holdings granted by the talukdars.

Settlement of rent.—The jamabandi according to which the talukdars made collection up to 1299 B.S. was made in 1244 B.S.; but as it was not accepted by all the raiyats concerned disputes were going on regarding the existing rents. These disputes assumed a serious shape when the talukdars attempted to revise the rents of the raiyats in 1274 B.S. Since then there was no jamabandi properly so called, and the current rent was really uncertain. During the present proceedings under chapter X both the talukdars and the raiyats settled their disputes amicably, and the rents agreed upon by both parties were recorded in the khatian as "existing rent." The rent so fixed took effect from 1300 B.S.

Custom.—The rights of all classes of raiyats, as well as those of the under-raiyats, are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of the talukdars.

The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment in this villages is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—Two roads from Bhola to Jaliarhat and from Bhola to Manikpur pass through this village and make it accessible by carts throughout the year.

Being close to the khal from Bhola to Daulatkhan the village can also be reached by boats.

There is an aided patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Bhola, about 7 miles by road.

There is an important hat called Chatalia in this village, with Sundays and Thursdays as fair days. The nearest markets are—

Bhola—On Monday and Friday.

Jaliar hat in Madanpura (3 miles)—On Monday and Friday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASSES OF LANDS.	AREA.								REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASIL LANDS.						
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hashtil—	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT.			K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.			
Nal	139 0 1 0 15		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...
Mabi	1 8 2 2 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	1 19 3 1 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	3	0 17 2 0 15	450 4 11			
Bagan	38 14 0 1 15		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	4 5 0 1 5		Settled raiyats	742	169 18 3 3 5	4,092 3 3			
Total	183 7 3 3 0		Occupancy raiyats	82	10 2 3 1 5	220 13 10			
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	5	1 0 3 2 15	2 6 7			
Banayat patit	0 2 6 8 15		Rent-free holders	20	3 7 2 3 0	...			
Laik patit ...	1 13 0 3 5								
Unculturable ...	38 0 3 3 0								
GRAND TOTAL...	225 4 1 1 0 = 1,431.18 acres.	211 13 1 0	Total ...	852	185 7 3 3 0	4,774 14 7		The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.	

X.—MAUZA CHAR PATA, THAK No. 1608.

General description and area.—Mauza Char Pata including Lej Pata is in the ijmal pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and the remaining 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1764. The mauza has grown to much importance since 1847.

The total area according to the present survey is 2,432.08 acres. According to the revenue survey of 1864-65, the area was 2,436.12 acres. In 1847-48 the mauza was surveyed in two separate portions; Lej Patta containing 794.005 acres, and Char Pata 1,618.35 acres.

Population.—According to the census of 1891, villages Char Pata and Lej Pata contain 1,855 and 864 souls respectively against 1,536 and 661 respectively in 1881. The population in 1847-48 were 406 and 251 respectively.

Tenancies.—This mauza and mauza Didarulla are wholly comprised in taluk Aratoon Gregory. A full description of the taluk has been given in the village notes of mauza Didarulla, No. XII. Subordinate to the above taluk there are in this mauza 1 *osat* taluk, 1 mirash ijara, 20 howlas and 3 nim howlas. The total number of raiyats below the taluk and its under-tenures is 458, of which 417 are settled raiyats, 35 occupancy raiyats, and 6 non-occupancy raiyats.

Settlement of rent.—The rent of the taluk subordinate to estate No. 1764 has been settled under section 104. No alteration or enhancement of the rents of the tenants below the talukdars has been made. In their case the rents fixed by mutual contract several years ago have been recorded in the khatians.

Customs.—The rights of all classes of tenants, including the under-raiyats, are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from the talukdars.

The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted by the talukdars for assessing the rents of tenants in village Char Pata is 25 feet. A local kani with this *nal* is equivalent to 20 bighas 15 katas of the standard measurement.

The *nal* used in Lej Pata is different. That village while under attachment by Government under Regulation II of 1819 was assessed by the revenue authorities with a *nal* 24 feet long or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit. That *nal* is still in use in the village.

Miscellaneous.—Most of the talukdars have their katcharies in Char Pata. They had constructed a feeder road to the village from the "Daulatkhan to Tarnir hat road." It is in need of thorough repair, and should be taken up by the District or Local Board. The village can be reached by boats in the rainy season. There is a patshala preparing boys for the primary examination. The nearest post office is at Joynagar. The nearest markets are—

Kalu Mirdha's hat in Kalakopa ... On Monday and Friday.

Tarnir hat in Joynagar ... On Tuesday and Saturday.

Nalgora hat ... On Sunday and Thursday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hasbil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	220 1 1 3 10		Proprietor's nil-jote ...	...	.....	.....
Rabi ...	2 19 2 3 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir" ...	...	.....	.....
Homestead ...	3 3 1 2 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders ...	26	27 0 0 0 18	712 4 1		
Bagan ...	79 16 2 0 5		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents ...	...	.....	.....
Other kinds ...	19 17 1 1 5		Settled raiyats ...	417	290 10 2 2 13½	6,608 3½		
Total ...	335 18 1 2 5		Occupancy raiyats ...	35	17 3 0 3 13½	387 7 11		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	6	1 4 1 3 0	21 14 0		
Banayat patit	0 10 2 0 0		Rent-free holders ...	...	.....	.....
Leik patit ...	0 15 1 0 10							
Unculturable ...	45 10 3 2 0							
GRAND TOTAL...	383 1 0 0 15 =2,432'08 acres.		Total ...	484	335 18 1 2 5	7,764 8 4		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to the tenants under them.

The rent payable by tenure-holders for lands including those sublet to the tenants under them.

XI.—MAUZA CHAR SUBHI, THAK No. 1604.

General description—The mauza is situated on the west bank of the old Betua river. It took its name from the fact that one Subhi, a maid-servant of Kala Ray, of Hazipur, was carried away by the dacoits and murdered in this char.

It is a well cultivated village, studded with homesteads and gardens.

Area.—The total area according to present survey is 1,211·48 acres against 1,225·96 according to the revenue survey. The area according to survey of 1847-48 was 1,213·62 acres.

Population.—The population of the village according to the census of 1891 is 1,249 against 922 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 212 only.

Tenures.—The mauza consists of the lands of the 7 and 9-anna patis—

i. The whole of the 7-anna pati is comprised in taluk Khairuddin Saban. It is closely connected with taluk Murad Sikdar in mauza Chanohra. This taluk was originally held by the same persons, and they divided the lands in the same way as they did in that village. There is only this difference, that there are more under-tenures and a greater commingling of interest in char Subhi than in Chanohra. The present shareholders pay to the estate No. 1763 a consolidated jama for their respective shares in both taluks under the amalgamated name of taluk Murad Sikdar Khairuddin Saban. The lands of the 9-anna pati are comprised in two taluks, viz., Gopi Krishna Banerji and taluk Famidulla Tofajan.

ii. Taluk Gopi Krishna Banerji, which comprises the whole of the lands in Tabgi *alias* char Padma, has a detached piece of land in this village.

ii. Taluk Famidulla Tofajan was created by one Mirza Jan, the second zamindar of Dakhinshabazpur, in favour of Famidulla Munshi, grandfather of Hemayet Ulla Meah, of Samastipur.

The following note and the annexed diagram in respect of a particular plot of land in this taluk will explain the complicated interests of the various classes of tenants between the proprietors and the actual cultivators:—

Plot No. 23 of char Subhi.—Is in taluk Famidulla Tofajan. It is in the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. share to estate No. 1764.

14a. 13g. 3k. of the taluk passed, in course of time, to Hemayetulla Meah, grandson of Famidulla, and 1a. 6g. 1k. to one Nanda Kumar Ray, and it was settled, with the consent of the zamindars, that out of the rent payable by Hamayetulla, he should pay the portion due to the estate No. 1764 on account of the entire taluk and pay the remaining portion of his rent to estate No. 1763, and the rent of Nanda Kumar Ray should be paid entirely to the estate No. 1763; that is to say, that the proprietors of estate No. 1764 got under this arrangement the whole of their rent from Hemayetulla, and those of estate No. 1763 got the whole of the rent payable by Nanda Kumar and a portion of the rent by Hemayetulla.

Hemayetulla sublet the whole as an osat taluk to his wife, Jahara Khatoon, and Jahara Khatoon sublet the whole as howlas to three men, viz.—

- Howla Bakshi, extending over 7-anna share of the osat taluk.
- Howla Nasaruddin, extending over 5-anna share of the osat taluk.
- Howla Munshi, extending over 4-anna share of the osat taluk.

Munshi got his share of the lands partitioned off amicably, so that he has no interest in the plot under reference.

As by one private arrangement Hemayetulla paid the whole rent due to the estate No. 1764, so by another private arrangement, out of the rent payable by Munshi he paid

the whole of what was due to Nanda Kumar, and the remaining portion to Jahara Khatoon, and Bakshi and Nasaruddin paid their entire rent to Jahara Khatoon.

In course of time Nanda Kumar's share was purchased by the following four sets of men:—

(a) Banga Chandra Sarkar and others	...	...	$\frac{3}{16}$	share.
(b) Krishna Kumar Bakshi and others	...	...	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	"
(c) Raj Kumar Bakshi	...	...	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16}$	"
(d) Mohim Chundra Ray and others	...	...	$\frac{4}{16}$	"

Raj Kumar Bakshi created a mirash ijara in favour of one Basanta Kumari Guha with respect to his $4\frac{1}{2}$ -anna share to Nanda Kumar's interest.

These four men, viz., the three talukdars and one mirash ijaradar, did not recognise the private arrangement made by the three howladars regarding payment of rent, and they brought a suit for their share of the rent from Bakshi and Nasaruddin, who denied any connection with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, however, got a decree; but as Nasaruddin and Bakshi had denied any subordination to the plaintiffs, the Court did not give the howla right, but assessed them as ordinary cultivators as far as the shares of the plaintiffs were concerned. Subsequently Bakshi took a howladari patta in the name of his wife, Omar Jan, from Banga Chundra Sarkar, Krishna Kumar Bakshi, and Basanta Kumari, as far as their interests in Bakshi's howla were concerned, but Mohim Chandra Ray and others did not give him howla, so he paid them rent as a raiyat (jotedar).

The four persons, viz., talukdars Banga Chandra Sarkar, Krishna Kumar Bakshi, Mohim Chandra Ray, and mirash ijaradar Basanta Kumari, created a howla called howla Jugul Kishore with respect to their talukdari and mirash ijaradari right in howla Nasaruddin. Both these howlas (viz., howla Nasaruddin and Jugul Kishore) are now in the possession of Kali Prasanna Gupta. He sublet the former howla to one Kamaruddin as a raiyati holding at a fixed rent, and he also sublet the latter howla to the same person as an ordinary jote at a rent liable to enhancement.

Howla Bakshi and howla Omar Jan are now in the possession of one Abdul Hashim Sikdar, and he sublet the whole as a raiyati holding to the above said Kamaruddin. Kamaruddin also holds as an under-raiyat the jote of Bakshi, which has now been purchased by Abdul Hashim Sikdar.

Thus Kamaruddin holds the entire plot and pays rent to Abdul Hashim Sikdar as a raiyat on account of howla Bakshi and howla Omar Jan, and as an under-raiyat on account of jote Bakshi, and to Kali Prasanna Gupta as a raiyat at fixed rent on account of howla Nasaruddin, and as an ordinary jotedar on account of howla Jugul Kishore Gupta; that is to say, Kamaruddin thus holds the field in the following proportions:—

(A) As occupancy raiyat under Abdul Hashim Sikdar—

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{7}{12} \text{ of } 14a. 13g. 3k. + \frac{7}{12} \left(\frac{3}{16} + \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16} + \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16} \text{ of } 1a. 6g. 1k. \right) & \text{ i.e.} \\ \frac{\frac{7}{12} \times 14\frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}}{16} = \frac{7 \times 235 + 7 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 21}{12 \times 16 \times 16} \\ = \frac{1645 \times 4 + 21 \times 21}{4 \times 12 \times 16 \times 16} = \frac{7021}{12288} \text{ of the whole.} \end{aligned}$$

(B) As raiyat holding at fixed rate under Kali Prasanna Gupta—

$$\frac{5}{12} \text{ of } 14a. 13g. 3k. = \frac{\frac{5}{12} \times 14\frac{1}{8}}{16} = \frac{5 \times 235}{12 \times 16 \times 16} = \frac{1175}{3072} \text{ of the whole.}$$

(C) As occupancy raiyat under Kali Prasanna Gupta—

$$\frac{5}{12} \left(\frac{3}{16} + \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16} + \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{16} + \frac{4}{16} \text{ of } 1a. 6g. 1k. \right) = \frac{\frac{5}{12} \times 1\frac{5}{8}}{16} = \frac{5 \times 21}{12 \times 16 \times 16} = \frac{105}{3072} \text{ of the whole.}$$

(D) As under-raiyat under jote Bakshi—

$$\frac{7}{12} \text{ of } \frac{4}{16} \text{ of } 1a. 6g. 1k. = \frac{\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}}{16} = \frac{7 \times 1 \times 21}{12 \times 16 \times 16 \times 4} = \frac{147}{12288} \text{ of the whole.}$$

$$\text{Total} \quad \dots \quad \frac{7021+147}{12288} + \frac{1175+105}{3072} = \frac{7168}{12288} + \frac{1280}{3072} = \frac{1792+1280}{3072} = \frac{3072}{3072} = 1.$$

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from their landlords.

Standard of measurement.—The *nal* in local use for the purpose of assessment of rent is 24 feet long.

Markets.—The nearest markets are—

Shaheber hat in Syedpur—On Wednesday and Sunday.

Lala Pande's hat in Syedpur—On Tuesday and Saturday.

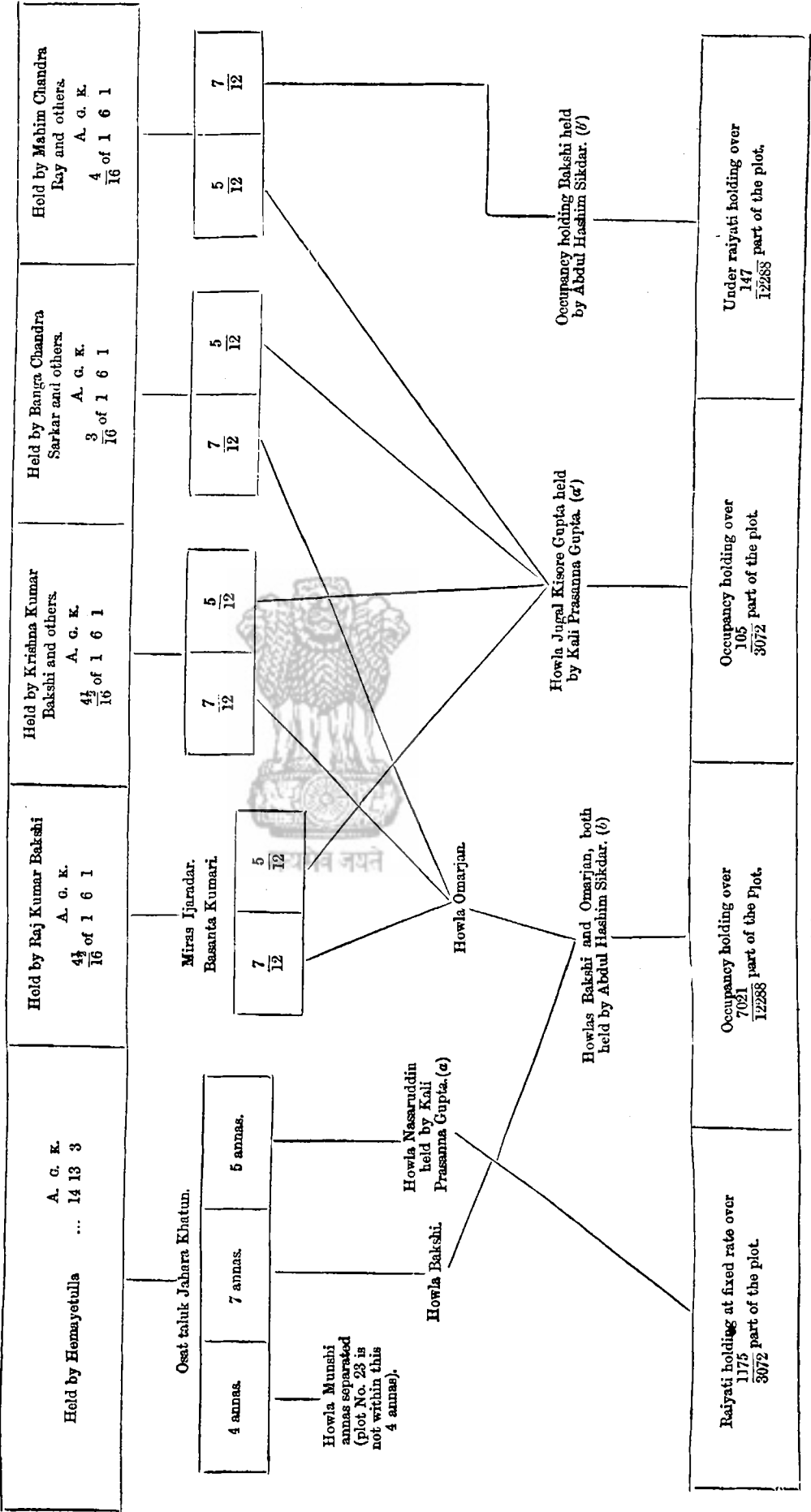
Tarnir hat in Joynagar—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, about 7 miles.

Estate No. 1763	A. G. K.
...	10 10 2

Estate No. 1764	A. G. K.
...	5 9 2

Taluk Faridulla Tofajan divided into five parts



The whole held by one man Kamaruddin at the bottom of the scale.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.	
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.						
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hashil--	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij jote ... Held by proprietor but not true "sir." In cultivating possession of tenure-holders. Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents. Settled raiyats ... Occupancy raiyats ... Non-occupancy raiyats Rent-free holders ...	... ... 118 ... 179 39 10 4	K. G. K. KT. T. 60 8 3 2 18 99 15 8 1 14 14 2 0 0 0 2 17 2 0 15 0 1 0 0 5	Rs. A. P. 2,544 10 7 2,236 15 8 310 1 7 61 8 3	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sub-let to tenants under them.
Nal ... Bari ... Homestead ... Bagan ... Other kinds ... Total ...	143 14 2 2 8 4 13 1 0 11 1 1 2 2 18 19 15 0 3 11 8 0 1 3 11 177 5 1 1 13								
Culturable-- Sanayet patit Laik patit ... Unculturable ... GRAND TOTAL 2 19 0 2 10 12 16 0 2 11 193 0 2 2 5 -1,235'64 acres.			Total ...	350	177 5 1 1 13	5,159 4 1		

XII.—MAUZA DIDARULLA, THAK No. 1616.

General description and area.—Mauza Dildarulla, comprising Didarulla and kismat Kolakopa, is in the pati ijmal, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and the remaining 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1746.

The total area of the mauza, according to the present survey, is 3,383·41 acres. According to the revenue survey of 1864-65 the area was 3,425·46 acres, and according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48, 3,445·90 acres.

Population.—The village has made rapid strides in prosperity since 1847. According to the census of 1891 the population of Didarulla and Kolakopa consisted of 1,713 and 1,936 souls respectively. In 1881 the total population was 2,950, and in 1847-48 the population was 958 only.

Tenancies.—The whole mauza, together with mauza char Pata, has been let out by the proprietors of both estates in a taluk called taluk Aratoon Gregory. A brief account of the origin of the taluk, its gradual development, and its subsequent subdivision into various parts may prove interesting.

One Mr. Aratoon Gregory, naib of pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur, obtained in 1205 B.S.

“চর হার মজুর খোদ কান্তার আবাদী নবেদ জল্ল জমি আবাদ করিবা তোমাকে ওষত তালুকদারি পাট্টা দিলাম। চর হার মজুরের বে জমি আবাদ করহ তাহার আবাদ। সুরু ইশদার আবাদ তিন সন পাইয়া বাদ আবাদ জরিপ আমলে যে সময় আবাদী বে জমি হাদিল হয় তাহার তালুকদারি মখন ফি কানী ও হিসাবে পাইয়া বাকী জমিনের খাজানা আসল সেওয়ার আবুয়াব ও মাথট আর আর তালুকদারানের জমাবন্দীতে যে মোকরর আছে তাহা দিয়া আহার জমিদারী সামিল থাকিয়া পরগণার কাছারিতে আমার নারেবের তহনীলে খাজানা গররহ সরবরাহ দিয়া রায়ত বে বসাত তাহার নেগ দস্তুর দর তালুক দারাগ সরকারে দিয়া ও পাইয়া দরী অকু যখন যে উলপ হয়, সরহ পরগণা দিয়া চর হার মজুরের জমি আমল আবাদ করিয়া খনন তরট করিয়া, বাগ বাগোয়াত বানাইয়া জমিদারী দস্তুরে আপন নাখে তালুক লেখাইয়া বালতজারিতে বরকার থাকিয়া পত্র পৌত্রাদিকখে ভোগ করহ। ইতি সন ১২০৫ বাঙ্গালা তারিখ ৫ ভাদ্র।”

from Mr. Khajah Kaprel Aratoon, the then proprietor of estate No. 1763, a talukdari patta of all lands comprising char Pata, char Didarulla, and char Madanpura. A small portion only of these lands was then under cultivation, but by far the greater portion was yet jungly. So the patta (of which an extract is given in the margin) was granted in the form of an *amalnama*, and it was therein stipulated that for the first three years the talukdar would pay no rent, and that the land that would be brought under cultivation after that period, would be measured, and the talukdar would

be required to pay rent for the first year at Rs. 4, for the second year at Rs. 5, and for the third year at Rs. 6 per kani of cultivation in addition to the customary and fixed cesses in the shape of abwabs and mathats realised from the other talukdars of the pargana.

When the lands were considerably under cultivation and were measured by the proprietors a *dawl* was executed in 1223 B.S., which was a ratification in specific details of the aforesaid patta. From the amount of land then under cultivation, one-half was allowed on account of *osat* allowance, and from the balance a deduction of 4 gandas per kani was allowed on account of *mathan* allowance, and the remaining cultivated lands were assessed to rent at Rs. 6 per kani, and the value of the cesses of all kinds were commuted to a fixed sum of Rs. 13·6 per kani. The total rent according to this *dawl* for 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share, subordinate to estate No. 1763, of lands comprised in char Pata, Didarulla, and Madanpura was fixed at Rs. 2,186·14 (sicca). Char Madanpura was subsequently resumed by Government under Regulation II of 1819, and this rent was reduced to Rs. 1,861·14 (sicca) or Rs. 1,989 in current money.

This share of the taluk having been put up to sale in 1262, 6a. 8g. share of it was purchased by Messrs. Gaspers, 3a. 4g. share by Bibi Catherine Aratoon, and 6a. 8g. by Bibi Takai Saraf. The shares purchased by Messrs. Gaspers and Bibi Catherine were subsequently resold to Durga Narayan Chakravarti, whose son, Mathura Mohan, is now in possession. Of the

share purchased by Bibi Takai Saraf one-third passed to Heripsima Harney, one-third to Constantine Lucas, and one-third to Theodorus Lucas and John Lucas. The share owned by Constantine Lucas has recently been purchased by his brothers J. Lucas and T. Lucas.

The various sets of proprietors of estate 1763 brought suits for enhancement of rent against all or each set of talukdars as best suited their interest, and met with various results. The following statement shows the extent of interest of the talukdars under estate No. 1763 and the aggregate rental payable on account of each share:—

NAME OF TALUKDARS.	Extent of interest.	Aggregate rent.
1	2	3
	A. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P. KT.
Mathura Mohan Chakravarti ...	7 15 0 0 12	1,826 14 9 14
Theodorus Lucas and John Lucas ...	3 8 3 1 19	1,237 7 1 8
Heripsima Harney ...	1 14 1 2 9	618 11 9 7
Total ...	12 18 1 2 0	3,683 1 8 4

The circumstances in connection with the share of the taluk subordinate to estate No. 1764 are somewhat different. No contract was entered into with regard to that estate. Mr. Aratoon Gregory obtained a patta from the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and occupied the entire lands. In 1235 B.S. Mirza Ahammadjan, a proprietor of estate No. 1764, sued Aratoon Gregory in the Provincial Court of Dacca for rent on the basis of a *tahuti kistibandi* said to have been executed in 1223 B.S., but this document was found by the Sadar Dewani Adalat to be a forged one. In this suit the Sadar Dewani Adalat recognised the right of Aratoon Gregory as talukdar and decided that he was liable to pay to the estate No. 1764 rent at the rate set forth in the patta of 1205 B.S. granted by the proprietors of estate No. 1763. Accordingly Mirza Ahammadjan brought a second suit in 1837 and realised arrears of rent from the year 1226 B.S.

In 1247 B.S., when char Madanpura was finally resumed and a portion of Didarulla was attached by Government under Regulation II of 1819, the rights and interests of Aratoon Gregory in char Pata and in the unattached portion of Didarulla (known as Kolakopa) as far as estate No. 1764 was concerned were brought to sale for arrears of rent, and one-fourth of it was purchased by Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukoti, and three-fourths by Jagat Chandra Banerji. The remaining portion of Didarulla was also after release by Government sold up in 1252 B.S., and one-third of it was purchased by the aforesaid Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukoti, and two-thirds by Jagat Chandra Banerji. Thus as far as the taluk under estate No. 1764 was concerned, Jagat Chandra Banerji owned 12-anna share in char Pata and Kolakopa, and 10a. 13g. 1k. 2kt. in Didarulla; and Kalidas and Kali Prasad 4-anna share in char Pata and Kolakopa and 5a. 6g. 2k. 1kt. in Didarulla.

The rights and interests of all these men were again brought to sale for arrears of rent in 1263, and the share belonging to Kalidas and Kali Prasad was purchased by one Sonamala Devi and is now owned by Bisvesvar Mukoti. Jagat Chandra's share was purchased by Bibi Takai Saraf and is now owned by Heripsima Harney (5a. 6g. 2k. 2kt.) and Theodorus Lucas and John Lucas (10a. 13g. 1k. 1kt.)

There were several cases from time to time for settlement of rent of the taluk under estate No. 1764. The rents of the talukdars have been lastly settled in the course of the present settlement proceedings as shown below:—

		A. G. K. KT.
Bisvesvar Mukoti ...	...	231 13 0 0
Heripsima Harney ...	...	206 5 10 16
Theodorus Lucas and John Lucas ...	...	412 12 9 12
Total ...	...	850 15 8 8

In 1220 B.S. Mr. Aratoon Gregory created a howla in favour of Jagat Mohan and Sarup Chandra De extending over the entire land now comprised in Kolakopa at a fixed rent of Rs. 175 (sicca) or Rs. 186-6-8 in current money, but he drove them away in 1222 and granted a fresh howladari patta over the same land to one Ram Charan Tewari. Jagat Mohan and Sarup Chandra instituted a civil suit, and their right was established against the new comer. After many changes of hands the howla is now owned in the following shares:—

		A. G. K. KT.
Theodorus Lucas and John Lucas ...	...	8 0 0 0
Heripsima Harney ...	...	4 0 0 0
Mohim Chandra Ray and others ...	...	1 0 0 0
Kali Prasad Mukoti ...	...	2 10 0 0
Hari Kanta De and others ...	...	0 10 0 0
Total ...	...	16 0 0 0

The total area of the howla is 276k. 0g. 0k. 1kt. 3tl, and its gross assets Rs. 4,301 3s. 2p. 9½kt.

Within the above said howla there are 4 nim howlas, 4 osat nim howlas, 2 rent-free holdings and 256 raiyats.

In Didarulla there are under the talukdars 1 mirash ijara, 8 howlas, 6 nim howlas, 4 osat nim howlas and 5 rent-free holdings, and subordinate to the taluk and the under-tenures there are 583 raiyats.

Settlement of rent.—There has been no settlement of rent of the raiyats under section 104 in this village. The existing rents were fixed by mutual agreement several years ago.

The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent of the raiyats in this mauza is 25 feet long. In many suits for enhancement of rent brought by the proprietors of estate No. 1763 the above *nal* (or a kani equal to 20 bighas 15 kattas of standard measurement) was adopted by the High Court in assessing the rent of the taluk, but in the suits for settlement of fair rents with respect to the share of the taluk subordinate to estate No. 1764, it has been ruled by the Special Judge that the prevailing *nal* for the purposes of assessment of rent is 24 feet or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit. A second appeal against the said order of the Special Judge is pending in the High Court.

Custom.—The rights of all classes of tenants, including the under-raiyats, are by custom transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from the talukdars.

Miscellaneous.—The Government road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hát passes through this mauza and makes it accessible by carts throughout the year. The mauza can also be reached by boat during the rainy season.

• Bisvesvar Mukoti, one of the talukdars, has his katchari in Didarulla. The katcharies of other talukdars are located in char Pata. There is no school or patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Joynagar, about 6 miles from the village. The nearest markets are—

Kalu Mirdha's hát in Kolakopa—On Monday and Friday.

Tarnir hát in Joynagar—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Nalgora hát—On Sunday and Thursday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	366 8 2 0 0		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	.....
Rabi ...	9 19 1 1 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	.....
Homestead ...	3 19 2 3 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	20	20 8 2 3 0	7,105 1 4½		
Bagan ...	81 19 3 2 10		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	19 11 0 0 4		Settled raiyats ...	531	431 7 3 3 10½	8,707 13 6		
Total ...	481 18 1 3 4		Occupancy raiyats ...	41	26 0 0 3 8	513 12 8		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	11	2 16 0 0 17	55 11 6		
Sanayet patit ...	0 8 3 0 5		Rent-free holders ...	5	1 5 2 0 2½	.....	
Lalk patit ...	3 3 2 1 10							
Unculturable ...	47 5 1 3 1							
GRAND TOTAL ...	533 14 0 3 10 =3,388½ acres.		Total ...	608	481 18 1 3 4	16,381 7 0½		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for lands, including those subject to tenants under them.

The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for lands, including those subject to tenants under them.

Not uniform.

XIII.—HAZARI, THAK No. 1697.

General description and area.—Mauza Hazari was formerly a kismat of Betuah. It is now a big village consisting mostly of paddy lands and bagans. The total area according to the present survey is 1,042·36 acres. The area according to the revenue survey of 1864-65 was 1,079 acres, and in 1847-48, 1,054 acres. Some lands of the village have since the revenue survey been washed away by a khal from Nawa Bhangani, which passes through the old bed of the river Betuah.

Population.—The total population of the village according to the last census is 1,641. The total population in 1881 was 1,311 and in 1847, 907.

Tenures.—There are no lands in the khas possession of the proprietors in this village. The whole village has been let out in four taluks, viz. (i) taluk Sambhunath Chakravarti, (ii) taluk Mahabbat Fakir, (iii) taluk Neamat Fakir, (iv) taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Tor Stephanuse. The first two are in the 9-anna pati and subordinate to both estates, and the last two are in the 7-anna pati and are wholly subordinate to the estate No. 1763.

(i) *Taluk Sambhunath Chakravarti.*—The most important of these is taluk Sambhunath Chakravarti, comprising 1,026·50 acres out of the total area of 1,042·36 acres. There is also a detached plot of land containing 6·82 acres appertaining to this taluk in mauza Bijoypur. The taluk was created by Abu Syed, the original proprietor, in favour of one Mulluk Chand Hazari, an up-country Brahmin, who called the village after his own name. In the partition papers of 1188 B.S. the taluk was said to contain 7 drone 15 kani 18 ganda (or about 909

acres) land, and its sadar jama was shown to be Rs. 1,301 sicca. The jama, it seems, was subsequently increased apparently for additional lands taken up by the talukdar; for in the patwarian papers submitted by the talukdar in 1232 B.S., the area of the taluk was shown to be 8*d.* 5*k.* 7*g.* 1*k.* 1*kt.*, or about 979 acres, and its sadar jama Rs. 1,510 sicca.

Bal Govinda Sukul, a descendant of Mulluk Chand Hazari, sold the taluk in 1214 B.S. to Sambhunath Chakravarti, dewan of Mr. Aratoon, the then proprietor of estate No. 1763. Sambhunath Chakravarti obtained in the same year a renewed patta from the proprietor of estates Nos. 1763 and 1764 fixing the sadar jama of the taluk at Rs. 1,510 sicca, equivalent to Rs. 1,610-4-8-14½ krantas of the current money. The amount is realised by different sets of the proprietors in the following proportion:—

Estate No. 1763—				Rs.	A.	P.	KT.
Messrs. Gaspers	...	...	...	382	10	2	13
" Aratoons	...	...	...	44	2	4	18½
Mr. Harney	...	...	...	117	11	9	1
Messrs. Stephens	...	...	...	117	11	9	1
" Lucas	...	...	...	88	4	9	17
Babu Gopi Krishna Sen	...	...	...	132	7	2	15½
Basak Babus	...	...	...	176	9	7	14½
				1,069	9	10	2½
Estate No. 1764				...	550	10	10
				1,610	4	8	14½

(ii) Taluk Mahabbat Fakir and (iii) taluk Neamat Fakir, consisting each of a *bari* (homestead), were created long before the Permanent Settlement by way of beneficial grants for purposes of *darga*. The former is in the 9-anna pati and is subordinate to both estates, and the latter is in 7-anna pati, and is subordinate to estate No. 1763.

(iv) The land of taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse comprises the site of an old *hát* belonging to the proprietors. This taluk is in 7-anna pati and is owned by the proprietors.

Settlement of rent.—Rents of all classes of tenants in taluk Sambhunath Chakravarti were revised in 1261 B.S. on the basis of a measurement made by the talukdars in 1250 B.S. The system of assessment adopted was to deduct first the tanks, ditches, and all sorts of uncultural lands from the total area of a raiyat's holding; then to make a deduction of two-thirds of the remainder on account of *osat* allowance and to assess the balance at the rate of Rs. 110 per kani. In some cases the raiyats were allowed one-half only of the *hashil* lands as *osat* allowance and paid Rs. 85 per kani. In the case of the howladars a further deduction of 8 karas in the kani was made on account of *mathan* allowance from the balance after deducting the *osat* allowance, and the remaining lands were assessed at the raiyati rate. No *osat* or *mathan* allowance is allowed to the jotedar. They pay rent at net rates varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per kaui for all lands in their possession consisting of, as a rule, *nal*, *dhulat*, and thatching grass (*Andropogon serratum*). The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment is 16 cubits of 19½ inches to the cubit, i.e., 25½ feet long.

Custom.—According to the custom of the pargana the rights of all classes of tenants, including underraiyats, are transferable. Both howladars and raiyats can cut trees, but they are not allowed to dig new tanks outside the boundaries of their homesteads, without the permission from their superior landlords.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan. There was a good road passing through the village from Daulatkhan to Bhola, but it has been abandoned by the District Board. There is now no cart road from this village to any of the important *hâts*. The nearest markets are—

Sukdeb *hát* in Nyamatpur (a contiguous village)—On Monday and Friday.

Daulatkhan *hát* (6 miles)—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Chatalia *hát* (3 miles)—On Sunday and Thursday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote	K. G. K. KT	Rs. A. P.		Not uniform. The rent paid by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to raiyats.
Hal	71 5 3 1 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Babi	1 13 0 0 5		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	46	17 13 2 1	2,299 1 11		
Homestead	1 10 3 3 0		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Bagan	46 17 1 3 10		Settled raiyats ...	336	99 15 1 0 0	2,931 4 8		
Other kinds...	5 8 3 0 5		Occupancy raiyats ...	45	8 9 3 3 0	245 6 8		
Total ...	126 13 0 0 10		Non-occupancy raiyats ...	6	0 17 0 3 15	58 15 6		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders ...	...	.....	...
Sanayot patit	0 3 3 1 10							
Laik patit ...	1 11 1 0 0							
Unculturable ...	35 6 1 3 5							
GRAND TOTAL	163 17 2 1 5 =1,042'36 acres.		Total	484	126 16 0 0 10	5,514 11 9		

Not uniform.

The rent paid by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to raiyats.

XIV.— MAUZA HAZIPUR, THAK No. 1597.

General description and area.—Hazipur is one of the largest villages in pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur and is divided into 9-anna and 7-anna shares. Its total area according to the present measurement is 4,544·75 acres. About 200 acres of this area were found, according to the zamindari papers, to be parts of Betuah and Saidpur; so the correct area of the mauza is 4,333·61 acres. The area of the mauza, including the lands now transferred to Betuah, was 4,509·74 acres according to the revenue survey against 4,524·59 in 1847-48.

Population.—The total population according to the census of 1891 is 4,303 against 3,859 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 2,597 only.

Physical description.—The mauza occupies a central position in the pargana and is not subject to diluvion or salt water inundation. It has an extensive jhil or low swamp at its centre, towards which the surface slopes in every direction from the exterior edge, which is well raised and covered with homesteads and gardens. A drainage khal excavated by Messrs. Gaspers in 1272 B.S. improved the lands of the jhil, and they are now as good as any lands in the pargana.

Village history.—The village is not without its historical value. A brief notice of Kala Ray, *The Robber Chieftain* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur, may prove interesting.

One Singh Ray, of the De family of village Palpara, pargana Idilpur, came to Dakhin Shahbazzpur as a speculator. He acquired a howla in kismat Katasona and settled in that village.

His son, Parbat Ray, obtained a lease of some lands in mauzas Hazipur and Saidpur, and prepared in the former village a *khamarbari* or a house for the residence of men engaged in cultivation. His son, Jasmanta Ray, removed his family residence from Katasona and settled permanently in Hazipur, and gradually became a man of some importance in that village. In those days the lives and properties of the people were not quite safe in places like Dakhin Shahbazzpur. The house of Jasmanta Ray was plundered by dacoits, and he and his family were put to death. His son, Kala Chand, then a boy of about 15, was saved by the ingenuity of an old maid servant named Shubhi, who herself was, however, carried away by the dacoits and murdered in a char in Betuah, then a big river. The char is known as char Shubhi after her name.

Thus thrown adrift into the world, without parent or guardian, Kala Ray led for some years a very miserable life and supported himself by serving as a shepherd of the local naib, but he devoted all his leisure hours to learning archery, an art, very much prized in those days.

His bravery and extraordinary skill in archery brought him to the notice of one Mr. Abraham Demetrius, a Greek salt merchant, who had extensive business in Dakhin Shahbazzpur. Kala Ray entered into his service and in a few years became his great favourite. It is said that Mr. Demetrius was once attacked by dacoits. His servant, one Mr. Poliologus, was speared and killed, but the merchant himself was saved by Kala Ray, and that in recognition of this service he gave him very handsome rewards.

Soon after this Kala Ray acquired a howla in mauzas Hazipur and Saidpur. The howla was described in the partition papers of 1188 B.S. as "howla Kalaohand." It is now known as howla Kalika Prasad Ray, by which name Kala Ray was called in his latter days when grown to importance.

About this time one Aliar Khan Fouzdar, a notorious *goinda* (informer), was sent to the island of Dakhin Shahbazzpur by Mr. Middleton, Collector of Backergunge, with a general warrant to arrest dacoits and suspicious characters. Kala Ray joined his party and amassed immense wealth by harassing the rich and by taking bribes from the dacoits. After the return of Aliar Khan he became in fact the chieftain of robbers and dacoits in the sea coast of Backergunge.

He purchased zamindari rights in Baidya Pasha, Amirabad and in pargana Uttar Shabazzpur, and acquired the following properties in Dakhin Shahbazzpur:—

- (i) Taluk Syam Gati in the name of his sons Syam Sundar Ray and Ram Gati Ray comprised in the villages of Hazipur, Nyamatpur, Betuah, Naldogi, Sonapur and Tataria (now diluviated).
- (ii) Taluk Kala Chand Ram Sundar comprised in the villages of Kanchanpur, Khosnadi, Char Khalifa, Bakshimanjhi, Betuah and Dari Chandpur.
6½ annas of this taluk belonged to Kala Ray and 9½ annas to Ram Sundar Das, Dewan of Mirza Jan, the second zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazzpur.
- (iii) Taluk Siv Sankar Ram Raja Lakhan Manikya comprised in the villages of Kalikapur North and Kalikapur South.
One-half of this taluk belonged to one Siv Sankar Laskar and the other half to his sons Ram Raja Ray and Lakhan Manikya Ray.
- (iv) Taluk Ram Dev Datta comprising lands of villages Betuah, Bejoypur, Nyamatpur and Naldogi.

He had a splendid pukka house in Hazipur. It is now in ruins. The tank on the front of the house known as "Kala Ray's Dighi" is the largest tank in Dakhin Shahbazzpur, comprising an area about 15 bighas. There are four pukka ghats on the four sides of the tank. It contains about 7 feet water in the dryest part of the year; but as it is now covered over with aquatic plants and reeds, it is not now fit for use.

Tenures.—A portion of the village belongs to taluk Syam Gati. The remaining lands are comprised in taluks Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and taluk Mirza Golam Rassul belonging to proprietors of estate No. 1764.

The rents of some of the tenures included in the last two taluks used to be collected at the *sadar katchari* of the proprietors. These are known as *Huzuri* tenures. The rest of the tenures and the holdings of this village were divided into 14 circles recorded in the zamindari *sariahta* as *mudafats*, each after the name of the tahsildar in charge. Intermediate tenures created subsequently extended over certain share or shares of all lands in some one or other of these *mudafats*. Thus with a view to ascertain the rights and interests of the under-tenure-holders in Hazipur, it is necessary to find out to which *mudafat* the land of the under-tenure belongs. In all zamindari papers of the village the names of the *mudafats* are invariably mentioned. The following *mudafats* deserve special mention on account of the complication of rights of the under-tenure-holders:—

(i) *Mudafat Jamir Rasid* is in the 9-anna pati. The rents of the raiyats are payable to the holders of the following superior tenures:—

(a) Taluks Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon	A. g. k. kt.
Ter Stephanuse	8 15 1 2
(b) Osat taluk Krishna Mohan Baraj subordinate to above taluk	1 15 0 1
(c) Osat taluk Kashi Nath Biswas and Birajbibi subordinate to taluk Mirza Golam Rassul	5 9 2 0
	<hr/> 16 0 0 0

Since the estate papers of the proprietors were lost during the cyclone of 1876, the rent payable to the talukdars has remained uncertain. The Court of Wards made collections according to the road cess papers prepared in 1281 B.S.

Hemayetullah Meah, owner of *osat* taluk Krishna Mohan Baraj, had a regular *jama-band* prepared about 10 years before the cyclone.

The rents of the other *osat* taluk were quite uncertain. The *osat* talukdars prepared a *jama-band*, but it was not accepted by the tenants, and the rent was disputed almost in every instance.

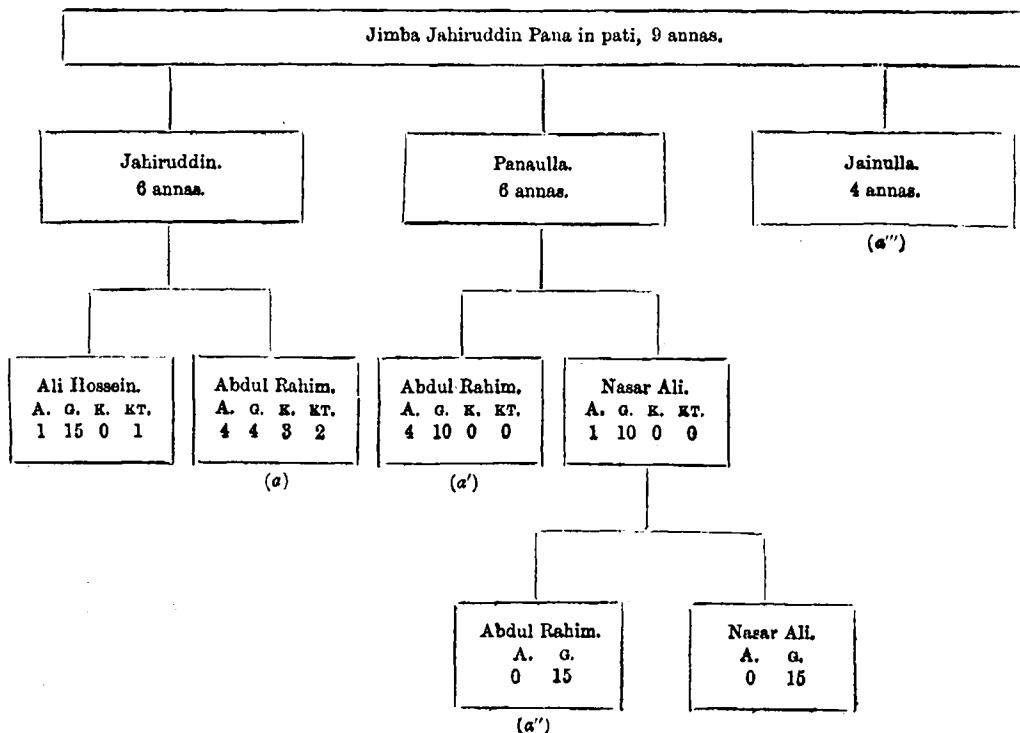
(ii) *Mudafat Barkatulla* comprised the lands of both the patis. In the 9-anna pati rents are collected in the following shares:—

(a) Taluks Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon	A. g. k. kt. d.
Ter Stephanuse	4 19 1 2 2½
(b) Osat taluk Haidar Safinuddin (subordinate to above taluk)	3 10 0 2 0
(c) Osat taluk Sabu Bibi (subordinate to above taluk)	2 0 3 1 0½
(d) Osat taluk Pana Ali (subordinate to taluk Golam Rassul)	5 9 2 0 0
	<hr/> 16 0 0 0 0

In the 7-anna pati the collection is made in the following shares:—

(a) Taluks Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon	A. g. k. kt. d.
Ter Stephanuse	7 11 0 1 1
(b) Osat taluk Haidar Safinuddin	5 6 2 2 0
(c) Osat taluk Sabu Bibi	3 2 0 2 2
	<hr/> 16 0 0 0 0

Among the *huzuri* tenures Jimba Jahiruddin Pana deserves special mention.



Abdul Rahim has also purchased the share of Jainulla. He thus owns 4 annas of Jainulla's share, 4*n*. 4*g*. 3*k*. 2*kt*. of Jahiruddin's share, and 5*a*. 5*g*. of Panaula's share. The remaining shares are owned by Ali Hossein and Nasar Ali. By private arrangement the rents of the jimba are collected by the two estates in the following manner:—

Payable to Estate No. 1763.

					A.	G.	K.	KT.
Ali Hossein	...	...	...	...	1	15	0	1
Abdul Rohim	...	...	...	...	8	15	1	2
					10	10	2	0

Payable to Estate No. 1764.

Nasar Ali	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	0
Abdul Rahim	...	...	...	...	4	14	2	0
					5	9	2	0
Total	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	0

Market.—The only hát within the mauza is at Amani. Formerly the katcharies of all the proprietors were in this village. Since the removal of the katchari to Daulatkhan, the place has lost all its importance. The hát is now in a miserable condition. The market days are Monday and Thursday.

The nearest markets are—

Daulatkhan (6 miles)—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Shaheber hát (3 miles)—On Wednesday and Sunday.

Sandia hát (7 miles)—On Monday and Thursday.

Local standard of land measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purpose of assessment of rent is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—There are 13 patshalas in this village preparing boys for the lower primary examination.

The old road from Daulatkhan to Abugunge, which passed through this mauza, has been abandoned by the District Board. A village road has recently been constructed joining Daulatkhan to this village through Amani. The village can be reached by boat during the rainy season.

The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	331 7 0 3 2½		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Babi ...	9 18 0 3 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	281	80 0 0 1 9½	5,303 3 3		
Homestead ...	10 8 0 3 5½		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Bagan ...	126 9 2 1 12½		Settled raiyats ...	1,670	373 6 2 0 15½	9,251 0 3		
Other kinds ...	23 17 2 1 0		Occupancy raiyats ...	128	27 13 3 1 13½	586 3 9		
Total ...	502 0 3 0 10½		Non-occupancy raiyats ...	76	9 8 2 1 0	275 0 6		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders ...	34	5 11 2 3 15	...		
Banayet patit	1 0 0 3 5							
Laik patit ...	11 3 0 3 5							
Unculturable ...	167 9 0 1 9½							
GRAND TOTAL	681 13 2 1 0 = 3,333'61 acres		Total ...	2,186	502 0 3 0 10½	15,415 7 9		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

XV.—MAUZA KALIA, THAK No. 1598.

General description.—The village is situated on the bank of the old river Betuah which has now been entirely silted up. It has a low swamp in the centre which is drained off by the khals, which pierce through the high edges. Paddy is the only crop grown in these low lands. The exterior edge is, however, well raised and covered with homesteads and bagans.

Area.—The total area of the village according to the revenue survey was 1,579'54 acres, and the area according to the present survey was 1,578'49 acre, of which 22'09 acres have been found to belong to mauza Bhawanipur and 19 acres to Bijoypur. The net area belonging to this village is therefore 1,556'20 acres. According to Kelso's survey, the area within the same boundaries was, evidently by mistake, shown to be 1,863'87 acres.

Population.—The total population according to the census of 1891 is 1,866 against 1,425 in 1881. The population of the village in 1847-48 was 724 only.

Tenures.—The lands of the village are comprised in the following taluks :—

I. Taluk Syed Amanulla in the 9-anna pati described in the village notes of Banchapur.

II. Taluk Syamgati in the 9-anna pati described in the village notes of Nyamatpur.

III. Taluk Asraf Mansad is in the 9-anna pati; 1a. 15g. 1k. share of this taluk, subordinate to Messrs. Harney and Lucas, is owned by Menajuddin patwari; 3a. 10g. 2k., subordinate to Messrs. Gaspers, is owned by Mathura Mohan Chakravarti, and 5a. 5g. 1k. share is owned in the following shares by :—

				A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Messrs. Gaspers	...	...	...	0	5	3	1	0½
„ Aratoons	...	...	...	0	8	3	0	0½
„ Stephens	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2
„ Harney	...	...	...	0	5	3	1	0½
Gopi Krishna Sen	...	...	...	1	6	1	0	2½
Basakhs	...	...	...	1	15	0	1	0
				5	5	1	0	0

and they pay rent to themselves; 5a. 9g. 2k. share, subordinate to estate No. 1764, is owned by the proprietors of that estate.

IV. Taluk Khajah Kaprol Aratoon, comprising lands of 7-anna and 9-anna patis, is owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763.

V. Taluk Mirza Golam Rassul in the 9-anna pati is owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

VI. Taluk Raj Krishna Dewan and taluk Bhairab Braja Nath Kunda are in the 7-anna pati; the former comprising two-thirds share of the lands is owned by the proprietors to whom this share is subordinate, and the latter comprising one-third share, subordinate to Messrs. Harney and Lucas and the Basakhs, is owned by Kali Krishna Kunda and others.

VII. Taluk Hari Narayan Ghosh in the 7-anna pati is owned by one Raheman Bibi.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats are transferable by custom. They can cut trees, but cannot dig new tanks without permission from their landlords.

Local standard of measurement.—In the numerous solenamas filed by the tenants and Abdul Hashim Sikdar who owns several under-tenures in the village, the local *nal* adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent was 25 feet 6 inches. This makes the local village kani larger by 2g. 1k. 1kt. than a kani of 24 feet *nal*.

Markets.—The nearest markets are—

Daulatkhan (6 miles)—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Saheber hát in Saidpur—On Sunday and Wednesday.

Sukdeb hát in Nyamatpur—On Monday and Friday.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patsala in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan. The village is badly in want of a good road.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashli—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	133 16 3 1 18		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	...	...
Babi ...	5 1 3 0 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	...	...
Homestead ...	2 2 3 1 11		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	112	39 19 1 1 19	5,615 12 10		
Bagan ...	64 3 0 1 9		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	10 19 0 0 0		Settled raiyats ...	375	151 2 1 3 9	3,862 14 7		
Total ...	206 3 1 1 8		Occupancy raiyats ...	38	13 9 0 1 0	275 2 9		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	5	1 12 1 3 0	53 12 3		
Sanayot patis ...	0 5 1 3 5		Rent-free holders ...	1	...	...
Laik patit ...	1 3 3 1 10							
Unculturable ...	37 4 3 0 7							
GRAND TOTAL ...	244 17 1 2 10 = 1,556·70 acres.		Total ...	529	206 3 1 1 8	9,807 10 5		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders in for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.

XVI.—KALIKAPUR ARAZI, THAK No. 1583.

General description, area, and population.—Mauza Kalikapur Arazi is on the bank of the river Meghna. It is in the 7-anna pati and belongs wholly to estate No. 1763. It has lost most of its lands by diluvion. The existing lands are subject to salt-water inundation from the river. The total area according to the present survey is 51·25 acres. The area according to the revenue survey of 1864-65 was 704·45 acres, and according to Kelso's

survey of 1847-48, 746·6 acres. The village is inhabited entirely by Muhammadans. The total population according to the census of 1891 is 105 only against 619 in 1881. In 1847-48 the population was 507.

Tenures.—There is no “sir” land belonging to the proprietors. The entire village has been let out in two taluks, one of which (taluk Rudra Ram Datta) existed at the time of the partition in 1188 B.S. The other taluk (taluk Siv Chandra Datta), as well as the howlas and the nim howlas subordinate to the talukdars, were of a later creation. Both the taluks are now owned by the proprietors.

Settlement of rent.—As the proprietors did not grant remission of rent to the talukdars on account of diluvion the taluks were allowed to be sold up for arrears of rent, and the proprietors who purchased both the taluks could not prepare a jamabandi. There was therefore no regular collection of rent for the last 15 years. The new rates of rents now settled for the various classes of tenants in consideration of the present deteriorated condition of the land are shown below:—

	For talukdars.	For howladars.	For nim howladars.	For raiyaats.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Rate per kani of bastu lands ...	9 4	14 0	16 4	18 8
Ditto of nal and dhulat ...	8 0	12 0	14 0	16 0

Thus the rent of the taluks has been fixed at 50 per cent. of the gross assets, the profits being divided proportionately among the intermediate tenure-holders, where there are any. The unit of land measure adopted is a *nal* 16 cubits long of 18 inches to the cubit.

Custom.—The rights of all classes of tenants, including the under-raiyats, are, by custom, transferable. The raiyaats are not, however, allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their respective landlords.

Market, &c.—The nearest market and post office are at Daulatkhan, at a distance of about three miles from the village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	3 7 3 0 15		Proprietor's nij-jote	...	.....	...
Babi	0 2 1 3 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead	0 2 2 1 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	17	3 16 0 3 10	116 8 4		
Bagan	2 10 0 0 5		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds	0 3 2 3 15		Settled raiyats	14	1 19 0 0 15	32 12 9		
Total	6 6 2 1 10		Occupancy raiyats	3	0 7 0 3 10	5 14 11		
			Non-occupancy raiyats	2	0 4 0 2 5	3 8 9		
			Rent-free holders	...	.....	...
Culturable—								
Banayet patit	0 0 1 0 10							
Laik patit	0 4 3 3 15							
Unculturable	1 9 1 3 10							
GRAND TOTAL	8 1 1 1 5 =51·25 acres.		Total	35	6 6 2 1 10	158 12 9		
							Taluk. Howla. Nim howla. Rai-dars. Rs. A. P. 9 4 14 0 16 4 18 8	
							Per kani of Rs. A. P. 9 4 14 0 16 4 18 8	
							Per kani of nal 8 0 12 0 14 0 16 0	
							The rent paid by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to raiyats.	

XVII.—MAUZA MANIKPUR, THAK No. 1582.

General description.—The mauza is wholly comprised in the ijmalī pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. to estate No. 1764. The mauza has lost by far the greater portion of its lands since 1847, and is still subject to diluvion. Some of these lands have since re-formed on original sites. One of such re-formations was taken possession of as part of the Government estate char Falcon. It has, by recent order of the Board of Revenue, been released to the proprietors according to the boundaries shown in Kelso’s map of 1847-48. Another piece of re-formation has been settled by the proprietors as char Gasper. A third piece of re-formation within the Kelso’s boundaries of this mauza was resumed by Government as surplus accretion to mauza Krishnapura. On the application of the Manager of the Court of Wards, this piece has also been released by the Board of Revenue, but the Manager has not yet been able to recover possession of the lands from the proprietors of Krishnapura.

Area.—The total area of the mauza (exclusive of the re-formations) is 1,467·34 acres according to the present survey against 2,553·32 acres according to the revenue survey of 1864-65. The total area according to Kelso’s survey of 1847-48 was 6,858·96 acres.

Population.—The population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 2,345 against 2,400 in 1881. The total population in 1847-48 was 4,527.

Tenures.—The whole of this mauza is comprised in taluk Brindaban Chandra Sen. This taluk was created long before the Permanent Settlement, comprising the whole of mauza Manikpur, kismat Ilaspur (in Nyamatpur) and some lands in mauza Bakshmanjhi.

According to the partition papers of 1188 B.S., the area comprised in the taluk was 57*d.* 3*k.* 4*g.* 2*k.* 2*kt.*, and its sadar jama was Rs. 6,601 (sicca). As the lands began to diluviate the talukdars obtained remission of rent from time to time. According to the patwari papers, the total area comprised in the taluk in 1231 B.S. was 47*d.* 12*g.* 1*k.*, and its annual rental was Rs. 6,486-6 2½ gunda (sicca). In later years, when the zamindari came to be owned by eight sets of proprietors, and each set of proprietors collected their rents separately, the talukdars did not always get a fair amount of remissions from all the proprietors, so the taluk proved an unprofitable property. The shares appertaining to some of the proprietors were sold up and purchased by the proprietors in 1267 B.S., and were subsequently retransferred to the descendants of the original talukdars as taluk Kali Prasanna, Tara Prasanna and Radhaballav Sen, mudafat taluk Brindaban Chandra Sen, on reduced rentals.

These men could not, however, remain long in possession. On their falling into arrear the taluk was sold up and purchased by all the proprietors in proportion to their respective interest in the zamindari. The shares appertaining to Messrs. Stephens, Harney, the Basakhs and the proprietors of estate No. 1764, have been sold to Babu Kishori Mohan Ray of Bhagyakul. Thus Babu Kishori Mohan Ray and his brothers are now in possession of 8*a.* 2*g.* 2½*d.* share of the taluk and pay rent to Messrs. Stephens, Harney and the Basakhs and to the proprietors of estate No. 1764. The remaining 7*a.* 17*g.* 3*k.* 2*kt.* 0½*d.* are owned by Messrs. Gaspers, Aratoons, Lucas and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen, paying rent to themselves.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent is 24 feet or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to the custom of the pargana, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Markets.—The nearest markets are :—

Jalia hát in Madanpura—On Monday and Friday.

Chatalia hát in Nyamatpur—On Sunday and Thursday.

Sukdeb hát in Nyamatpur—On Monday and Friday.

Miscellaneous.—There are two vernacular patsalas in the village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	121 13 2 3 10		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...
Rabi	2 10 1 1 12		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead	4 2 1 3 9		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	261	87 6 2 2 13	5,051 1 1		
Bagan	43 9 3 2 16		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds	10 17 1 0 11		Settled raiyats	565	92 10 2 1 19	2,535 6 10		
Total	184 19 1 3 18		Occupancy raiyats	28	2 10 2 0 6	92 12 0		
			Non-occupancy raiyats	39	2 7 1 1 5	2 9 0		
			Rent-free holders	19	0 4 1 1 15	.....	
Culturable—								
Sanayet patit	0 1 2 0 5							
Laik patit	1 9 0 3 5							
Unculturable	44 0 2 1 17							
GRAND TOTAL	230 10 3 1 5		Total	912	184 19 1 3 18	7,681 12 11		
	=1,487.34 acres							

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

XVIII.—MAUZA MATHIBHANGA, THAK No. 1690.

General description.—This village is a kismat of mauza Hazipur. It was separately thakked and measured in the revenue survey as second part of mauza Hazipur. It is situated at a distance of about one mile from the district road from Daulatkhan to Tarnir hát, and is about quarter of a mile from the village road from Daulatkhan to Amani. A feeder road from either of these roads to the village would be useful.

The lands of the village are very low, but open and well cultivated. They product both *aus* and *aman*. The seeds of both the crops are mixed together and sown broadcast in May. The *aus* is harvested in August and the *aman* in December. As the land is low,

paddy is never grown by transplantation in this village. The average outturn of a kani of land has been found on examination to be 100 maunds *aman* and about 40 maunds *aus*.

Area.—The area according to the present survey is 226·10 acres against 173 acres according to revenue survey. The total area according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 193·26 acres.

Population.—The total population according to the census of 1891 was 375 against 279 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 consisted of 308 souls.

Tenures.—The village consists entirely of lands of the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k of which is comprised in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. is comprised in taluk Mirza Golam Rassul belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

The whole of the share comprised in taluk Mirza Golam Rassul is let out in two osat taluks, viz., osat taluk Kashinath Biswas Biraj Bibi and osat taluk Maulvi Tofel Ahmad.

In taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, excepting the lands comprised in howla Upsona Lucas, which is held directly under all the talukdars, the shares belonging to Gaspers 3a. 10g. 2k., Harney 17g. 2k. 1½d., Lucas 17g. 2k. 1½d., Basakhs 1a. 15g. 1k., are let out in osat taluk Dhan Bibi. The shares belonging to Messrs. Aratoons (8g. 3k. 0½d.) and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen, 1a. 6g. 1k. 2½d., are let out in osat taluk Ram Durlav Krishna Mohan Baraj, and the remaining 1a. 15g. 1kt. share (viz. Gaspers 5g. 3k. 1kt. 0½d., Harneys 5g. 3k. 1kt. 0½d., and Stephens 1a. 3g. 1k. 1kt. 2d.) are held khas.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	12 1 2 2 10		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...
Rabi	0 8 3 0 0		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir,"	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	0 14 2 3 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	32	1 3 0 3 10	249 15 3	Not uniform.	
Bagan	12 3 0 2 5		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	0 18 2 0 10		Settled raiyats	360	22 17 2 2 17	687 1 11	} For raiyats, Per kam of Rs. A. nal and rabi 22 8 Per kam of homestead 41 0 The rent paid by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to raiyats.	
Total	26 6 3 0 15		Occupancy raiyats	42	2 0 0 0 13	71 12 9		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	6	0 1 3 2 5	2 12 3		
Banayat patit ...	0 3 3 2 0		Rent-free holders	2	0 3 3 3 10	...		
Laik patit ...	0 7 1 1 10							
Unculturable ...	8 13 1 3 10							
GRAND TOTAL ...	35 11 1 3 15 =226·10 acres.		Total	442	26 6 3 0 15	1,011 10 2		

XIX.—MAUZA MEDUA, THAK No. 1599.

General description and area.—The mauza is in the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. to estate No. 1764. The total area according to the present survey is 1,439·25 acres against 1,599·32 according to the revenue survey of 1864-65. The total area in 1847-48 was 1,382·85 acres.

Population.—The total population of the village according to the census of 1891 is 1,482 against 1,420 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 881 only.

Physical description.—The lands have been very seriously affected by a khal called Naya Bhangani, which in its precipitate course has made its violent and furious way through this village. A considerable portion of land has been washed into it, and the remaining lands have been very much impoverished and deteriorated by salt-water inundation through this khal. There was a good road passing through this village from Bhola to Daulatkhan, which, having been partly washed away by the khal, has been abandoned by the District Board.

Tenures.—The lands of the village are comprised in following tenures:—

Taluk Sonaram Datta.—A portion of this village, together with some lands of mauza Nyamatpur, was let out by Abu Syed, the first zamindar, in a taluk to one Sonaram Datta of Uttar Shahbazpur. It is known as taluk Sonaram Datta.

In course of time this taluk was privately partitioned into two halves: one-half, known as *bara hishya*, was owned by Durga Prosad Datta and Gouri Prasad Datta, and the other half, known as *chota hishya*, was owned by Bholanath Datta and Brajanath Datta. Some lands, however, were left *ijmali*, and were held jointly by the owners of both shares. They are locally known as *hishya Mojgunni*.

The 8-anna share owned by Bholanath and Brajanath was subsequently sold up, and was purchased by the following persons:—

	Annas.
Durga Prosad and Gauri Prosad Datta ...	2
Rahimuddin Khan ...	2
Maulvi Tofel Ahammad ...	2
Tafiluddin Saha and Nabin Chandra Saha ...	2

Each of these subdivisions is locally known as a hakuk, viz. (a) hakuk Durga Prasad Gouri Prasad, (b) hakuk Rahimuddin, (c) hakuk Maulvi Tofel Ahammad, and (d) hakuk Tofiluddin Nabin Chandra Shaha.

Hakuk Durga Prasad Gouri Prasad, which with their original share amounted to 10 annas, having been put to sale, one-half of it was purchased by Mohim Chandra Ray and others, and the other half by Prasanna Kumar Bakshi and others. These men got their shares separately registered in the zamindari sarishta and paid their rent separately.

Hakuk Maulvi Tofel Ahammad was also subsequently brought down to the hammer and was purchased by the following persons :—

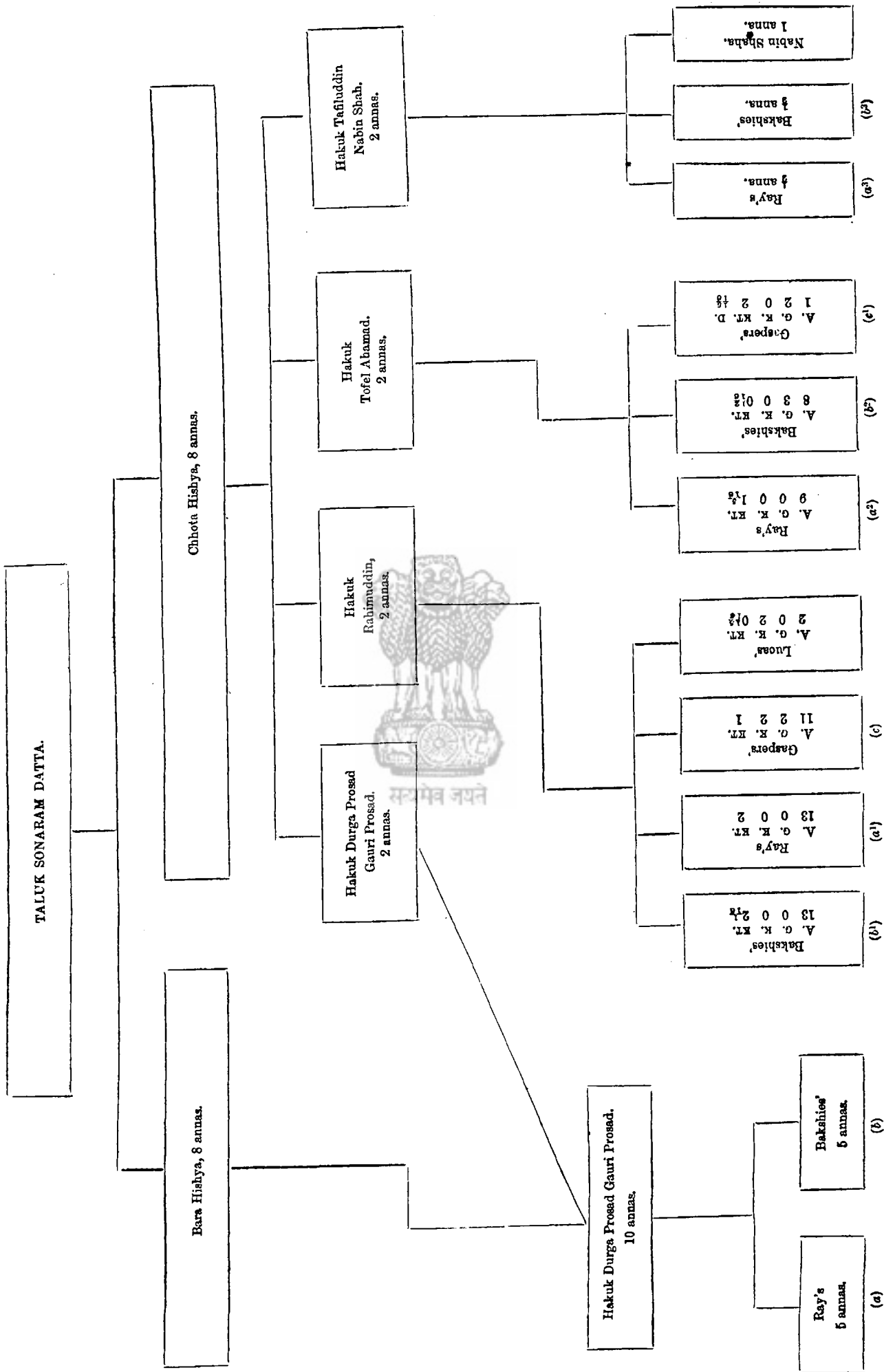
Name of purchaser.	Shares purchased.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Mohim Chandra Ray and others ...	A. G. K. KT. D. 0 9 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Each set of purchasers got their share separated and paid rent separately.
Prasanna Kumar Bakshi and others ...	0 8 8 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Messrs. Gaspers ...	1 2 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total ...	2 0 0 0 0	

Hakuk Rahimuddin was in the same manner purchased by the following persons :—

Name of purchaser.	Shares purchased.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Mohim Chandra Ray and others ...	G. K. KT. D. 13 0 0 2	Messrs. Gaspers and Lucas got their respective shares separated in the zamindari sarishta, but the Rays and the Bakshis were not allowed to do so, and they continued to pay their rent jointly as far as this hakuk was concerned.
Prasanna Kumar Bakshi and others ...	13 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Messrs. Gaspers ...	11 2 2 1	
Messrs. Lucas ...	2 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total ...	2 0 0 0	

The Rays and the Bakshis also purchased Tofiluddin's 1-anna share of the hakuk Tofiluddin Nabin Chandra Saha, but no division of rent having been allowed, they continued to pay rent of this 1-anna share jointly with Nabin Chandra Shaha.

The following diagram explains the extent of interest of each of the present owners of the taluk :—



By far the largest amount of complication of interest in respect of this taluk has been introduced by the Rays and the Bakshis. They purchased shares in all hishyas and all hakuks. The shares purchased by them out of hakuks Durga Prosad, Gauri Prosad, and Rahimuddin were allowed to be split up into separate taluks. The shares purchased from hakuk Tofel Ahammad were held jointly by the Rays and the Bakshis, and with regard to the share purchased from Tofiluddin the Rays and the Bakshis held it jointly with Nabin Chandra Shaha. The fact that the lands of the taluks were privately partitioned made the complications still more intricate, *e.g.*, the Rays (whose total interest was made up of the different shares, but has now amounted to 6 annas 12 gundas 1 kranti $\frac{5}{8}$ danti) get 8 annas in the rupee in the partitioned lands of *bara hishya*, 5 annas 4 gundas 2 kranti $\frac{1}{8}$ danti in the partitioned land of *chhota hishya*, and 2 annas 12 gundas 1 kranta $\frac{5}{8}$ danti in the rupee in the lands of hishya *Mojgunni*. In the same way the Bakshis, whose total interest amounted to 6 annas 11 gundas 3 karas $2\frac{3}{8}$ dantis, get 8 annas in the rupee in the partitioned lands of *bara hishya*, 5 annas 2 gundas 2 karas 1 kranta $2\frac{1}{8}$ dantis in the partitioned land of *chhota hishya*, 2 annas 11 gundas 3 karas $2\frac{1}{8}$ dantis in the rupee in the lands of hishya *Mojgunni*.

Messrs. Gaspers get 3 annas 7 gundas 3 krantas $\frac{1}{4}$ dantis in the rupee in the partitioned lands of *chhota hishya* and 1 anna 13 gundas 3 karas 1 kranta $\frac{1}{8}$ dantis in the lands of hishya *Mojgunni*.

Messrs. Lucas get 5 gundas 1 kranta $\frac{1}{8}$ danti in the rupee in the partitioned lands of *chhota hishya* and 2 gundas 2 krantas $\frac{1}{8}$ danti in the lands of hishya *Mojgunni*.

Nabin Chandra Shaha's share in the partitioned lands of *chhota hishya* is 2 annas in the rupee and in the lands of hishya *Mojgunni* 1-anna in the rupee.

II.—Another portion of the village was let out by Abu Syed in a taluk to Sheikh Jangali. His three sons, Sheikh Mahaddi, Sheikh Addee, and Sheikh Bahaddi, divided the taluk into three shares.

When the pargana was partitioned the Mirjas, who were owners of 5 annas 9 gundas 2 karas share, took the rent of Bahaddi's share, and the proprietors of estate No. 1763 received the rents of the shares held by his brothers. Bahaddi's share of the taluk was subsequently purchased by the Mirja Sahebs in 1263 B.S. It has now passed on with other properties to Babu Ananda Chandra Ray and others. This taluk is the only instance of the proprietors of estate No. 1764, obtaining only a third share of the lands instead of 5 annas 9 gundas 2 karas, which is their legitimate share in the pati 9 anna.

Bahaddi's share of the taluk having thus been separated, the remaining two-thirds owned by Sheikh Addee and Sheikh Mahaddee formed in fact a separate entire taluk under the proprietors of estate No. 1763. It is now owned by the persons named below:—

	A.	G.	K.	KT.
(a) Panchu talukdars	5 6 2 2
(b) Golam Rahaman Munshi and Kali Charan Pande	5 6 2 2
(c) Abdul Hashim Sikdar	2 13 1 1
(d) Proprietors of estate No. 1763	2 13 1 1
Total	16 0 0 0

III.—The remaining lands of the village are comprised in howla Shahkuli howladar; 10a. 10g. 2k. share of this howla is subordinate to taluk

Howla Shahkuli Howladar. Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and 5a. 9g. 2k. share is subordinate taluk Mirza Golam Rassul, belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The raiyats can cut trees without permission from their landlords, but they are not allowed to dig new tanks outside their homestead boundaries. The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are transferable by custom.

Local standard of measure.—The measuring rod or *nal* in local use is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There are two hâts within the village, viz., one in howla Shahkuli, having fairs on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the other in taluk Sonaram with the same fair days. The nearest markets are—

Shukdev hát (1 mile)—On Monday and Friday.

Chatalia hát (1½ miles)—On Sunday and Thursday.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshalas in this village. The nearest post office is at Bhola, about 7 miles by land:—

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote	...	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenant under them.
Nal ...	138 7 3 2 7		Held by proprietor, but not true "nij"	...	.....	...
Rabi ...	2 1 2 0 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	86	33 8 0 1 19	3,748 14 10		
Homestead ...	2 7 1 2 2		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Bagan ...	42 12 0 2 74		Settled raiyats	563	145 6 2 3 64	3,573 13 9		
Other kinds ...	7 0 0 2 13		Occupancy raiyats	36	12 10 0 1 14	295 2 10		
Total ...	192 9 0 1 94		Non-occupancy raiyats	6	1 1 1 1 0	47 3 7		
Culturable—	.....		Rent-free holders	4	0 2 3 1 10	...	
Sanayet patit	0 10 2 2 0		Total	694	192 9 0 1 94	7,665 8 0		
Laik patit ...	33 11 1 3 53							
Unculturable ...	226 11 0 2 15							
GRAND TOTAL	=1,439'26 acres.							

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenant under them.

XX.—MAUZA NARAYANPUR THAK, No. 1745.

General description.—Narayanpur is one of those villages which have lost much of their lands by, and are still subject to, diluvion. It contains lands partly of the 7-anna, partly of the 9-anna, and partly of the ijmali pati. The ijmali pati consists of a new formation on the site of the diluviated area, which is locally known as char Begram. It is not yet cultivated and is held directly under the proprietors. The lands of the 7-anna and the 9-anna pati are let out in taluks.

Area and population.—The total area of the village according to the present survey is 649·12 acres. The area in 1864-65 was 1,088·26 acres, and in 1847-48, 1,787·71 acres. Its population according to the census of 1891 is 583; the total population in 1881 was 569, and in 1847-48, 484.

Description of tenancies.—The lands of the 7-anna pati are let out in taluk Ram Rup Sen Azmatulla Munshi, and those in the 9-anna pati in taluk Shivraj Shambhu Chandra Sen. Besides the lands in this village each of these taluks comprises some lands of mauza Banchapur. Both the taluks are very old, and their sadar jamas shown in the patwarian papers of 1231 were much larger. The first remission of rent on account of diluvion was granted to the talukdars in 1879. There having been much loss of lands since then, the rent of each of these taluks was re-adjusted during the present proceedings.

Under the talukdars there are 25 howlas and 69 raiyati holdings, and subordinate to the howlas there are 9 nim howlas and 83 raiyati holdings, and under the raiyats there are 33 under-raiyats.

There are also four rent-free holders. The total area comprised in these four holdings is 4g. 2kt. 10t.

• *Local customs.*—The conditions set forth in the kabuliyats executed by the raiyats of this village are to the effect that they will have no power to transfer their holdings by sale or gift. Such transfers are, however, allowed by the custom of the pargana, and they have been often made without any opposition from their landlords. The raiyats are also allowed to cut trees, but they cannot dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords. According to the custom of the pargana the under-raiyats are allowed to acquire rights of occupancy, and the pattas generally granted to them give a heritable character to their holdings.

The *nal* or measuring rod in local use for purposes of assessment of rent is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshala. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, about 10 miles from the village. The nearest hat is at Sandia in the contiguous village. The hat days are Monday and Thursday.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHTIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashtil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	The rent shown against the tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	58 18 0 2 5		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	...	...
Rabi ...	1 2 3 3 15		Held by proprietor, but not true ...	...	...	...
Homestead ...	0 4 3 0 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	36	12 13 1 1 10	1,090 13 7		
Bagan ...	3 11 1 1 15		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	1 5 0 1 0		Settled raiyats ...	109	37 18 0 3 5	1,240 7 0		
Total ...	63 2 1 1 5		Occupancy raiyats ...	20	5 19 2 1 0	198 7 3		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	23	6 8 1 0 15	197 4 9		
Banayet patit ...	1 6 1 0 10		Rent-free holders ...	4	0 2 3 2 15	...		
Laik patit ...	37 14 3 3 0							
Unculturable ...								
GRAND TOTAL...	102 8 2 0 15 =649·12 acres.		Total ...	192	63 2 1 1 5	2,735 15 7		

XXI.—MAUZA NALDOGI, THAK No. 1586.

General description.—This mauza has lost a considerable portion of its lands since 1847, and is still subject to diluvion. The existing land has been much impoverished by salt water inundation and by deposit of sand brought down by the river Meghna; and in consideration of the deterioration the landlords have by amicable settlement allowed a general reduction in the rate of rents of the tenants.

The mauza is locally divided into three villages—

- Barakani, consisting of lands of the 9-anna pati.
- Motilal, consisting of lands of the ijmali pati.
- Naldogi, comprising lands of both 7-anna and the 9-anna pati.

In 1847-48 Barakani and Motilal were surveyed as Mirpur, a name by which these two villages are sometimes called from the fact of their being wholly comprised in taluk Syed Amanulla, which originally belonged to the Meers of this place. The remaining lands were measured as Naldogi proper. In the revenue survey of 1864-65 all the three villages were surveyed as a single mauza.

Area.—The total area according to the present survey is 3,058·3 acres against 3,212·7 acres according to the revenue survey. The total area in 1847-48 was 3,803·24 acres.

Population.—The population according to the census of 1891 is 2,471 against 2,381 in 1881. In 1847-48 the population was 1,433 only.

Tenures.—The villages Barakani and Motilal are comprised in taluk Syed Amanulla, described in the village notes of Banchapur. There are four other taluks in Naldogi proper, of which (i) taluk Ramkanai Gupta has been described in the notes of Bakshimanji, and the remaining taluks, (ii) Shaik Saibulla, (iii) Gauri Kanta Sen, (iv) Ebadulla, are in the 7-anna pati.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use for the purpose of assessment of rent is 24 feet long, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—The mauza is only a couple of miles from the town of Daulatkhan and is joined with it by a good road. There is no school or patshala in this mauza.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sub-let to tenants under them.
Nal	273 12 1 3 12		Proprietor's nti-jote ... ..	...	.....	..
Rabi	13 6 1 2 7		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	..
Homestead ...	4 0 1 1 15		In cultivating possession of	298	90 12 3 2 16½	4,792 15 11		
Bagan	50 15 1 2 18½		tenure-holders.	...	.....	..
Other kinds ...	31 10 1 3 16		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	..
Total	373 5 0 1 8½		Settled raiyats	600	260 8 3 0 15½	5,114 1 11		
Culturable—			Occupancy raiyats	43	18 18 3 0 11½	877 6 4		
Sanayet patit ...	7 17 0 0 0		Non-occupancy raiyats ...	3	0 1 2 3 0	0 10 10		
Laik patit	1 16 3 2 5		Rent-free holders	11	3 2 3 2 5	...		
Unculturable ...	98 5 2 2 1½							
GRAND TOTAL...	481 4 2 1 15 =3,058·3 acres.		Total	957	373 5 0 1 8½	10,275 3 0		

XXII.—MAUZA NYAMATPUR, THAK Nos. 1594 AND 1596.

General description.—Nyamatpur is one of the largest mauzas in pargana Dakhin-Shahbazzpur. It has lost a large portion of its lands by a khal called Nayabhangani, which has recently broken out through this mauza. The lands on both sides of this khal have become very much deteriorated.

The mauza has been divided into two separate pieces by Shahpur, a small village comprised in a kharija taluk of this pargana. The eastern portion is locally known as Hashpur and the western portion as Nyamatpur. The two pieces were numbered separately in the thakbust survey.

Area.—The total area of the two pieces according to the present survey is 7,871·73 acres against 8,155·42 according to the revenue survey of 1864-65. The total area according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 8,490·02 acres.

Population.—The total population according to the census of 1891 is 8,550 against 7,190 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 consisted of 6,724 souls.

Tenures.—The lands of this mauza are comprised in the following taluks:—

- (i). Taluk Syed Amanulla, described in the village notes of Banchapur.
- (ii). „ Sonaram Datta, described in the village notes of Medua.
- (iii). „ Brindaban Chandra Sen, described in the village notes of Manikpur.
- (iv). „ Sukdev Datta, a small taluk in the 7-anna pati owned by the Basakhs, proprietors of estate No. 1763.
- (v). „ Kali Gurudas Datta, in the 7-anna pati.
- (vi). „ Ram Dhan Datta, in the 7-anna pati.
- (vii). „ Syam Gati, in the 7-anna-pati.
- (viii). „ Ram Gati Ram Deb, in 9-anna pati.
- (ix). „ Syam Gati Ram Deb, in 9-anna pati.

The taluks Nos. (v) to (ix) deserve special notice. According to the partition papers of 1188 B.S. there was originally one taluk in the name of Mahadeb Datta. It was divided into two halves, one-half, comprising the lands of the 7-anna pati, was owned by one Ram Dhan Datta, and the other half, comprising the lands of the 9-anna pati, belonged to Ram Deb Datta.

One-half of Ram Deb's share was purchased by Ram Gati Ray, son of Kala Ray, of Hazipur, and was registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Ram Gati Ram Deb. This

taluk is now owned by the zamindars of Ulania: 8-anna share of this taluk was sublet as an osat taluk to Abdul Mazid, Fazle Ali, and Haidar Ali Chowdhuri. The osat taluk is owned by the talukdars.

The other half of Ramdeb's share was also purchased by Kala Ray in the name of his sons, Syam Sundar Ray and Ram Gati Ray, and was registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Syam Gati Ram Deb, as distinguished from the other half named Ram Gati Ram Deb. This taluk is now owned by Mohim Chandra Roy and others.

One-half of Ram Dhan Datta's share passed on to his successors, Kali Das Datta and Guru Das Datta, and was registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Kali Guru Das Datta. It is now owned by Messrs. Gaspers and Lucas.

The other half passed to one Ram Manikya Datta. He sold one-fourth of his interest (i.e., 2 out of 8 annas) to Syam Sundar Ray and Ram Gati Ray, sons of Kala Ray, who got it registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Syam Gati; and the remaining 6-anna share remained in the possession of Ram Manikya Datta as taluk Ram Dhan Datta. Both are now owned by Mohim Chandra Ray and others.

Thus taluk Mahadeb Datta has been split up into five separate taluks, as shown below:—

In the 9-anna pati.

				Annas.
Taluk	Ram Gati Ram Deb	...	...	8
"	Syam Gati Ram Deb	...	...	8
				—
				16
				—

In the 7-anna pati.

				Annas.
Taluk	Kali Guru Das Datta	...	...	8
"	Ram Dhan Datta	...	...	6
"	Syam Gati	...	...	2
				—
				16
				—

The original taluk Mahadeb Datta was comprised only in villages Nyamatpur and Betuah; but Syam Sundar Ray and Ram Gati Ray who purchased 2-anna share of this taluk caused it to be amalgamated in the zamindari sarishta with their taluk Syam Gati, which comprised lands of mauzas Kalia, Daulatpur, Hazipur, Dadpur, and Tataria, and paid one consolidated jama for the whole. This explains how taluk Syam Gati comprises different shares of land in the different villages.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to the custom of the pargana, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use for the purpose of assessment of rent is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There is an important hat at Shukdeb in this mauza, held on Monday and Friday. The nearest markets are—

Chatalia hat—On Sunday and Thursday.

Daulatkhan—On Tuesday and Saturday.

Miscellaneous.—There is a vernacular school at Shukdeb. While I was encamped in the village for attesting the records the talukdars of the village raised a sum by subscription and erected a corrugated iron house for the school for the purpose of commemorating the present settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act. There are three other patshalas preparing boys for the primary examination.

The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
Hashil—	K. G. K. K. T. T.				K. G. K. K. T. T.	Rs. A. P.	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.
Nal	591 17 3 8 124		Proprietor's nij-jote	...	.....	...
Babi	34 13 3 1 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead	13 17 1 1 24		In cultivating possession of	325	83 18 2 3 34	2,250 1 7		
Hagan	237 5 2 2 154		tenure-holders.					
Other kinds	65 14 2 1 124		Raiyats at fixed rates or	...	.....	...
Total	943 9 2 3 0		fixed rents.					
Culturable—			Settled raiyats	3,206	803 9 0 0 74	22,542 3 10		
Sanayot patit	8 9 0 0 0		Occupancy raiyats	285	48 10 1 0 4	1,018 5 6		
Lalk patit	6 19 1 3 6		Non-occupancy raiyats	82	2 3 0 2 15	97 8 3		
Unculturable	280 8 0 2 6		Rent-free holders	92	6 8 2 0 10	...		
GRAND TOTAL...	1,239 3 1 0 10 = 7,871'78 acres.		Total	3,940	943 9 2 3 0	45,708 3 2		

XXIII.—MAUZA SHARIPPUR, THAK No. 1594.

General description.—The village is divided into 7-anna and 9-anna patis. Several new khals which have recently broken into the village from the Kaonia Don have made the southern portion of the village exposed to salt water inundation from the river Meghna.

Area.—The total area of the mauza according to the present survey is 1,048·11 acres against 992 acres according to the revenue survey. The total area in 1,847-48 was 1,021·23 acres.

Population.—The population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 998 against 898 in 1881. The total population in 1847-48 consisted of 1,034 souls.

Tenures.—Some of the lands in the 7-anna pati are comprised in taluk Bhabani Das Bishnu, one-half of which is owned by one Girish Chandra Banerjee, and the other half by Kudratulla Talukdar.

The remaining area of the village is included in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and taluk Mirza Golam Rassul belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

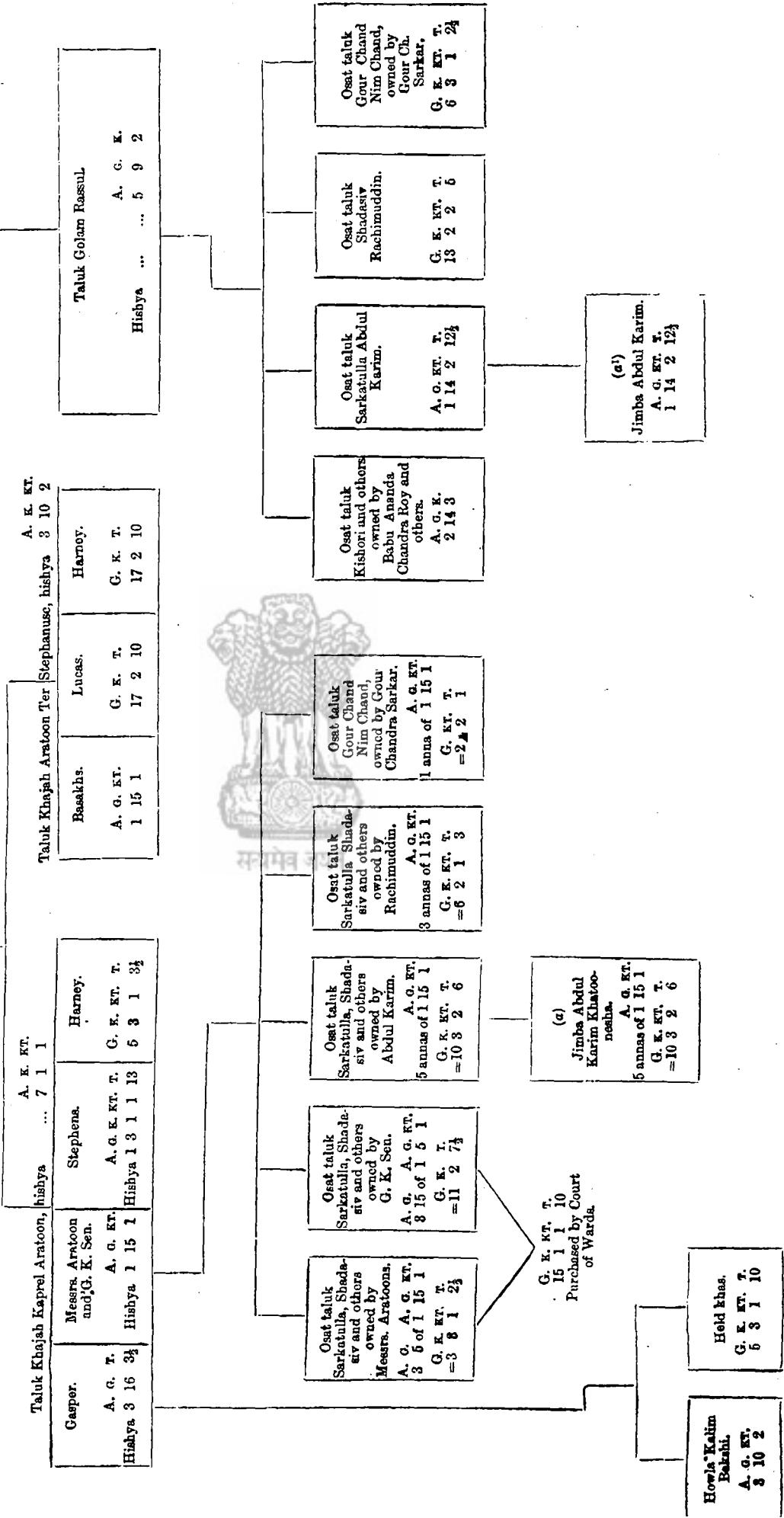
The rent of the 7-anna lands is payable wholly to the former taluk, and that of the lands of the 9-anna pati is payable to both the taluks in proportion of 10a. 10g. 2k. to 5a. 9g. 2k. Some of these talukdars have created a number of under-tenures. The rents of the raiyats are therefore collected in several shares as shown in the annexed diagram.



सत्यमेव जयते

MAUZA SARIPPUR, PATI 9 ANNAS.

Estate No. 1763		A. G. K.	Estate No. 1764		A. G. K.
...		10 10 2	...		5 9 2



Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are according to custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of the landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—Abugunge hát in this village is the oldest market in the pargana. It was established by Abu Syed, the first zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazzpur. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday. This hát is not now properly looked after and is on the decline. Another hát in this village is known as Padma Shaha's hát with market days on Sunday and Wednesday.

Miscellaneous.—The district road from Daulatkhan to Mirzakalu passes through this village. A feeder road from this road to Abugunge hát would be extremely useful.

There are two vernacular patshalas in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, which is about 7 miles by land.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*
Hasil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote	K. G. K. KT. T.			Not uniform. The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	93 8 0 2 2½		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Rabi ...	1 16 3 0 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	90	27 4 2 2 10½	1,727 10 7		
Homestead ...	1 1 3 1 11		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Bagan ...	27 5 0 3 19		Settled raiyats ...	246	91 6 1 0 11	2,079 1 8		
Other kinds...	7 4 2 2 0		Occupancy raiyats ...	13	3 1 2 3 9½	78 3 7		
Total ...	129 16 2 2 8½		Non-occupancy raiyats ...	39	6 4 3 0 2½	150 11 2		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders ...	21	1 19 0 3 15	...		
Sanayet patit	1 9 2 1 15							
Lalk patit ...	3 1 0 2 3							
Unculturable ...	30 15 0 0 11½							
GRAND TOTAL...	166 2 1 3 0 =1,045*11 acres.		Total	408	129 16 2 2 8½	4,035 11 0		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.

XXIV.—MAUZA SAIDPUR OR SYEDPUR, THAK No. 1736.

General description.—Mauza Saidpur is one of the best villages in pargana Dhakhin Shahbazzpur. Some khals having recently broken into the village from the Kaonia Don, the southern and eastern portions of the mauza have become exposed to salt water inundation.

Area.—The total area of the mauza according to the present survey is 2,533·85 acres against 2,540·29 acres according to the revenue survey. The area according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 2,509·26 acres only.

Population.—The population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 3,443 against 2,894 in 1881. The total population in 1847-48 consisted of 2,602 souls only.

Tenures.—The mauza is comprised entirely in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and taluk Mirza Golan Rasul owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1764. It is divided into 7-anna and 9-anna shares. The land in the 7-anna pati belongs entirely to the former taluk; and of the lands in the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k. share belongs to the former and 5a. 9g. 2k. share to the latter taluk.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to custom, transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use for purpose of assessment of rent is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There are two important hâts in this village—

Shaheber hát—On Sunday and Wednesday.

Lala Pande's hát—On Tuesday and Friday.

Miscellaneous.—There are two vernacular patshalas in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, which is about 6 miles from this village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Proprietor's nij-jote		K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	184 17 1 3 164		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."					
Rabi ...	8 7 0 3 24		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	117	99 9 3 0 7	3,995 9 9		
Homestead ...	6 10 1 3 0		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.					
Bagan ...	98 1 3 3 10		Settled raiyats ...	228	284 0 1 1 64	6,636 3 0		
Other kinds ...	19 2 2 2 5		Occupancy raiyats	80	19 3 3 0 04	484 0 4		
Total ..	316 19 2 2 14		Non-occupancy raiyats	15	3 2 0 0 0	76 11 9		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders	14	0 14 3 1 0			
Sanayot patit	0 14 3 2 0		Total	1,154	316 19 2 2 14	10,192 14 10		
Lalk patit ...	12 15 2 1 5							
Unculturable ...	68 4 1 0 16							
GRAND TOTAL	398 14 1 2 15 = 2,533'85 acres.							

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenants under them.

Not uniform,

XXV.—MAUZA TANGANITOLA, THAK No. 1740.

General description and area.—The village is in the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and 5a. 9g. 2k. share to estate No. 1764. It is situated on the bank of the river Meghna, and has lost much land in recent years by diluvion. The existing lands have become very much deteriorated by salt water inundation and deposit of sand from the river. A large quantity of them has accordingly been thrown out of cultivation.

The total area of the village according to the present survey is 571'85 acres. The area according to the revenue survey was 951'50 acres, and in 1847-48 the area was 866'45 acres.

Population.—The total population according to the census of 1891 is 289, mostly Muhammadans. The population in 1881 consisted of 746 and in 1847-48, 868 souls.

Tenancies.—There are no lands in the khas possession of the proprietors. The share appertaining to the estate No. 1763 has been let out in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse,* owned by the proprietors themselves, and the share appertaining to the estate No. 1764 has been let out in taluk Mirza Golam Russal, also owned by the proprietors. Subordinate to the latter taluk is an osat taluk created by the proprietors of estate No. 1764 in favour of one Tamijuddin Ahammad and extending over their entire share in this village. Below the taluk and the osat taluk there are 62 jimbas and 214 raiyats, and there are 6 raiyats under the jimbardars. Thus the total number of raiyats in this village is 220.

Settlement of rent.—Applications for settlement of rent were made in respect of all the tenancies of the village. They have been decided on the basis of the terms amicably agreed upon by the manager and the tenants. The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of settlement in this village is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Custom.—The rights of all classes of tenants are, by custom, transferable. The tenants can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from the landlords.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or pathshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Daulatkhan, and the nearest markets are—

Daulatkhan (6 miles) with Tuesday and Saturday as fair days.

Sandia hát (3 miles) with Monday and Thursday as fair days.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	39 9 3 3 1		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	.....
Rabi ...	0 3 2 0 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	.....
Homestead ...	0 15 0 1 18		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	65	6 7 1 2 34	161 10 11		
Bagan ...	8 2 0 2 184		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	.....
Other kinds ...	2 13 2 1 64		Settled raiyats ...	182	38 6 0 0 134	603 9 3		
Total ...	51 3 1 0 7		Occupancy raiyats ...	35	5 7 0 1 5	85 15 3		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	3	1 2 3 0 6	30 0 0		
Sanayot patit ...	3 12 2 2 0		Rent-free holders	...	.....	.....
Lalk patit ...	5 19 2 3 0							
Unculturable ...	29 5 2 0 8							
GRAND TOTAL...	80 1 0 1 15 = 571'85 acres.		Total ...	285	51 3 1 0 7	871 3 5		

* A full account of this taluk and taluk Mirza Gola Russal has been given in the village notes of mauza Bejoypur, No. V.

XXVI.—TOBGEE ALIAS CHAR PADMA, THAK No. 1614.

General description and area.—Tobgee alias char Padma is in the ijmalī pati, of which 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share belongs to estate No. 1763, and 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1764. It was formerly a large village containing, according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48, about 2,035 acres. The whole of the village was let out by the proprietors of both estates in a single taluk known as taluk Gopi Krishna Banerjee to Gopi Kanta Banerjee and Krishna Charan Banerjee of Naria in the district of Faridpur. With the exception of 40·68 acres, which form the present area of the mauza, all the lands which formerly appertained to it have been resumed by Government under Regulation II of 1819, and have been settled separately as estate No. 5235 of the Backergunge tauzi.

Tenures.—Taluk Gopi Krishna Banerjee, which extends over the entire area of this village, has also 16·19 acres (2k. 11g. 0k. 1kt. 10t.) of land belonging to it in the 7-anna pati of mauza char Shubhi. The total sadar jama of the taluk has been fixed permanently at Rs. 40-8-8. 10½kt., of which Rs. 34-12-3-14½kt. is payable to estate No. 1763, and Rs. 5-12-4. 16kt. to estate No. 1764. The talukdars have let out the whole of their taluk lands in this village in a howla now owned by Akhoy Kumar Ray and others of Nathullabad in Backergunge. There are 16 raiyati holdings under the howladars.

Communication.—The village is in thana Bhola, with which it is joined by a good village road.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Not uniform.	Lands of the tenure-holders are sublet to raiyats.
Nal ...	8 1 3 2 0		Proprietor's nij-ote ...	...	.....	...
Rabi ...	0 5 0 2 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	0 1 1 3 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	2	.....	101 14 9	
Bagan ...	1 18 3 2 15		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	0 6 3 2 5		Settled raiyats ...	6	2 13 1 0 6	78 5 10		
Total ...	5 14 1 1 0		Occupancy raiyats ...	3	2 1 3 0 10	55 8 11		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	3	0 19 1 0 10	28 9 9		
Banayet patit	.....		Rent-free holders ...	...	.....	...
Laik patit ..	0 1 3 2 5							
Unculturable..	0 11 2 3 15							
GRAND TOTAL..	6 7 3 3 0		Total ...	14	5 14 1 1 0	264 7 3		
	= 40·68 acres.							

XXVII.—MAUZA CHANCHRA, THAK No. 1807.

General description and area.—Chanchra is a large village in the extreme south of pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur. The lands of this village are generally low, with a marshy swamp in its centre. The surplus water of the swamp used formerly to be drained off to the river Betuah by a khal passing through the Government estate Dhali Gournagar. With the silting up of the river Betuah this khal became dry; so the village suffered seriously from want of a drainage khal. Many lands were thrown out of cultivation, and many tenures and under-tenures, which could not in consequence bear the former assessment, were sold up and purchased by the Court of Wards. A khal recently excavated by the Court of Wards on my suggestion will, it is hoped, prove useful and beneficial. The principal crop is paddy.

The village is partly divided into 7-anna and 9-anna shares and partly held in *ijmalī* by the estates Nos. 1763 and 1764. The total area according to the present survey is 4,675·12 acres against 4,642·12 according to the revenue survey. The area according to the Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 4,696·28 acres.

Population.—According to the census of 1891 the total population of the village is 3,103 against 3,412 in 1881 and 2,549 in 1847-48.

Tenures.—The lands of the village are comprised in the following taluks:—

- I.—Taluk Mahadev Saha in the ijmalī pati, subdivided into four dakhals.
- II.—Taluk Maniruddin Mafizuddin, split up into three subdivisions.
- III.—Taluk Kyam Ulla Munshi.
- IV.—Taluk Syed Anjan.
- V.—Taluk Murad Sikdar.
- VI.—Taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse (described in the village notes of Bejoypur).
- VII.—Taluk Mirza Golam Rassul (described in village notes of Bejoypur).

Taluk Murad Sikdar.—The most important taluk in this village is the taluk Murad Sikdar, noted for its extreme complications of interest. This taluk gave rise to a proverb widely known in the district as "Muradi Bhag," which is applied to extremely unintelligible cases of complication of interest. It is a very old taluk, existing from the time of the

partition of 1188 B.S. The taluk was originally created as an itmam (or tahsil circle). The term is still retained in the sarishta of estate No. 1764, in which this tenure is recorded as "Itmam Pana Ulla." In the sarishta of estate No. 1763 it is registered as taluk Murad Sikdar. The taluk is in the ijmali pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763 and 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1764. The taluk was originally divided into four equal shares among the four sons of Murad Sikdar, viz., (i) hishya Mahammad Raja, 4 annas, (ii) hishya Barkatulla, 4 annas, (iii) hishya Khairuddin Munshi, 4 annas, and (iv) hishya Sarabuddin, 4 annas. These shareholders got some of the lands partitioned among them, and the rest was held by them in ijmali. This gave rise to various complications.

I. *Hishya Mahammad Raja*.—One-fourth of this (i.e., 1 anna) was in course of time purchased by Ram Narayan Kunda and Bisva Nath Sarkar and was registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Ram Narayan Bisva Nath; $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of this (i.e., 8 gandas 3 karas) is in the possession of Chandra Kumar Biswas and $\frac{1}{8}$ ths (or 11 gandas 1 kara) in the possession of Kali Krishna Kunda and his numerous co-sharers.

The remaining 3 annas (held formerly by Ali Raja, Azgar, Karimuddin Patwari, Manulla, Safar Ali, and others) were purchased by one Jugal Kisore Gupta and are now held by his sons, Kali Prasanna Gupta and Raj Kumar Gupta.

II. *Hishya Barkatulla*.—2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of this hishya passed to Mirjan and was known as Hakukeh Mirjan, 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of Mirjan was purchased by Ram Narayan Kunda and Bisva Nath Sarkar (viz., $\frac{8}{15}$ ths, or 7g. 2k., by Ram Narayan, and $\frac{7}{15}$ ths, or 5g. 1k. 1kt., by Bisva Nath) and was amalgamated with their taluk Ram Narayan Bisva Nath referred to above.

The other 2-anna share of Mirjan was purchased by one Torab Ali Daroga and is now in the possession of his heirs, Altab Raheman and others.

The remaining 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share of hishya Barkatulla passed to one Majur Ali and was known as Hakukeh Majur Ali; 17g. 3k. 0kt. 2d. of it is now owned by Abdul Mazid and others, 6g. 1k. 2kt. by Girish Chandra Sil, and 2g. 1k. 2kt. 2d. by Messrs. Gaspers, Aratoons, Harney, and Gopi Krishna Sen.

III. *Hishya Khairuddin Munshi*.—This hishya was subdivided into three equal shares, viz., (a) 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share known as Hakukeh Golbar Ali, now owned by Gayadin Sukul, (b) 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share, known as Hakuk Sambar Ali, is owned by Kali Prosanna Gupta and Raj Kumar Gupta, who are also owners of 3-anna share of hishya Mahammad Raja, (c) and of the remaining 1a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share known as Hakuk Asanulla Fouzdar 19g. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is owned by Girish Chandra Sil and 7g. 1k. 1kt. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. by Messrs. Gaspers and others.

IV. *Hishya Sarabuddin Munshi*.—The whole of this 4-anna hishya passed to one Samaruddin Munshi and was known as Hakuk Samaruddin Munshi; 13a. 16g. 3k. 1kt. share of this 4-anna share taken as a whole is owned by heirs of Samaruddin, and the remaining 2a. 3g. 0k. 1kt. share is owned by the Basakh proprietors.

As the lands of the taluk were partly partitioned and partly held in joint tenancy by the four sons of Murad Sikdar, the numerous talukdars who trace their rights from these men own different shares with respect to different plots of lands. The complications thus created were greatly increased by the fact that these talukdars created a large number of under-tenures with respect to their respective shares, and that the lands of two or more shares (which were partitioned) have been so hopelessly mixed up that there is no means to separate them. The following diagram will show the extent of interest of the present owners of the taluks:—

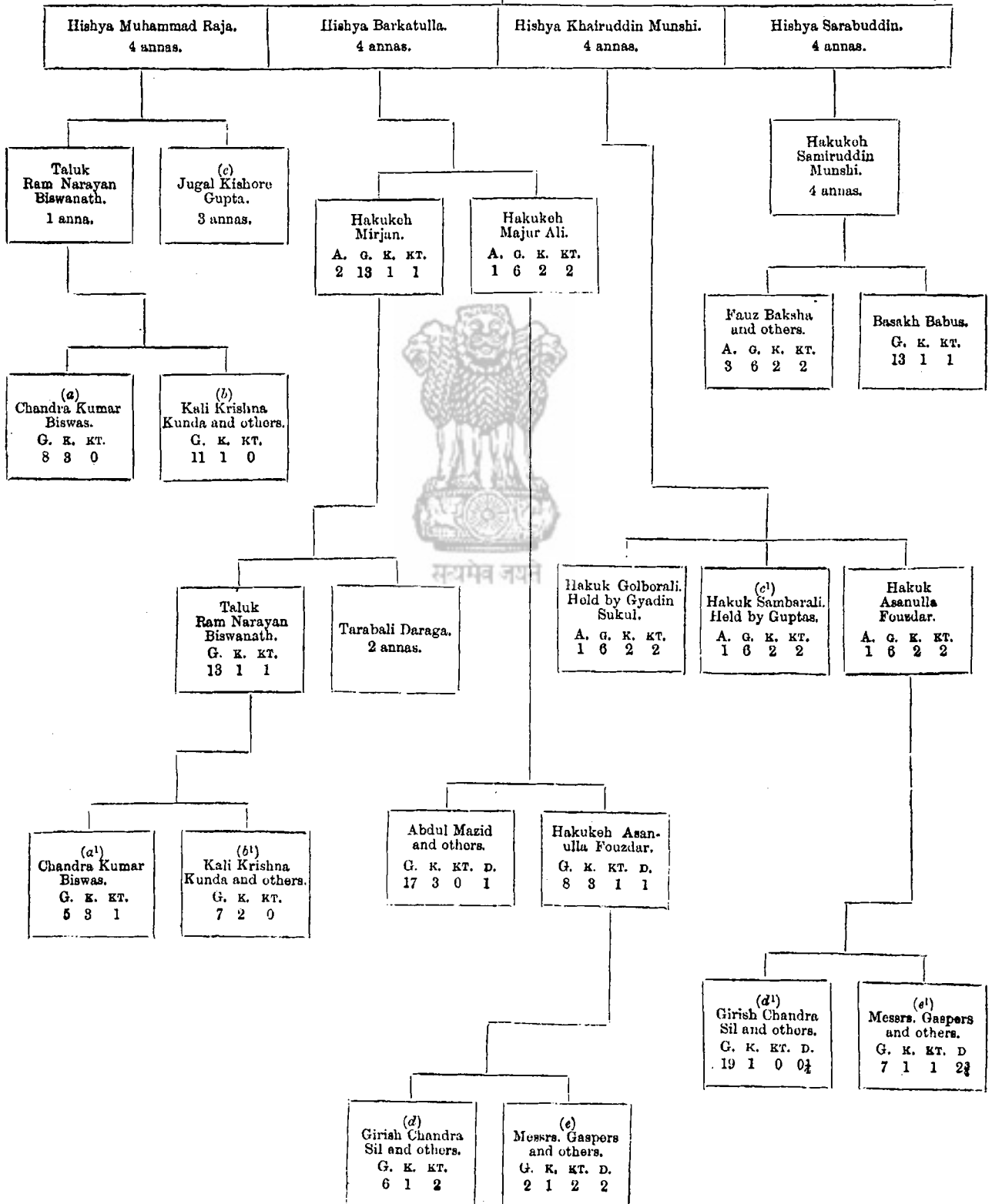
A. G. K. KT.
Estate No. 1763 ... Share 12 18 1 2

A. G. K. KT.
Estate No. 1764 ... Share 3 1 2 1

Taluk Murad Sikdar.

Etmam Panaulla.

Taluk Murad Sikdar and Etmam Panaulla.
16 annas.



The other tenure of importance is taluk Syed Anjan, recorded in the sariahta of some of the proprietors as "Jimba Howla Syed Anjan." It is in the ijmali pati, 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of which belongs to estate No. 1763, and 3a. 1g. 2k. 1kt. share to estate No. 1764.

The lands of the taluk are divided into two equal shares: one-half, known as Hakuk Garib Hosein Chaudhuri, is now owned by—

			As.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Sarafa Nessabi and others	...	...	7	7	3	0	0
Golam Ahammad	...	...	4	6	0	0	2
Syed Amjad Ali	...	...	2	3	0	0	2
Messrs. Aratoons and Thomes	...	...	2	3	0	0	2
Total	...	...	16	0	0	0	0

The other half, known as Hakuk Mirjan Sikdar, is owned by—

			As.	G.	K.	KT.
Mir Fazle Hosein and others	...	...	12	0	0	0
Chandra Kumar Biswas	...	...	1	15	0	0
Kali Krishna Kunda and others	...	...	2	5	0	0
Total	...	...	16	0	0	0

Each shareholder pays rent separately to the proprietors.

Rights of the raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of the raiyats and under-raiyats are by custom transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the consent of the landlords.

The under raiyats recognised by custom are those who hold their lands under pattas granted by the raiyats. Such under-raiyats acquire right of occupancy, and their rights are transferable. The other under-raiyats who hold from year to year or from season to season are locally called "karsha jotedars." They do not acquire right of occupancy.

Unit of land measure.—The unit of land measure adopted for purposes of assessment in this village is a nal 16 cubit or 24 feet long.

Markets.—The nearest markets are—

1. Gurinda hat in village Chandpur—On Tuesday and Friday.
2. Mangal Sikdar's hat in Dhali Gournagar—On Monday and Thursday.
3. Kaliganj hat in Chandpur—On Monday and Thursday.
4. Fakirer hat in Kanchanpur—On Monday and Thursday.

General economic notes.—There is no school or patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin, at a distance of about 8 miles. The village is not accessible by boat, nor is there any good road for conveying the grains of the village to the markets.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	484 9 3 2 2½		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sub-let to tenants under them.
Rabi ...	10 5 2 0 9½		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	5 11 2 0 3		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	347	209 19 1 1 18½	9,745 7 6		
Bagan ...	98 10 1 1 19		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	32 18 3 3 16		Settled raiyats ...	485	311 15 0 2 0½	6,468 10 4		
Total ...	600 0 1 0 9½		Occupancy raiyats ...	34	23 1 2 3 4½	668 8 4		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	76	49 15 3 1 1½	1,078 0 2		
Sanayot patit ...	0 5 3 1 5		Rent-free holders ...	4	0 8 1 1 5	...		
Laik patit ...	4 2 2 3 10							
Unculturable ...	131 12 3 2 5½							
GRAND TOTAL...	736 1 2 3 10 = 4,075·12 acres.		Total ...	946	600 0 1 0 9½	17,953 4 4		

XXVIII.—MAUZA CHANDPUR, THAK No. 1744.

General description.—Mauza Chandpur is the second largest village in the pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur, comprising the kismats (i) Aralia, (ii) Dari Chandpur, (iii) Diarpur or Chandpur Modhyam Chakla, (iv) Kyam Ulla, (v) Bhulai Kandi, (vi) Balua Kandi and (vii) Chandpur nij. The lands are divided into 7-anna and 9-anna patis.

Area.—The total area according to the present survey is 9,107·79 acres against 9,160·57 according to the revenue survey of 1864-65. The total area according to the Kelso's survey of 1847-48 was 9,229·27 acres.

Population.—The total population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 6,400 against 5,602 of 1881. The population in 1847-48 consisted of 1,983 souls.

Tenures.—There is no land in khas possession of the proprietors. The whole mauza is let out in the following taluks :—

- (i) Taluk Syed Amanulla, described in the village notes of Banchapur.
- (ii) Taluk Sheikh Saibulla, now split up into seven separate taluks of the same name.
- (iii) Taluk Kala Chand Ram Sundar. This is a very old taluk. It was created long before the Permanent Settlement in favour of Kalika Prasad Ray *alias* Kala Ray of Hazipur and Ram Sundar Das, Dewan of Mirzajan, the second zamindar of Dakhin Shahbazzpur. It comprises lands in mauzas Kanchanpur, Khosnadi, Char Khalifa, Bakshimanjhi, Betuah and Chandpur: 9½-anna share of this taluk, which originally belonged to Ram Sundar Dewan, is now owned by the zamindars of Ulania, and 6½-anna, which originally belonged to Kala Ray, is now in the possession of Mohim Chandra Ray and others.
- (iv) Taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, described in the village notes of Bejoypur.
- (v) Taluk Golam Russal, described in the village notes of Bejoypur.
- (vi) Taluk Lakhmi Ram Kanta Chakravati,
- (vii) Taluk Mayaram Broja Kishore,
- (viii) Taluk Sriharayan Kriparam,

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords. Even the jimbardars are not allowed to dig new tanks outside the boundaries of their homestead lands. There is no such restriction with regard to the higher grade of tenure-holders.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (or measuring rod) in local use for purpose of assessment of rent in this mauza is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There are three important hâts in this mauza, viz.—

- (a) Gorinda hât in Dari Chandpur—On Tuesday and Friday.
- (b) Ram Prasad hât in Chandpur Nij—On Tuesday and Friday.
- (c) Kaliganj hât in Aralia—On Monday and Thursday.

Miscellaneous.—There are three vernacular patshalas in this mauza, of which one only is aided by Government. There are also four unaided *mukhtabs* for teaching Urdu and Koran to the Muhammadan boys.

The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin, which is about 7 miles from this village. There is, however, a letter-box at Gurinda hât. It is opened on market days.

The want of a good road for traffic is very much felt in this mauza. In the rainy season, when the river Meghna becomes very rough and dangerous and the people do not dare to go by river, the villages in this mauza become almost inaccessible.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	938 10 0 3 2		Proprietor's nij-jote	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by the tenure-holders for lands including those subject to tenants under them.
Rabi	15 2 0 1 6½		Held by proprietor, but not true "nij-jote" ... ..	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	11 2 3 1 14½		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	400	261 19 1 1 4	10,907 12 0		
Bagan	129 8 0 3 1½		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	58 18 2 1 9½		Settled raiyats	1,343	860 7 0 1 0½	17,807 9 4		
Total	1,151 1 3 2 14½		Occupancy raiyats	29	14 8 2 1 0½	247 8 11		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	77	21 14 1 3 4	573 14 9		
Banayet patit ...	2 11 0 0 10		Rent-free holders	53	2 12 2 0 5	...		
Lalk patit ...	19 11 0 2 15							
Unculturable ...	262 0 2 2 12½							
GRAND TOTAL...	1,435 8 0 0 12 =9,109.79 acres.		Total	1,902	1,151 1 3 2 14½	29,638 18 9		

XXIX.—MAUZA DAULATPUR, THAK No. 1747.

General description and area.—Mauza Daulatpur is in the 9-anna pati, 10a. 10g. 2k. share of it belongs to estate No. 1763, and the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. share to estate No. 1764.

By far the greater portion of the mauza has been washed into the river Meghna, and the small portion now existing is subject to diluvion. Lands of all classes have become very much deteriorated and impoverished by salt water inundations and deposit of sands brought down by the river. The paddy lands do not now yield one-half of the produce they yielded formerly. The homestead lands are overflowed at every flow tide during the rains, and the *supari* and other trees in the *bagan* are dying in large numbers. The total area according to the present survey is 15k. 6g. 1k. 1kt. (or 97.24 acres). The area according to Kelso's

survey of 1847-48 was 553·76 acres. In the revenue survey of 1864-65 this village was measured as a part of mauza Sonapur.

2. *Population*.—There are now four resident raiyats only in the village. The total population in 1847-48 was 452.

3. *Tenures*.—The whole of this village has been let out by the proprietors of both estates in three taluks, viz. —

- (a) Taluk Syam Gati, extending over one-half share of the lands, is owned by Mohim Chandra Ray and others as part of their taluk of the same name in Nyamatpur and other villages; 10a. 10g. 2k. share of this taluk is subordinate to estate No. 1763, and 5a. 9g. 2k. share to estate No. 1764. For a detailed description of this taluk see mauza Nyamatpur.
- (b) Taluk Mahamad Doulat (after the name of the owner of which the village was named Daulatpur) extends over 10a. 10g. 2k. share of the other half share of the lands, i.e., 5a. 5g. 1k. of the village, and is subordinate to estate No. 1763. The taluk has been purchased by the proprietors.
- (c) Taluk Muhammad Jaki Choudhuri, extending over the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. of the one-half share of the lands, i.e., 2a. 14g. 3k. of the entire village, is subordinate to estate No. 1764 and is owned by the proprietors.

There are no intermediate tenures between the talukdars and the raiyats.

Settlement of rents.—There was no collection of rents in this village for the last 12 or 13 years. The rates at which new rents have been settled are Rs. 17·8 per kani of bastu and Rs. 12·8 per kani of nal. The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment is 46 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

There is no market within the village. The nearest market and post office are at Tajum-uddin, which is about 3 miles from the village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	
Hashil—			Proprietor's nij-jole	...	.....	...	...
Nal ...	5 18 2 1 15		field by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...	...
Rabi ...	0 2 0 3 15		In cultivating possession of	...	.....	...	...
Homestead ...	0 0 3 2 10		tenant-holders.	...	.....	...	...
Bagan ...	1 16 0 1 10		Raiyats at fixed rates or	...	.....	...	...
Other kinds...	0 0 1 2 15		fixed rents.	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	7 17 1 1 5		Settled raiyats ...	48	7 14 3 2 5	86 10 11	17 8	Bastu
			Occupancy raiyats ...	...	.....	...	...
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	2	0 2 1 2 0	1 7 11	12 8	Nal
Banayot patit	0 1 0 0 15		Rent-free holders	...	.....	...	...
Laik patit ...	1 8 1 2 5							
Unculturable ...	5 19 2 1 15							
GRAND TOTAL...	15 6 1 1 0 =97·24 acres.		Total ...	50	7 17 1 1 5	88 2 10		

XXX.—KALIKAPUR NORTH, THAK No. 1803.

XXXI.—KALIKAPUR SOUTH, THAK No. 1805.

General description.—The villages Kalikapur North and Kalikapur South form in reality parts of the same mauza, and are included in the same taluk. They are separated from one another by a channel called "Dhupannir khal." The portion known as Kalikapur South was the original village let out in taluk to Kalika Prosad Ray of Hazipur and one Shib Sankar Laskar, the zamindar's agent at Noakhali. The village was accordingly named Shiv Sankar Kalikapur, but is commonly known as Kalikapur. Kalikapur North was a later formation, and was subsequently added to the taluk.

Area and population.—In 1847-48 the original portion was surveyed as Dakhin Kalikapur, and was found to contain 659·62 acres. The other, portion, which was yet uninhabited, was named Iamsi Siv Sankar Kalikapur, and its area was 232·65 acres. In the revenue survey of 1864-65 the former was surveyed as Kalikapur, and the latter as Kalikapur Arazi. The areas of the two portions were 687·05 acres and 212·50 acres respectively. Both the villages have lost much of their lands since then, and they are still subject to diluvion. According to the present survey the area of the former is 338·30 acres, and of the latter 85·9 acres.

In 1847-48 Kalikapur North was not inhabited. Kalikapur South was found to contain a total population of 357. In 1881 the population of the South and North Kalikapur were 633 and 288 respectively. According to the census of 1891, the population of Kalikapur South is 148, and that of Kalikapur North 516.

Description of tenures.—Both Kalikapur South and Kalikapur North are in the ijmalī pati and are included in the taluk created in favour of Siv Sankar Laskar in his own name, and of Kalika Prosad Ray in the name of his two sons, Ram Raja Ray and Lakshman Manikya Ray. The taluk was accordingly named "Taluk Siv Sankar Ram Raja Lakshman Manikya." As the taluk was originally granted in the form of a jimba, the term jimba is still retained in the zamindari sarishta of estate No. 1764. The interest of Ram Raja and Lakshman Manikya having subsequently been purchased by one Asanulla Munshi of Noakhali, the name of the latter was substituted in the sarishta of the proprietors of estate No. 1764. Thus the taluk was split up into two tenures, viz., taluk Siv Sankar Ram Raja Lakshman Manikya in respect of 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share, and jimba Sib Sankar Asanulla in respect of 3a. 1g 2k. 1kt. share. The former is now owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and the latter by the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

Local customs.—According to the custom of the pargana, the holdings of the raiyats as well as those of the under-raiyats are transferable. They can cut their trees, and are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of the landlords.

The *nal* or the measuring rod in local use for the purpose of assesment of rent is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous description.—The present condition of these two villages is anything but hopeful. By far the greater portion of the land has been washed into the river, and the existing lands have lost much of their fertility on account of being exposed to the salt water inundations. Several tenants in consequence have removed themselves to other villages.

There is no school or patshala in these villages. The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin, at a distance of about 8 miles. The nearest markets are:—

Fakirer hát in Kanohanpur—On Monday and Thursday.

Gurinda hát in Chandpur—On Tuesday and Friday.

XXX.—KALIKAPUR NORTH, THAK No. 1803.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	8 5 2 2 5		Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Rabi	0 4 0 3 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead	0 0 0 8 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	4	1 11 0 0 5	267 9 5		
Bagan	0 10 1 0 15		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds	0 9 0 0 0		Settled raiyats	6	5 2 1 1 0	89 5 0		
Total	9 9 1 1 10		Occupancy raiyats	2	0 17 1 3 0	20 14 0		
Culturable—	K. G. K. KT. T.		Non-occupancy raiyats	9	1 18 2 1 5	44 7 8		
Banayat patit...	2 3 1 0 0		Rent-free holders ... ..	...	.....	...
Laik patit ... ..	.....						
Unculturable	1 15 1 2 15							
GRAND TOTAL ...	13 9 0 0 5 =85'9 acres.		Total	21	9 9 1 1 10	443 4 1		

XXXI.—KALIKAPUR SOUTH, THAK No. 1805.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	26 15 0 3 15		Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by the tenure-holders is for land including those sublet to tenants under them.
Rabi	0 11 2 2 15		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead	0 7 3 2 15		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	29	20 6 0 3 3	646 6 0		
Bagan	3 16 2 3 0		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds	1 12 3 3 10		Settled raiyats	22	7 13 0 2 17	186 13 4		
Total	33 4 1 3 15		Occupancy raiyats	5	2 2 2 0 5	46 4 0		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	12	3 2 2 1 10	109 11 0		
Banayat patit... ..	1 7 0 2 10		Rent-free holders ... ..	...	.....	...
Laik patit	16 13 3 1 10							
Unculturable								
GRAND TOTAL	43 5 1 3 15 =338'30 acres.		Total	66	33 4 1 3 15	988 2 4		

XXXII.—MAUZA KANCHANPUR, THAK No. 1806.

General description.—Mauza Khanohanpur is a large village consisting of lands of the 7-anna and the ijmalī pati. The lands are low, but open and cultivated, the principal crop being paddy. Dhupannir khal, which runs through this mauza, makes it accessible by boats in all seasons of the year.

Area.—The area of the mauza according to the present survey is 4,937·54 acres against 5,083·6 acres according to the revenue survey. The total area in 1847-48 was 4,876·55 acres.

Population.—The population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 2,477 against 2,629 of 1881. The total population in 1847-48 consisted of 1,049 souls.

Tenures.—The mauza is divided into three villages, viz.—

(a) Bhairabpura, comprised entirely in taluk Hosseinuddin and Jamiluddin Munshi in 7-anna pati.

(b) Village Malati wholly comprised in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse in 7-anna pati.

(c) Kanchanpur, including Madartali, Kachiafar, and Jalis Matiulla contains lands of taluk Ram Gati Bholanath, taluk Jalis Matiulla and taluk Omarjan Ujirjan of the 7-anna pati, and taluk Ram Kanta Bholanath, taluk Radha Mohan Shaha, taluk Jasoda and taluk Kala Chand Ram Sundar of the ijmalī pati.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are, according to custom of the pargana, transferable. They can cut trees, but cannot dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use for the purpose of assessment of rent is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

• *Markets.*—Fakirer hāt within this village is an important mart of commerce. Being situated on the Dhupannir khal, it can be reached by boats throughout the year. Another market in the mauza is Khanshama's hāt on Wednesday and Saturday. The nearest markets are—

Gurinda hāt in Chandpur—On Tuesday and Friday.

Ram Prosad hāt in Khosnadi—With the same market days.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshala in this mauza. The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Areas by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hasbil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	500 8 2 3 1½		Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Rabi	8 14 2 2 10½		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir." ... ..	...	.....	...
Homestead	8 7 0 3 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	247	170 18 2 0 17	10,911 3 1		
Bagan	37 9 3 0 1½		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents. ... ..	...	.....	...
Other kinds	23 7 0 1 9½		Settled raiyats	462	305 2 0 0 19½	6,107 8 10		
Total	575 7 1 0 2½		Occupancy raiyats	38	28 4 0 3 19½	583 1 5		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats	123	71 15 1 2 16½	1,608 9 3		
Sansyet patit	24 1 1 3 15		Rent-free holders	10	1 6 3 3 10	...		
Laik patit	2 8 2 3 5							
Unculturable	175 8 2 3 2½							
GRAND TOTAL	877 6 0 2 5 = 4937·54 acres.		Total	880	575 7 1 0 2½	19,209 3 7		

XXXIII.—KHOSHNADE, THAK No. 1802.

General description.—Khoshnadi is the largest village in pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur. It has suffered very considerably from diluvion. It originally comprised three villages, viz., Khoshnadi, Mirpur, and Gomatali. Mirpur has been entirely washed into the river since 1847. The other two villages have also lost a considerable portion of their lands.

Area.—The total area according to the present survey is 8,491·41 acres against 10,289·57 acres according to the revenue survey. The total area in 1847-48 was 12,356·92 acres.

Population.—The total population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 5,174 against 7,195 in 1881. The total population in 1847-48 was 5,799.

Tenures.—There are the following taluks in this mauza :—

- I. Taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse.
- II. " Mirza Golan Rassul.
- III. " Azmatulla Munshi.
- IV. " Asanulla Munshi.
- V. " Kalachand Ramsundar.
- VI. " Serajuddin Sadaruddin Dewan.
- VII. " Lakhmi Ram Kanta Chakravarti.

VIII. Taluk Mayaram Braja Kisore.

IX. „ Sri Narayan Kriparam.

X. „ Mahammad Dewan.

XI. „ Ujirjan Omarjan Bibi.

The following among the above taluks deserve special mention :—

I. Taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse is owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763. A detailed description of this taluk has been given in the village notes of mauza Bijoypur.

An under-tenure known as “Jimba Munshi Patwari,” subordinate to this taluk, deserves special notice on account of its complications of interest. The total area comprised in this jimba according to the present survey is 2 drone 7 kanis 13 gandas 3 krants 16 tils, of which 1 drone 6 kanis 7 gandas 3 karas 4 tils are in the 9-anna pati and 1 drone 15 gandas 1 kara 3 krants 12 tils in the 7-anna pati. The rent of the whole of the 7-anna pati and 10a. 10g. 2k. share of the lands of the 9-anna pati is payable to taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, and that of the remaining 5a. 9g. 2k. share of the lands of the 9-anna pati is payable to osat taluk Tamizuddin Ahammad, appertaining to estate No. 1764.

The jimba was originally divided into two hakuks, viz., hakuk Tamizuddin Ahammad, comprising 6-anna, and hakuk Amirennessa, comprising 10-anna, share. Subsequently Mr. Edmund Kent Hume, one of the owners of taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, who owned 2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. in the 7-anna pati and 1a. 15g. 1kt. share in the 9-anna pati, brought to sale a share of the latter hakuk which is proportionate to his interest in the superior taluk. This share was purchased by Tamizuddin Ahammad, who thus became owner of 7a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. (i.e., 6 annas + $\frac{1}{8}$ of 2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt.) in the 7-anna pati and 7a. 1g. 3k. 2kt. (i.e., 6 annas + $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1a. 15g. 1kt.) in the 9-anna pati; and Amirennessa remained in possession of the remaining 8a. 6g. 2k. 2kt. share in the 7-anna and 8a. 18g. 1kt. share in the 9-anna pati. The share in the 7-anna pati was subsequently sold up and purchased by Messrs. Gaspers; so the heirs of Amirennessa are now in possession of 8a. 18g. 1k. share in the 9-anna pati, and they pay 10a. 10g. 2k. share of their rents to taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, and 5a. 9g. 2k. share to osat taluk Tamizuddin Ahammad.

The rights and interest of Tamizuddin Ahammad having been subsequently sold up in a sale in execution of a civil court decree, the share appertaining to taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse (i.e., 10a. 10g. 2k. of 7a. 1g. 3k. 2kt. = 4a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. 5til) has been purchased by one Abdul Mazid Patwari, and the share appertaining to osat taluk Tamizuddin Ahammad (i.e., 5a. 9g. 2k. of 7a. 1g. 3k. 2kt. = 2a. 8g. 2k. 15til) has been purchased by Hashanali Patwari.

Thus the entire jimba is now owned in the following shares :—

In 7-anna pati.

		A.	G.	K.	Kt.	T.
Messrs. Gaspers ...	...	8	6	2	2	0
Abdul Mazid Patwari ...	...	7	13	1	1	0
		16	0	0	0	0

In 9-anna pati.

Heirs of Amirennessa ...	...	8	18	0	1	0
Abdul Mazid Patwari ...	...	4	13	1	1	5
Hashanali Patwari ...	...	2	8	2	0	15
		16	0	0	0	0

Below the jimba there are two osat howlas, viz., (a) osat howla Naimaddin Patwari extending over the share formerly owned by Tamizuddin Ahammad, and (b) osat howla Mahammad Hanif, extending over the share formerly owned by Amirennessa.

II. Taluk Mirza Golam Raesul.—A detailed description of this taluk has been given in the village notes of Bejoypur. It extends over the share appertaining to estate No. 1764, and is owned by the proprietors of that estate.

Below this taluk an osat taluk comprising lands of Khoshnadi, Saidpur, Hazipur, Kalia, Tanganitala, Nischintapur, Sonapur, Rajapur, Lakshmipur, Chanohra, and Chandpur was created in 1273 B.S. in favour of Tamizuddin Ahammad. The osat taluk was sold up in execution of a civil court decree in 1285 B.S. and was purchased by Mahammad Mirza. It is now owned by the present proprietors of estate No. 1764.

III. Taluk Azmatulla Munshi.—It is an old taluk created in favour of Azmatulla Munshi, great grandfather of Balaquatulla Chaudhuri. In course of time 2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share of it was purchased by Messrs. Gaspers and 2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share by one Ambica Charan Banerji, the remaining 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share being left in possession of Amirennessa Chaudhurani, mother of Balaquatulla Chaudhuri.

Out of Amirennessa's share 2a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. have been purchased by one Jumanali Patwari and 7a. 8g. 3k. 1kt. by the proprietors. The remaining 11g. 2kt. 2d. share is now owned by Balaquatulla Chaudhuri, who pays rent to Mr. Harney.

The taluk is thus owned at present in the following shares:—

Names of Talukdars.	Extent of interest.	Rent payable to—
1	2	3
(a) Ambika Charan Banerji	A. G. K. KT. D. 2 13 1 1 0	Stephens ... A. G. K. KT. D. 1 15 2 0 2 Gaspers ... 0 8 3 1 2 Harney ... 0 8 3 1 2 Total ... 2 13 1 1 0
(b) Messrs. Gaspers	2 13 1 1 0	To themselves.
Total ...	5 6 2 2 0	
(c) Messrs. Aratoons and Babu Gopi Krishna Sen	2 13 1 1 0	To themselves.
(d) Basakhs	2 13 1 1 0	Ditto.
(e) Messrs. Lucas	1 6 2 2 0	Ditto.
(f) Mr. Harney	0 15 1 2 1	To himself.
(g) Juman Ali	2 13 1 1 0	Messrs. Gaspers.
(h) Balaquatulla Chaudhuri	0 11 0 2 2	Mr. Harney.
Total ...	10 13 1 1 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16 0 0 0 0	

There is an osat taluk called osat taluk Abdul Haq Chaudhuri subordinate to 10a. 13g. 1k. 1kt. share owned by the talukdars, marked (c) to (h) in the above list. The osat taluk is now in the possession of one Muhammad Ismail, a creature of Balaquatulla Chaudhuri.

IV.—*Taluk Asanulla Munshi*.—This taluk is in the *ijmali* pati. It comprises 4d. 14k. 17g. 1k. 1kt. of lands, of which 2d. 13k. 5g. 3k. 2kt. 15t. are on the north, and 2d. 1k. 11g. 1k. 2kt. 5t. on the south side of the Korla khal, which divides the taluk into two parts.

One Barhanuddin Munshi of Noakhali obtained a talukdari lease in the name of his son Asanulla over these lands from the proprietor of estate No. 1764 and the proprietors of 8a. 12g. 0k. 2kt. 1d. share of the estate No. 1763. Messrs Lucas, Mr. Harney and the Basakhs, who are the owners of the remaining 4a. 6g. 0k. 1kt. 2d. share of estate No. 1763, granted talukdari right over the lands on the south of the khal, and a raiyati right over the lands on the north side of the khal. Thus Barhanuddin Munshi obtained taluk right over the whole lands on the south of the khal, and over 11a. 13g. 3k. 2kt. 1d. share of the lands on the north of the khal, and raiyati right over 4a. 6g. 0k. 1kt. 2d. share of the lands on the north of the khal.

The raiyati right having been subsequently purchased by Messrs Lucas, Harney and the Basakhs, merged into proprietary interest, and the under-raiyats who held under Barhanuddin Munshi were raised to the status of raiyats. They are the only raiyats on the main land of Dakshin Shahbazzpur who hold directly under the proprietors.

The taluk right has now been purchased by the proprietors of both estates in proportion to their respective interests in the zamindari. There are 17 osat taluks and one howla under this taluk.

VII.—*Taluk Lakshmi Ramkanta Chakravarti*, VIII.—*Mayaram Brajakishore*, and IX.—*Srinarayan Kriparam*.—It has already been shown in the village notes of char Munshi that Dewan Krishna Ram Chakravarti obtained from Abu Syed, the original zamindar, a taluk comprising the whole of the villages char Munshi, Dewanpur (a kismat of Chandpur), Aralia (a kismat of Chandpur), Gomatali (a kismat of Khoshnadi), and some lands in Banachapur, Sonapur, Rajapur, Nischintapur, and Tataria (now diluviated). Krishna Ram owed money to one Mayaram Sarkar of Sylhet, and being unable to repay the amount in cash, he sold to him one-half of his taluk right in villages Aralia and Gomatali, and managed to have these two villages with their proportionate sadar jama separated from the parent taluk and entered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Lakshmi Mayaram, one-half of which belonged to himself and the other half to Mayaram Sarkar.

In 1196 B.S. Krishna Ram Dewan got his 8-anna share partitioned off and registered, in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Lakshmi Mayaram, hisya Lakshmi Kanta Chakravarti, with a separate sadar jama. The name is still retained in the sarishta of the proprietors of estate No. 1764; but in the sarishta of the proprietors of estate No. 1763 the sadar jama of hisya Lakshmi Kanta was again amalgamated with the jama of the taluk Lakshmi Ramkanta Chakravarti.

The 8-anna share of Aralia and Gomatali known as hisya Mayaram were owned in equal shares by Mayaram Sarkar, Brajakishore Ray, Srinarayan Ray, and Kriparam Ray. One-half of it was subsequently registered in the zamindari sarishta as taluk Mayaram.

Brajakishore, and the other half as taluk Srinarayan Kriparam. The former is now owned by Bhagaban Chandra Ray and Brajeswari, and the latter by Bhagaban Chandra Ray, Gopi Charan Chaudhuri, Goloke Chandra Chaudhuri and Ramdhan Chaudhuri.

Rights of raiyats and under-raiyats.—The rights of both the raiyats and under-raiyats are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without the permission of their landlords.

Local standard of measure.—The *nal* (measuring rod) in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent is 24 feet, or 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—There are two important hâts in this village—

Tajumuddin hât—On Monday and Thursday.

Ram Prosad hât—On Tuesday and Friday.

The local thana and the post office are situated in the former hât.

Miscellaneous.—There are four patshalas and three maktabas in this village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Hashil—			Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including these sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	752 18 0 0 0		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	...	...
Rabi ...	33 10 2 3 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	582	302 16 2 2 3	22,377 4 9		
Homestead ...	13 1 2 2 7½		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	...	...
Bagan ...	96 8 1 3 15		Settled raiyats ...	1,715	646 0 3 3 15	13,371 7 11		
Other kinds	40 7 3 0 9½		Occupancy raiyats ...	48	12 3 3 2 5	278 15 11		
Total ...	968 12 2 1 10		Non-occupancy raiyats ...	10	1 9 2 1 5	40 0 0		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders	42	4 1 2 0 2	...		
Sanayet patit	34 8 0 2 15							
Laik patit ...	4 16 2 1 15							
Unculturable ...	320 16 2 2 15							
GRAND TOTAL...	1,328 8 0 0 15 = 8,491 41 acres.		Total	2,897	968 12 2 1 10	36,025 12 7		

XXXIV.—MAUZA LAKHMIPUR, THAK No. 1799.

Manza Lakhmipur is in pargana Ohhagaldi. Within the exterior boundaries of the mauza the proprietors of Dakhin Shahbazpur estates own some lands comprising a total area of 90.76 acres.

These lands are all in ijmali pati, and are comprised in taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1763, and taluk Mirza Golam Russal belonging to the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

The rights of the tenants are similar to those of the other villages. The *nal* in local use is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent. rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Hashil—			Proprietor's nij-jote	Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.
Nal ...	9 15 2 1 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	...	...
Rabi ...	0 5 2 2 10		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	5	...	35 11 1		
Homestead ...	0 3 2 1 10		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	...	...
Bagan ...	1 12 2 3 0		Settled raiyats	36	9 12 3 1 0	207 0 1		
Other kinds...	0 8 1 3 5		Occupancy raiyats	3	2 12 0 2 10	55 5 1		
Total ...	12 4 3 3 10		Non-occupancy raiyats	...	...	...
Culturable—			Rent-free holders	...	...	...
Sanayet patit	0 1 1 0 5							
Laik patit ...	0 0 1 1 0							
Unculturable ...	1 19 1 0 15							
GRAND TOTAL...	14 5 3 1 10 = 90.76 acres.		Total	44	12 4 3 3 10	298 9 3		

XXXV.—MAUZA NISCHINTAPUR, THAK No. 1738.

General description.—Nischintapur comprises lands partly of the 7-anna and partly of the 9-anna pati. It is situated on the bank of the "Kawania Don." Numerous khals running into the village from the "Don" have impoverished the lands, specially those lying on the southern and western portions of the village. The raiyats demanded abatement of rent, which the landlords did not allow; so the rent of the raiyats was almost in every case disputed, and had to be determined.

Area.—The total area according to the present survey is 2,252·64 acres against 2,253·29 acres according to the revenue survey. The area in 1847-48 was 2,203·95 acres only.

Population.—The total population of the village according to the census of 1891 is 2,047 against 1,942 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 1,455 only.

Tenures.—The whole of the village is comprised in the following taluks:—

- I.—Taluk Ram Ohandra Sen in the 9-anna pati owned by Girish Ohandra Banerjea.
- II.—Taluk Bhabani Das Bishnu in the 7-anna pati.
- III.—Taluk Mahaddi Dai in the 9-anna pati.
- IV.—Taluk Shek Manoo in the 9-anna pati.
- V.—Taluk Lakhmi Ramkant Chakravarti in the 9-anna pati, described in the village note of char Munshi, No. IX.
- VI.—Taluk Kali Sankari, a rent-free taluk in the 9-anna pati, granted in favour of goddess *Kali* of Amani.
- VII.—Taluk Dhani Ram Das in the 7 anna pati.
- VIII.—Taluk Durga Prasad Dutta in the 9-anna pati, owned by the proprietors of estates Nos. 1763 and 1764.
- IX.—Taluk Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse, both in the 7-anna and 9-anna patis, described in the village note of mauza Bijoypur, No. V. It is owned by the proprietors of estate No. 1763.
- X.—Taluk Mirza Golam Russul in the 9-anna pati described in the village note of mauza Bijoypur, No. V.

Customs.—The rights of both raiyats and under-raiyats are transferable. They can cut trees, but cannot dig new tanks without permission from their landlords.

Local standard of measurement.—The local *nal* in use is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Markets.—Amanulla Patwari's hāt is within the village. The market days are Sunday and Wednesday.

The nearest markets are—

Sandher hāt in Sarippur—On Sunday and Wednesday.

Sandia hāt, in Banchapur—Monday and Thursday.

General.—There is no school or patshala in this village. The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin.

The district road from Daulatkhan to Mirza Kalu passes through this village.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF AND HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	196 4 3 0 5		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	...	...
Rabi ...	3 10 3 1 0		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir." ...	...	...	...
Homestead ...	3 4 1 0 3		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	202	62 13 2 2 3	4,234 9 3	} Not uniform.	The rent payable by tenure-holders for lands including these sublet to others.
Bagan ...	42 19 3 3 12		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	17 17 0 3 10		Settled raiyats ...	532	167 12 2 2 14	8,792 5 2		
Total ...	263 17 0 0 10		Occupancy raiyats ...	24	9 15 3 0 17	257 14 2		
			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	10	3 14 3 2 15	164 7 6		
Culturable—			Rent-free holders ...	14	...	...
Banayat patit	7 16 2 0 0							
Laik patit ...	6 2 1 2 10							
Unculturable ...	78 9 0 0 5							
GRAND TOTAL...	357 4 3 3 5 =2,352·04 acres.		Total ...	782	263 17 0 0 10	8,439 4 1		

XXXVI.—MAUZA, RAJAPUR, THAK No. 1746.

General description and area.—This mauza has lost much lands, by diluvion. The existing area comprises lands partly of the 7-anna and partly of the 9-anna pati.

The total area according to the present survey is 1,180·91 acres against 1,610·67 at the time of revenue survey. According to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 the area was 1,765·95 acres.

Population.—This is the only village in Dakhin Shahbazpur, where the number of Hindu residents is larger than that of the Muhammadans. The total population according to the census of 1891 is 651, of which 525 are Hindus and 126 Muhammadans, against 499 and 104 respectively in 1881. The population at the time of Kelso's survey was 935.

Tenancies.—There are following taluks in this mauza:—

1. Taluk Ram Kishore Shah in 7-anna pati.
2. Taluk Raghu Nath Gupta in 9-anna pati.
3. Taluk Lakshmi Ram Kanta Chakravarti (described in village notes of char Munshi) in 9-anna pati.
4. Taluk Khajah Khaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse (described in village notes of Bijoypur), partly in 7-anna and partly in 9-anna pati.
5. Taluk Mirza Golam Russal (described in village notes of Bijoypur) in 9-anna pati.

Subordinate to the above taluks there are 2 osat taluks, 6 rent-free holdings, 64 jimbas (called also howlas), 13 nim howlas, 2 osat nim howlas, and 182 raiyats.

Custom.—The rights of all classes of tenants including the under-raiyats are transferable.

The *nal* (measuring rod) adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent in this village is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Miscellaneous.—There is no school or patshala. The nearest post office is at Daulat-khan, about 10 miles, but there is a letter-box in the Sandia hát cleared on every hát day. The nearest important hát is hát Sandia in Banchapur. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. XT. T.				K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal ...	127 15 2 3 5		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...
Rabi ...	1 7 0 2 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir." ...	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	0 13 0 1 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	86	59 2 3 0 3	1,514 9 5		
Ragan ...	8 17 2 3 6		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	4 1 3 1 3		Settled raiyats ...	178	78 5 1 1 15	11,776 3 9		
Total ...	142 15 1 2 19		Occupancy raiyats ...	10	4 11 2 2 11	118 15 8		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	...	.....	...
Sanayot patit ...	0 1 1 3 15		Rent-free holders ...	6	0 15 2 2 10	...		
Laik patit ...	20 13 2 1 15							
Unculturable ...	22 6 2 3 15							
GRAND TOTAL	185 17 1 0 4 =1,180'91 acres.		Total ...	274	142 15 1 2 19	3,409 12 10		

XXXVII.—MAUZA SONAPUR, THAK No. 1747.

General description and area.—The mauza has lost some lands in recent years by diluvion. The total area according to the present survey is 2,217'24 acres against 2,465'69 acres in 1847-48. In the revenue survey of 1864-65, the village Daulatpur was included within its boundaries, and the total area was found to be 2,904'54 acres.

Population.—The total population of the mauza according to the census of 1891 is 1,846 against 1,737 in 1881. The population in 1847-48 was 1,389 only.

Tenancies.—The lands of the mauza are comprised in the following taluks:—

- (1) Taluk Guru Prosad Durga Narayan Chakravarti and Dhani Ram Das in 7-anna pati.
- (2) Taluk Kirti Narayan Das in 7-anna pati.
- (3) Taluk Ganga Govindo Das in 7-anna pati.
- (4) Taluk Ram Manikya Ram Raja Das and Chitani Bibi in 7-anna pati.
- (5) Khajah Kaprel Aratoon and Khajah Aratoon Ter Stephanuse (described in village notes of Bejoypur), partly in 7-anna pati and partly in 9-anna pati.
- (6) Taluk Lakshmi Ramkanta Chakravarti (described in village notes of char Munshi) in 9-anna pati.
- (7) Taluk Mirza Golam Russal (described in village notes of Bejoypur) in 9-anna pati.

Subordinate to the above taluks there are 3 osat taluks, 1 nim osat taluk, 73 jimbas (or howlas), 22 nim howlas, 3 osat nim howlas, 12 rent-free holdings and 505 raiyats.

Customs.—The rights of all classes of tenants, including the under-raiyats, are transferable. They can cut trees, but are not allowed to dig new tanks without permission from the talukdars.

The *nal* adopted for the purposes of assessment is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit.

Communication.—There was a good road from Daulatkhan to Tajumuddin passing through this village. The road is out of repair, and has recently been abandoned by the District Board.

Miscellaneous.—There is a hát in this village called “Tin Kapalia’s hát” from the fact that the three persons, Umakanta Mojumdar, Uddhav Mojumdar, and Amiruddin Patwari, who established this hát, rose to importance from very insignificant positions. The other nearest markets are:—

Munshi Patwari’s hát in Rabipur—On Sunday and Wednesday.

Sandia hát in Banchapur—On Monday and Thursday.

There is a patshala in “Tin Kapalia’s hát.” The nearest post office is at Tajumuddin.

Details of the area according to the present survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	235 3 2 1 16		Proprietor's nij-jote ... ..	...	.....	...
Rabi	7 10 1 3 10		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	2 3 3 3 15		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	109	69 3 1 2 2½	3,637 11 2		
Bagan	32 11 2 3 15		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	14 10 1 1 12		Settled raiyats... ..	406	209 15 1 1 16½	4,967 9 7		
Total	292 0 0 3 8		Occupancy raiyats	22	8 15 0 0 15	195 8 10		
			Non-occupancy raiyats	17	3 5 0 3 1	80 7 1		
			Rent-free holders	12	0 15 0 2 10	...		
Culturable—								
Sanayet patit	0 3 1 3 0							
Laik patit ...	8 17 0 2 10							
Unculturable ...	47 19 1 1 17							
GRAND TOTAL	849 0 0 1 15 =2,217'2½ acres.		Total	696	292 0 0 2 8	8,892 4 8		

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those sublet to tenants under them.

Not uniform.

The rent payable by tenure-holders is for lands including those subject to tenure under them.

CHARS IN THE RIVER MEGHNA.

XXXVIII.—MANIKPURER SVASTHAL PAYASTI CHAR ALIAS CHAR FALCON.

General description and area.—Up to the year 1892-93 the lands comprising this char formed parts of the Government Estate Char Falcon. On the recommendation of the Collector of Backergunge this portion has been released to the proprietors of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur estates as reformation *in situ* of their villages Manikpur and Sri Mollah Durgapur. The boundaries of the released portion have been demarcated according to Kelso's survey of 1847-48 and marked with stone prisms.

The total area of the portion released is 555'61 acres, of which 448'58 acres are under cultivation.

There are no resident raiyats on the char. The lands are cultivated by tenants from the main land of Dakhin Shahbazzpur.

Tenancies.—There is no intermediate tenure. The lands are held by 36 raiyats, of which 34 have acquired right of occupancy. They pay a gradually increasing rent fixed at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per kani for five years from $\frac{1300 \text{ B.S.}}{1893-94}$ to $\frac{1304 \text{ B.S.}}{1897-98}$, at Rs. 12-8 per kani for five years from $\frac{1305 \text{ B.S.}}{1898-99}$ to $\frac{1309 \text{ B.S.}}{1902-03}$, and at the rate of Rs. 15 from the year $\frac{1310 \text{ B.S.}}{1903-04}$.

CHAR FALCON.

Details of the area according to the present Survey.

CLASS OF LANDS.	AREA.							REMARKS.
	Area by survey.	Area by old survey, if known.	OCCUPATION OF HASHIL LANDS.					
			Class of cultivators.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Rent rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hashil—	K. G. K. KT. T.				K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.		
Nal	25 4 0 2 10		Proprietor's nij-jote ...	...	.....	...
Rabi	0 2 2 0 5		Held by proprietor, but not true "sir."	...	.....	...
Homestead ...	0 1 3 2 0		In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	...	.....	...
Bagan ... ..	.....		Raiyats at fixed rates or fixed rents.	...	.....	...
Other kinds ...	48 10 3 3 0		Settled raiyats ... ..	...	.....	...
Total	73 19 1 3 15		Occupancy raiyats	34	67 19 2 0 10	1,019 10 6		
Culturable—			Non-occupancy raiyats ...	2	5 19 3 3 5	89 15 3		
Sanayut patit	.....		Rent-free holders ... ..	...	.....	...
Laik patit ...	13 10 1 1 0							
Unculturable ...	.....						
GRAND TOTAL	87 9 3 0 15 =555'61 acres.		Total	36	73 19 1 3 15	1,109 9 9		
								1900 to 1904 R.S. at Rs. 2.8 per kand. 1905 to 1909 R.S. " 12-8 " 1910 to 1914 R.S. " 13 "

1890 to 1894 B.S. at Rs. 2-8 per kani.
1895 to 1899 B.S. " 12-8 " "
1900 to 1904 B.S. " 15 " "

XXXIX to XLVII.—CHARS IN THE RIVER MEGHNA.

Besides Char Falcun there are nine other chars in the river Meghna. They are reformations on parts of land lost by diluvion. They have not yet been brought under cultivation. Some of them have been farmed out to ijaradars, who realise "gorkati jama" or rents for grazing cattle on them. The areas of these chars according to the present survey are shown below:—

					Aores.
1.	Char	Gasper	...	...	604.28
2.	"	Savago	...	...	1,114.56
3.	"	Sashikumar	...	...	599.22
4.	"	Pyari Mohan	...	...	818.71
5.	"	Adhar Chandra	...	...	368.10
6.	"	Bhashan Tajumuddin	...	...	5,248.8
7.	"	Dhanpura	...	...	234.07
8.	"	Dampier	...	...	2,844.14
9.	"	Basaruddin <i>alias</i> New Alexander	...	...	2,051.46
Total					<u>13,377.62</u>



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX II.

Statistical Statement, Part I, showing the classification of lands in the Dakkhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Bakergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Total area in acres.	CULTIVATED AREA.			CULTURABLE AREA.						
		Dhulat.	Nal.	Total.	New fallow.	Old fallow.	Laid and moorat patil.	Orchard.	Jungla.	Other kinds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Station Bhola.											
1. Bakshimanji ...	855.78	17.85	468.17	486.02	16.71	11.64	62.60	67.68	8.09	17.56	184.78
2. Baikunthapur ...	23.43	...	19.49	19.49	...	...	...	...	...	2.68	2.73
3. Naldogi ...	816.80	1.78	291.40	293.18	2.18	...	9.31	125.11	1.04	.75	138.89
4. Bamanpur ...	3,146.85	79.08	1,084.69	2,063.97	10.17	...	26.61	413.36	21.32	30.12	530.08
5. Bijoypur ...	3,613.08	31.61	1,185.41	1,197.02	30.07	6.93	41.21	734.37	40.70	111.78	970.11
6. Bona ...	2,813.27	23.25	858.23	980.47	15.18	1.06	2.83	605.64	13.82	75.51	713.44
7. Bhavanipur ...	1,000.54	18.39	420.69	439.08	1.30	.15	6.97	305.69	4.90	25.91	344.28
8. Obar Khalifa ...	958.29	20.83	593.37	610.80	4.11	...	6.17	85.74	.90	123.48	219.90
9. Obar Munahi ...	1,431.18	10.43	608.43	618.86	1.09	.71	10.64	277.76	8.78	19.53	318.66
10. Obar Pata ...	2,422.08	14.35	1,464.63	1,480.98	17.79	3.39	4.85	507.65	2.68	101.24	637.60
11. Obar Shubhi ...	1,325.64	18.83	908.40	927.23	19.59	...	18.78	128.24	.06	38.64	195.36
12. Didarulla ...	8,883.41	64.78	2,327.84	2,392.62	12.74	2.78	20.18	515	...	8.49	641.72
13. Hazari ...	1,042.39	10.63	445.88	456.51	1.30	1.23	9.91	320.33	140.60	27.28	541.36
14. Hazipur ...	4,833.61	61.54	2,087.35	2,148.89	47.94	70.87	7.57	357.99	3.52	62.10	1,184.35
15. Kalia ...	1,465.20	28.79	849.07	877.86	9.08	...	1.68	15.38	1.35	1.19	30.09
16. Kalikapur Arazi ...	51.25	.89	21.64	22.53	...	1.60	.48	9.27	290.55	10.64	31.33
17. Manikpur ...	1,437.34	18.53	774.55	793.08	...	1.23	2.33	70.22	3.21	2.63	80
18. Mathibhanga ...	928.10	2.75	72.21	74.96	.48	...	3.37	256.16	7.55	53.68	345.12
19. Medua ...	1,439.35	13.20	875.71	888.91	25.07	...	8.34	40.24	17.02	10.18	77.30
20. Narayanpur ...	640.13	11.19	381.40	392.59	1.62	...	11.73	815.09	33.28	91.63	619.63
21. Naldogi ...	3,059.03	83.90	1,737.23	1,821.13	116.04	43.86	44.27	1,542.96	71.55	313.91	2,139.11
22. Nyamatpur ...	7,371.72	234.42	3,761.28	3,995.98	112.67	53.66	10.41	183.99	8.09	64.98	271.94
23. Saripur ...	1,048.18	11.68	563.61	575.29	6.24	...	81.14	633.34	11.43	100.73	853.64
24. Saidpur ...	2,333.85	44.46	1,199.33	1,243.81	23.28	4.73	38.80	55.09	8.74	.54	181.43
25. Tangaitola ...	571.85	1.37	267.71	269.08	55.19	23.06	.60	12.35	.27	1.53	16.43
26. Tabgi ...	40.68	1.65	19.65	21.30	.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhan-uddin.											
27. Chanchra ...	4,675.12	66.80	3,077.14	3,143.94	189.92	1.85	26.26	397.52	75.98	94.10	795.60
28. Chandpur ...	9,107.79	96.16	5,869.69	6,065.85	45.79	10.20	154.26	926.77	96.88	324.27	1,434.17
29. Daulatpur ...	97.24	.71	38.45	39.16	.13	.33	9.01	11.14	1.04	.53	22.18
30. Kalikapur North ...	55.09	1.54	32.57	34.11	.26	...	...	2.98	.2	.67	21.94
31. Kalikapur South ...	539.30	4.70	161.42	166.12	4.83	8.92	...	31.23	27.37	8.24	70.39
32. Kanchanpur ...	4,837.34	...	3,184.44	3,230.45	30.29	162.85	15.46	243.65	188.71	113.83	744.79
33. Khoshnadi ...	8,491.41	229.98	5,025.67	5,255.65	35.87	216.88	30.67	624.27	154.01	179.30	1,394.06
34. Lakshimpur ...	90.78	1.85	62.02	63.87	.76	...	...	10.94	1.73	1.02	15.75
35. Nieshimpur ...	2,953.64	31.80	1,293.74	1,325.54	33.03	40.68	38.96	385.03	9.73	36.89	558.92
36. Rajapur ...	1,180.91	19.40	807.83	827.23	5.08	.47	134.48	62.26	16.60	17.36	239.25
37. Sonapur ...	2,317.24	53.13	1,498.07	1,551.20	21.03	1.09	56.24	232.33	13.78	43.68	358.74
Total ...	79,364.63	1,357.38	46,756.08	47,113.47	971.80	705.12	889.71	11,441.27	1,024.15	2,380.18	17,411.73
38. Obar Falcon ...	555.61	.80	160.05	160.85	2.15	...	309.47	...	...	...	311.62
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	13,377.62	...	...	...	...	...	13,377.62	...	...	...	13,377.62
Total ...	13,383.23	.80	160.05	160.85	2.15	...	13,687.09	...	...	...	13,689.24
GRAND TOTAL ...	93,297.86	1,388.18	46,916.14	47,384.32	973.95	705.12	14,576.80	11,441.27	1,024.15	2,380.18	31,100.97

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	UNCULTURABLE AREA.										CENSUS STATISTICS.	
	Home- stead.	Sites of temples and burial ground.	Uncul- turable waste.	Tanks.	Khala.	Uncul- turable chars.	Government roads.	Other roads.	Other kinds of uncul- turable lands.	Total.	Dofassali.	Houses.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I.—Station Bhola.												
1. Bakshimanji ...	6.33	.30	...	41.49	78.76	...	.19	12.75	41.67	181.59	47.19	...
2. Baikunthapur ...	.02	.27	...	...	.22	...	...	.44	.20	1.21	...	...
3. Naldogi ...	2.88	.23	30.21	36.27	6.36	...	1.70	6.60	1.18	84.43	196.80	...
4. Bamanpur ...	25.87	2.11	89.53	141.84	51.70	...	6.23	40.42	212.70	553.70	307.71	880
5. Bijoypur ...	29.60	.72	278.98	163.03	25.77	...	8.38	68.07	77.59	648.93	114.36	...
6. Bona ...	56.28	.30	231.46	123.22	33.72	...	10.09	37.88	48.41	519.38	270.75	...
7. Bhavanipur ...	12.99	1.39	93.98	40.78	9.11	...	.37	21.36	28.36	217.34	88.05	115
8. Obar Khalifa ...	10.77	1.21	42.98	26.55	7.88	...	1.39	19.07	11.24	121.59	130.31	320
9. Obar Munahi ...	10.54	1.28	28.84	135.14	10.10	...	1.68	10.91	.67	198.63	473.37	...
10. Obar Pata ...	10.99	.36	106.54	73.04	18.48	...	4.17	46	43.63	311.60	628.41	43
11. Obar Shubhi ...	6.83	1.07	18.37	21.88	20.78	...	...	13.91	17.28	100.96	87.40	275
12. Didarulla ...	26.55	1.69	103.67	71.53	35.24	...	.88	63.64	40.79	343.07	466.47	...
13. Hazari ...	9.46	.17	65.83	105.78	16.61	...	1.48	28.42	18.21	243.96	87.41	...
14. Hazipur ...	63.46	6.44	467.03	226.91	28.47	...	17.63	110.07	55.47	1,006.33	69.49	1,801
15. Kalia ...	12.16	1.91	90.05	51.02	31.59	...	3.32	36.53	10.74	287.04	63.30	475
16. Kalikapur Arazi ...	.83	...	...	3.83	.33	...	...	9.98	...	3.93	...	...
17. Manikpur ...	25.84	.13	112.98	68.68	25.43	...	...	33.67	15.88	992.67	279.13	641
18. Mathibhanga ...	4.23	.13	18.05	39.98	8.29	...	...	4.91	13.34	71.11	43.37	...
19. Medua ...	10.19	.12	67.96	56.23	25.66	...	...	11.63	33.35	205.22	104.44	476
20. Narayanpur ...	6.40	.07	3.25	30.17	24.49	...	...	11.32	103.33	179.23	112.33	...
21. Naldogi ...	31.73	2.66	166.15	108.70	77.43	...	4.80	48.99	196.51	627.97	220.99	694
22. Nyamatpur ...	81.63	4.43	546.60	348.60	412.98	2.27	5.96	184.46	169.12	1,736.84	785.43	1,517
23. Saripur ...	7.83	.34	62.10	65.50	20.37	...	...	15.88	22.47	201.95	117.06	261
24. Saidpur ...	41.16	.73	208.54	110.95	38.01	...	...	31.99	4.72	436.40	264.38	782
25. Tangaitola ...	3.94	.19	20.23	33.23	37.91	...	...	4.25	15.30	121.31	...	23
26. Tabgi ...	.47	...	...	2.35	.25	...	...	.38	.61	3.98	...	...
II.—Station Barhan-uddin.												
27. Chanchra ...	33.01	1.78	172.39	134.07	90.81	4.23	...	78.29	315.94	739.08	488.25	840
28. Chandpur ...	73.81	3.43	353.43	268.15	364.51	...	2.01	160.49	396.33	1,607.77	739.42	1,908
29. Daulatpur ...	.29	...	1.37	7.63	20.08	...	...	.31	1.12	3.90	9.35	9
30. Kalikapur North ...	.68	.09	13.74	14.45	14.40	...	...	2.31	23.13	73.89	28.20	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	4.04	.38	134.56	109.96	295.12	40.81	...	43.13	256.69	963.30	275.79	243
32. Kanchanpur ...	34.66	9.97	289.30	246.41	406.54	62.42	1.39	129.75	616.81	1,941.70	713.60	...
33. Khoshnadi ...	54.33	13.78	2.21	1.32	3.90	...	...	.84	2.48	11.14	6.49	7
34. Lakshimpur ...	21.68	1.35	60.40	128.27	83.43	...	4.92	39.95	41.62	363.18	60.70	436
35. Nieshimpur ...	6.54	.39	10.15	20.72	21.36	...	...	3.97	40.10	117.43	289.36	...
36. Rajapur ...	23.58	.08	40.10	104.41	23.27	...	...	43.45	67.40	312.30	509.74	...
Total ...	774.43	60.71	3,906.53	3,172.31	2,442.91	90.94	76.52	1,360.76	2,914.60	14,899.45	3,084.94	7,113.57
38. Obar Falcon ...	...	...	.41	.29	18.05	80.61	...	...	3.19	53.14	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	.41	.29	18.05	80.61	...	...	3.19	53.14	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	774.43	60.71	3,906.53	3,172.31	2,442.91	160.55	76.52	1,360.76	2,917.79	14,892.67	8,084.34	7,113.57

Out of 7,051.12 and 14,576.80 acres shown in columns 7 and 8, 12,377.03 acres are assessed to rent; the rest are unassessable.

Statistical Statement, Part II (Crop Statement), of the Dakkhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

iv

APPENDIX III—concluded.

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the classification of total area by fiscal arrangement in the Dakkhin Shahbazar Estates in the district of Backergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.				IN THE OCCUPATION OF TENURE-HOLDERS.			
	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—Station Bhola.								
1. Bakshimanji ...	...	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	86	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
3. Bamanapur ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
4. Bauchapur ...	247	...	...	...	117	...	...	...
5. Bijoypur ...	432	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
6. Betua ...	232	...	...	...	65	...	...	...
7. Bhavanipur ...	91	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
8. Char Khalifa ...	92	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
9. Char Munahi ...	3	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
10. Char Pata ...	26	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
11. Char Shubbi ...	118	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
12. Didarulla ...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
13. Hazari ...	46	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
14. Hazipur ...	281	...	...	...	86	...	...	...
15. Kalia ...	112	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
16. Kalikapur Arazi ...	17	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
17. Manikpur ...	92	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
18. Mathibhanga ...	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19. Medua ...	36	...	...	...	33	...	...	...
20. Narayanpur ...	36	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
21. Naldogi ...	208	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
22. Nyamatpur ...	325	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
23. Sarippur ...	90	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
24. Saidpur ...	117	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
25. Tanganitol ...	65	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
26. Tabgi ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhamuddin.								
27. Chanchra ...	347	...	...	...	209	...	...	...
28. Chandpur ...	440	...	...	...	251	...	...	...
29. Daulatpur ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	29	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
32. Kanchanpur ...	247	...	...	...	170	...	...	...
33. Khoshnadi ...	582	...	...	...	302	...	...	...
34. Lakshmipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur ...	202	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
36. Rajapur ...	56	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
37. Sonapur ...	109	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	14 8 1 3 16	14 8 1 3 16	6157	2,172 16 1 1 18	1,914 17 0 1 6	3,487 13 1 3 6
(38-47) Nine untenanted chars ...	...	...	12 1 0 2 15	12 1 0 2 15	11	...	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7
Total ...	...	...	803 14 3 1 17	803 14 3 1 17	11	...	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	818 3 1 1 18	818 3 1 1 18	5,168	2,172 16 1 1 18	2,630 4 0 0 14	4,803 0 1 2 18
			= 5,209'75 acres.	= 5,209'75 acres.		= 9,837'51 acres.	= 20,897'66 acres.	= 30,533'47 acres.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	IN THE OCCUPATION OF SETTLED RAIYATS.				IN THE OCCUPATION OF OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.			
	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17
I.—Station Bhola.								
1. Bakshimanji ...	203	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	21	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3. Bamanapur ...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bauchapur ...	540	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
5. Bijoypur ...	653	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
6. Betua ...	627	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
7. Bhavanipur ...	327	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
8. Char Khalifa ...	177	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
9. Char Munahi ...	742	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
10. Char Pata ...	417	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
11. Char Shubbi ...	179	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
12. Didarulla ...	531	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
13. Hazari ...	386	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
14. Hazipur ...	1,770	...	...	...	126	...	...	...
15. Kalia ...	375	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
16. Kalikapur Arazi ...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
17. Manikpur ...	565	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
18. Mathibhanga ...	380	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
19. Medua ...	563	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
20. Narayanpur ...	169	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
21. Naldogi ...	3,206	...	...	...	45	...	...	...
22. Nyamatpur ...	245	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
23. Sarippur ...	928	...	...	...	90	...	...	...
24. Saidpur ...	182	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
25. Tanganitol ...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
26. Tabgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhamuddin.								
27. Chanchra ...	485	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
28. Chandpur ...	1,343	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
29. Daulatpur ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	22	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
32. Kanchanpur ...	462	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
33. Khoshnadi ...	1,715	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
34. Lakshmipur ...	30	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur ...	532	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
36. Rajapur ...	172	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
37. Sonapur ...	406	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Total ...	19,381	6,897 14 1 0 3	1,121 8 3 2 16	8,069 3 0 2 16	1,407	431 14 2 0 0	73 1 2 3 17	503 16 0 3 16
(38-47) Nine untenanted chars ...	...	...	...	...	34	67 10 2 0 10	1 9 0 2 3	69 8 2 2 16
Total ...	...	...	...	...	34	67 10 2 0 10	1 9 0 2 3	69 8 2 2 16
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,381	6,897 14 1 0 3	1,121 8 3 2 16	8,069 3 0 2 16	1,531	499 14 0 0 10	73 10 3 2 2	573 4 3 2 13
		= 43,646'27 acres.	= 7,577'73 acres.	= 11,924'00 acres.		= 3,113'66 acres.	= 466'95 acres.	= 8,640'00 acres.

APPENDIX IV—concluded.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	IN THE OCCUPATION OF NON-OCCUPANCY RAITATS.				IN THE OCCUPATION OF RENTPAYER HOLDERS.			
	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
I.—Station Bhola.								
1. Bakshimanji	14	K. G. K. KT. T. 2 13 0 2 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 13 0 1 15	K. G. K. KT. T. 2 13 0 3 5	5	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 16 3 3 0	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 13 3 3 5	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 17 0 1 0
2. Bakshthapur Naldogi	14	2 7 0 3 13	0 8 2 3 5	2 13 0 3 5	7	0 17 0 1 0	0 13 3 3 5	0 17 0 1 0
3. Bamanpur	14	1 17 1 3 5	0 4 2 0 17	1 21 3 3 5	24	3 15 1 3 13	4 3 3 0 10	10 3 1 0 0
4. Banchapur	30	0 1 1 0 10	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 10	24	1 17 2 1 13	6 2 0 1 0	7 19 2 1 13
5. Bijoypur	2	1 19 3 3 5	0 11 0 1 15	2 10 3 0 17	38	14 19 3 0 4	9 12 3 3 14	24 12 3 3 18
6. Betna	79	0 1 1 0 5	0 1 1 0 5	0 2 2 0 10	9	1 19 3 2 0	0 13 0 1 15	2 13 3 3 18
7. Bhavanipur	1	0 0 3 2 6	0 0 1 3 5	0 0 4 5 11	1	0 4 1 2 0	0 4 1 2 0	0 4 1 2 0
8. Char Khulifa	5	1 0 3 2 15	0 4 2 1 5	1 4 5 3 0	20	3 7 2 3 0	2 18 2 1 10	6 4 1 0 10
9. Char Munshi	6	1 4 1 3 0	0 6 1 1 0	1 10 2 4 0	1	0 13 0 2 10	0 13 0 2 10	0 13 0 2 10
10. Char Pata	11	2 17 2 0 13	0 0 3 2 15	2 20 5 2 15	4	0 1 0 0 5	0 2 0 0 5	0 3 0 0 10
11. Char Shubhi	10	2 16 0 0 17	0 0 0 1 17	2 16 1 1 17	5	1 5 2 0 24	2 1 1 0 74	3 6 3 0 10
12. Dindarulla	6	0 17 0 3 15	0 4 2 1 5	0 21 2 4 0	34	5 11 2 3 15	10 13 3 0 24	16 10 1 3 174
13. Hazari	76	9 8 2 1 0	1 8 0 0 0	10 6 2 1 0	1	0 13 1 2 13	0 13 1 2 13	0 13 1 2 13
14. Haxipur	2	1 12 1 3 0	0 3 0 0 0	1 15 1 3 0	1	0 4 1 1 15	3 13 1 1 10	8 17 2 3 5
15. Kalis	88	0 4 0 2 5	0 0 1 3 15	0 4 1 3 20	19	0 4 1 1 15	3 13 1 1 10	0 11 2 3 10
16. Kalikapur Araz	2	2 7 1 1 5	1 6 1 1 10	3 13 2 2 15	2	0 3 3 3 10	0 7 3 0 0	0 11 2 3 10
17. Manikpur	6	0 1 3 2 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 3 2 5	4	0 3 3 1 10	0 6 0 3 5	0 9 0 3 15
18. Mathibhanga	23	0 1 1 1 0	0 1 3 3 10	0 2 4 4 10	11	0 2 3 2 15	0 1 0 3 15	0 4 0 3 10
19. Medua	3	0 0 1 0 15	0 0 1 0 15	0 0 2 0 30	92	3 8 2 2 5	5 10 3 0 15	8 18 5 2 5
20. Narayanpur	32	0 1 2 3 0	0 0 1 3 10	0 2 3 13 0	21	6 8 2 0 10	13 12 1 0 15	20 0 3 1 34
21. Naldogi	53	2 3 6 2 15	1 5 0 0 18	3 8 6 2 33	14	1 19 0 3 15	4 3 1 0 10	6 1 3 0 5
22. Nyamatpur	15	5 4 3 0 21	0 15 1 2 10	5 19 4 2 31	...	0 14 3 1 0	1 6 1 2 64	2 1 0 3 64
23. Sarippur	3	1 2 3 0 5	1 0 0 0 15	2 2 3 1 0	...	...	...	...
24. Saidpur	3	0 19 1 0 10	0 3 2 2 10	0 22 3 2 0	...	...	...	...
25. Tansanitol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tabgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhanuddin.								
27. Chanchra	78	46 15 3 1 14	7 8 1 1 11	57 4 2 2 25	4	0 8 1 1 5	0 1 2 0 15	0 9 3 2 0
28. Chandpur	77	21 14 1 3 4	3 5 2 3 34	23 9 0 2 74	53	2 12 2 3 5	4 2 1 3 15	6 15 0 0 0
29. Daulatpur	2	0 2 1 3 6	0 16 0 0 5	0 18 1 3 11	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North	9	1 15 2 1 5	0 1 2 3 10	2 14 2 1 10	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South	12	3 2 2 1 10	0 1 2 3 10	3 4 1 1 0	...	...	...	...
32. Kanchapur	123	71 15 1 2 164	13 5 1 0 44	85 0 2 3 1	10	1 0 3 3 10	0 11 3 3 5	1 13 3 2 15
33. Khoashadi	10	1 9 3 1 5	0 0 0 2 0	1 9 3 3 5	42	4 1 2 0 2	3 5 0 2 10	7 6 2 2 13
34. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur	10	3 15 3 2 15	1 4 2 2 15	4 19 5 1 10	14	...	2 15 1 2 5	2 15 1 2 5
36. Rajapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Sonapur	17	3 5 0 3 1	0 5 2 3 10	3 13 3 3 0	12	0 18 0 2 10	0 14 2 3 10	1 18 3 3 0
Total	768	208 15 1 2 144	50 7 1 0 94	246 2 2 3 44	453	69 19 0 1 94	79 18 2 3 194	139 17 3 1 9
38. Char Falcon	2	5 19 5 3 5	...	5 19 5 3 5	...	...	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	5 19 5 3 5	...	5 19 5 3 5	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	787	215 15 1 1 194	56 7 1 0 94	252 2 2 2 94	453	70 19 0 1 94	79 18 2 3 194	139 17 3 1 9
		=1,368'95 acres.	=230'89 acres.	=1,600'84 acres.		=330'84 acres.	=507'46 acres.	=868'10 acres.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TOTAL.			REMARKS.	
	No.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		Total.
	26	27	28		29	30
I.—Station Bhola.					
		K. G. K. KT. TIL.	K. G. K. KT. TIL.	K. G. K. KT. TIL.	
1. Bakshumanji	...	90 16 3 3 52	43 12 2 3 21	134 8 2 2 10	
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi	...	3 9 3 3 5	0 3 3 1 5	3 13 3 0 10	
3. Bamanpur	...	66 19 3 3 15	11 6 1 1 10	81 5 3 3 15	
4. Banchapur	...	332 4 2 2 44	103 0 3 3 4	435 5 2 1 5	
5. Bijoypur	...	533 0 0 1 24	104 8 0 0 124	441 8 0 1 15	
6. Betna	...	204 5 2 1 174	79 16 0 3 74	344 1 3 1 5	
7. Bhavanipur	...	120 17 3 2 74	56 10 2 3 174	137 8 2 2 5	
8. Char Khulifa	...	132 10 3 1 6	18 7 3 2 10	150 18 2 3 15	
9. Char Munshi	...	135 7 3 3 0	82 10 1 2 0	225 4 1 1 0	
10. Char Pata	...	335 18 1 2 5	47 2 2 2 10	383 1 0 0 15	
11. Char Shubhi	...	177 5 1 1 134	15 15 1 0 114	193 0 2 2 5	
12. Dindarulla	...	441 18 1 3 4	59 15 3 0 6	482 14 0 3 10	
13. Hazari	...	126 16 0 0 10	37 1 2 0 15	163 17 2 1 5	
14. Haxipur	...	602 0 3 0 14	179 12 0 0 94	641 13 1 1 0	
15. Kalis	...	206 3 1 1 5	34 14 0 1 2	244 17 1 2 10	
16. Kalikapur Araz	...	6 6 2 1 10 9	1 14 5 3 15	8 1 1 1 5	
17. Manikpur	...	194 19 1 3 15	45 11 1 1 7	230 10 3 1 5	
18. Mathibhanga	...	56 6 3 0 15	0 4 9 3 0	33 11 1 3 15	
19. Medua	...	182 0 0 1 91	34 2 0 1 61	226 11 0 2 15	
20. Narayanpur	...	63 3 1 1 5	39 1 0 3 10	102 3 2 0 15	
21. Naldogi	...	373 5 0 1 84	107 19 2 0 64	491 4 2 1 15	
22. Nyamatpur	...	943 9 2 3 0	225 13 2 1 10	1,233 3 1 0 10	
23. Sarippur	...	128 16 2 2 84	35 5 3 0 114	163 2 1 3 0	
24. Saidpur	...	314 14 2 2 14	61 14 3 0 1	394 14 1 2 15	
25. Tansanitol	...	51 3 1 0 7	35 17 3 1 8	90 1 0 1 15	
26. Talgi	...	5 14 1 1 0	0 13 2 2 0	6 7 3 3 0	
II.—Station Barhanuddin.					
27. Charchra	...	600 0 1 0 94	136 1 1 3 4	736 1 2 3 10	
28. Chandpur	...	1,151 1 3 2 144	234 3 0 1 174	1,436 5 0 0 12	
29. Daulatpur	...	7 17 1 0 5	7 9 0 0 15	15 6 1 1 0	
30. Kalikapur North	...	9 9 1 1 10	3 15 2 2 15	13 8 0 0 5	
31. Kalikapur South	...	33 4 1 3 15	20 1 0 0 0	53 5 1 3 15	
32. Kanchanpur	...	575 7 1 0 24	201 13 3 2 24	777 6 0 2 5	
33. Khoeshadi	...	966 12 2 1 12	309 15 1 3 5	1,326 5 0 0 15	
34. Lakhapur	...	12 4 3 3 10	2 0 3 2 0	14 5 3 1 10	
35. Nischintapur	...	263 17 0 0 10	90 7 3 2 15	353 4 3 3 5	
36. Bazarur	...	142 13 1 2 10	43 1 3 1 5	185 17 1 0 4	
37. Sonapur	...	292 0 0 2 8	65 19 3 3 7	349 0 0 1 15	
Total	...	8,771 19 2 2 74	2,769 2 1 0 34	12,491 1 3 2 11	
38. Char Falcon	...	73 19 1 3 15	13 10 1 1 0	87 9 3 0 15	
(39-47). 9 untenanted chars	2,107 0 2 3 10	2,107 0 2 3 10	
Total	...	73 19 1 3 15	2,120 10 3 3 10	2,194 10 1 3 5	
GRAND TOTAL	...	8,845 19 0 2 94	4,899 13 0 3 134	14,775 12 1 1 16	
		= 22,607'42 acres.	= 30,599'44 acres.	= 53,207'86 acres.	

* Out of the total area of the 9 untenanted chars, the proprietors and the tenure-holders realise "Gorekat jama" or cess for grazing cattle with respect to 754 k. 16 g. 0 k. 2 kt. 21 ft. and 1,315 k. 0 g. 2 kt. 7 ft. respectively. They have therefore been shown as "assessable part in the khas possession of the proprietors and tenure-holders in the other statements.

APPENDIX V(a).

Statement showing the details of *Hasil* or assessable lands in the occupation of the proprietors and the tenure-holders in the Dakshinshahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE PROPRIETORS.								
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	Rabbi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.		Total.
						Hashtil.	Patit.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—Station Bhola.								
1. Bakshimanji	...	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.
2. Balkunthapur Naldogi
3. Bamanpur
4. Banchapur
5. Bijoypur
6. Betua
7. Bhavanipur
8. Char Khalifa
9. Char Munshi
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi
12. Didarulla
13. Hazari
14. Hasipur
15. Kalia
16. Kalikapur Arazi
17. Manikpur
18. Mathibhanga
19. Medua
20. Narayanpur
21. Naldogi
22. Nyamatpur
23. Sarippur
24. Seidpur
25. Tangantola
26. Tabgi
II.—Station Barhanuddin.								
27. Chanchra
28. Chadpur
29. Daulatpur
30. Kalikapur North
31. Kalikapur South
32. Kanchanpur
33. Khoshnadi
34. Lakshmipur
35. Nischintapur
36. Rajapur
37. Sonapur
Total
38. Char Falcon	754 16 0 2 2½	754 16 0 2 2½
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	754 16 0 2 2½	754 16 0 2 2½
Total	754 16 0 2 2½	754 16 0 2 2½
GRAND TOTAL	754 16 0 2 2½ = 4,804'46 acres.	754 16 0 2 2½ = 4,804'46 acres.

IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE TENURE-HOLDERS.											REMARKS.
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.					OTHER KINDS.				Total.	
		Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	Hasbil.		Patit.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
I.—Station Bhola.											
1. Bakshimanji	74	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	K. G. K. XT. T.	
2. Bakunthapur Naldogi	3	0 16 2 0 0	22 19 3 2 19	0 13 3 3 13	6 2 1 2 14	1 8 1 2 19	0 0 2 1 3	32 7 3 0 18	0 8 2 0 0	2 0 3 0 0	
3. Bamanpur	5	.....	0 8 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	1 16 0 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 8 2 0 0	0 8 2 0 0	0 8 2 0 0
4. Banchapur	160	3 5 1 2 14	69 4 0 1 13	1 13 2 1 3	19 13 2 1 14	2 14 3 2 4	0 8 0 3 0	117 2 3 0 0	117 2 3 0 0	117 2 3 0 0	
5. Bijoypur	371	1 13 2 2 12	44 16 0 3 17	2 2 0 1 18	54 17 0 2 1	6 7 2 3 15	1 10 3 2 2	111 7 3 0 0	111 7 3 0 0	111 7 3 0 0	
6. Betua	123	0 17 3 2 19	32 7 3 0 9	1 5 1 2 0	27 10 2 2 6	3 2 0 1 12	0 11 3 3 15	63 15 0 2 1	63 15 0 2 1	63 15 0 2 1	
7. Bhavanipur	79	0 10 1 2 17	10 19 0 0 14	0 7 3 0 4	11 3 2 0 11	0 10 3 3 2	0 0 1 2 17	23 3 0 0 1	23 3 0 0 1	23 3 0 0 1	
8. Char Khalifa	38	0 3 3 1 0	17 17 0 2 10	0 5 0 1 5	4 12 1 0 15	0 2 2 1 15	0 1 0 2 10	0 17 2 0 13	0 17 2 0 13	0 17 2 0 13	
9. Char Munshi	2	.....	0 4 3 0 15	0 1 0 0 0	0 11 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 3 2	27 0 0 0 18	27 0 0 0 18	27 0 0 0 18
10. Char Pata	23	0 4 0 3 6	16 7 1 2 14	0 0 2 0 12	4 7 2 1 10	1 12 3 1 16	0 12 0 2 10	60 3 3 2 18	60 3 3 2 18	60 3 3 2 18	
11. Char Shubhi	73	2 15 0 0 12	51 8 0 1 14	0 3 1 3 13	4 1 1 0 4	1 8 3 2 3	.....	20 8 2 3 0	20 8 2 3 0	20 8 2 3 0
12. Didarulla	15	0 5 2 1 11	10 3 2 3 8	0 5 3 0 10	8 10 2 2 9	1 2 3 3 2	.....	17 13 2 1 1	17 13 2 1 1	17 13 2 1 1
13. Hazari	39	0 4 2 3 10	8 11 0 2 10	0 5 0 1 10	9 10 2 3 5	1 1 3 3 0	.....	36 0 0 1 19	36 0 0 1 19	36 0 0 1 19
14. Haripur	170	1 19 2 1 2	47 13 3 1 2	2 7 1 3 14	29 6 3 0 0	3 5 3 2 6	1 4 3 1 5	88 0 0 1 19	88 0 0 1 19	88 0 0 1 19	
15. Kalia	65	0 18 2 0 3	18 10 2 1 12	0 11 0 2 8	18 4 1 1 2	1 10 0 0 10	0 7 0 2 4	39 18 1 1 1	39 18 1 1 1	39 18 1 1 1	
16. Kalikapur Arazi	14	0 2 0 0 5	1 16 1 0 10	0 2 0 0 0	1 15 1 0 15	0 0 1 0 3	0 0 2 1 10	3 16 0 0 0	3 16 0 0 0	3 16 0 0 0	
17. Manikpur	220	1 7 1 1 13	52 19 3 2 4	2 4 2 3 3	28 9 3 1 5	6 0 3 0 12	0 4 0 1 16	87 6 3 2 13	87 6 3 2 13	87 6 3 2 13	
18. Mathibhanga	14	0 0 1 0 10	6 3 1 2 10	0 0 2 0 0	0 17 2 3 0	0 1 0 3 3	0 0 0 2 5	83 0 0 1 19	83 0 0 1 19	83 0 0 1 19	
19. Medna	54	0 8 2 1 18	22 2 0 0 1	0 4 1 0 18	9 0 0 1 9	1 8 3 3 0	0 4 0 3 10	13 15 1 1 0	13 15 1 1 0	13 15 1 1 0	
20. Narayanpur	13	0 1 1 0 5	12 7 0 2 16	1 5 0 2 16	15 7 1 1 14	3 5 3 1 6	6 0 1 1 14	30 12 8 3 18	30 12 8 3 18	30 12 8 3 18	
21. Naldogi	247	3 1 8 1 14	61 6 3 1 11	1 17 0 3 18	50 0 0 1 5	3 17 1 1 19	1 0 0 3 5	98 18 2 3 5	98 18 2 3 5	98 18 2 3 5	
22. Nyamatpur	215	2 11 3 3 10	44 2 3 1 14	0 6 1 2 18	7 9 3 3 6	0 6 1 0 2	0 2 3 1 19	97 4 2 2 16	97 4 2 2 16	97 4 2 2 16	
23. Sarippur	66	0 8 0 0 13	18 11 0 1 10	0 13 1 3 13	9 7 3 2 8	1 1 0 0 19	1 7 3 3 10	23 9 3 0 0	23 9 3 0 0	23 9 3 0 0	
24. Seidpur	69	0 4 3 0 10	16 14 2 1 6	0 10 0 2 2	8 4 3 3 10	1 13 3 3 8	.....	6 7 1 1 3	6 7 1 1 3	6 7 1 1 3
25. Tangantola	68	.....	0 19 2 1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Tabgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Station Barhanuddin.											
27. Chanchra	243	2 16 0 2 5	166 15 1 1 1	1 15 3 2 4	23 14 2 3 15	4 1 1 3 1	10 16 0 1 10	209 19 1 1 1	209 19 1 1 1	209 19 1 1 1	
28. Chandpur	290	8 0 3 1 0	230 11 2 3 6	2 8 3 2 16	23 11 1 1 6	11 16 2 0 3	1 7 2 0 6	251 19 1 1 1	251 19 1 1 1	251 19 1 1 1	
29. Daulatpur	.....	.....	1 6 3 2 6	0 0 0 3 0	0 3 0 0 0	.....	0 0 3 2 10	1 11 0 0 5	1 11 0 0 5	1 11 0 0 5
30. Kalikapur North	.....	.....	16 5 0 3 9	0 4 3 3 5	2 0 0 1 5	0 15 3 3 10	0 4 1 0 15	20 0 0 8 3	20 0 0 8 3	20 0 0 8 3
31. Kalikapur South	.....	.....	148 2 1 1 1	1 1 1 3 13	11 11 2 1 19	6 11 3 1 2	2 1 2 1 0	170 15 0 0 17	170 15 0 0 17	170 15 0 0 17
32. Kanchanpur	262	1 9 3 0 5	145 2 0 0 0	1 1 1 3 13	11 11 2 1 19	6 11 3 1 2	4 6 3 0 13	308 18 2 3 6	308 18 2 3 6	308 18 2 3 6	
33. Khoshnadi	403	8 14 3 3 2	238 14 3 0 17	4 12 0 2 12	36 3 0 3 1	8 4 2 3 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Lakshmipur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Nischintapur	113	0 12 0 0 13	60 1 1 1 12	1 3 1 1 0	14 8 0 0 8	2 0 3 3 4	4 7 8 3 5	88 13 3 2 3	88 13 3 2 3	88 13 3 2 3	
36. Rajapur	53	0 9 3 1 4	53 14 1 1 10	0 3 0 2 5	3 2 1 0 16	1 12 3 2 18	0 0 0 3 10	59 9 3 0 8	59 9 3 0 8	59 9 3 0 8	
37. Sonapur	73	3 7 2 2 2	54 4 2 1 9	0 9 0 2 8	9 4 3 3 7	2 16 2 0 14	0 0 2 0 1	69 3 1 2 2	69 3 1 2 2	69 3 1 2 2	
Total	3,625	42 3 3 2 9	1,546 14 0 3 6	29 11 3 2 15	437 8 0 2 14	79 7 0 1 0	37 11 0 1 12	2,172 19 1 1 1	2,172 19 1 1 1	2,172 19 1 1 1	
38. Char Falcon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7
Total	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7	1,315 6 3 3 7
GRAND TOTAL	3,636	42 3 3 2 9	1,546 14 0 3 6	29 11 3 2 15	437 8 0 2 14	79 7 0 1 0	37 11 0 1 12	3,488 18 0 1 0	3,488 18 0 1 0	3,488 18 0 1 0	
		=268'20 acres.	=2,834'38 acres.	=188'07 acres.	=2,781'02 acres.	=504'59 acrs.	=8,600'64 acres.	=22,176'89 acres.	=22,176'89 acres.	=22,176'89 acres.	

APPENDIX V (B).

Statement showing the details of hashil or assessable land in the occupation of the raiyats in the Dakkhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.		No.	SETTLED RAIYATS.						OTHER KINDS.		Total.
			Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.				
							Hashil.	Patit.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
I.—Station Bhola.											
1. Bakhimani	303	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.		
2. Bakhimani	18	1 7 2 2 8	43 12 1 3 6	0 10 3 3 0	3 13 1 3 14	1 13 1 3 8	0 7 3 3 12	50 4 2 3 04			
3. Bakhimani	171	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
4. Bakhimani	150	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
5. Bakhimani	253	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
6. Bakhimani	627	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
7. Bakhimani	327	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
8. Bakhimani	177	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
9. Bakhimani	742	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
10. Bakhimani	417	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
11. Bakhimani	179	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
12. Bakhimani	631	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
13. Bakhimani	388	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
14. Bakhimani	1,670	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
15. Bakhimani	375	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
16. Bakhimani	14	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
17. Bakhimani	563	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
18. Bakhimani	360	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
19. Bakhimani	563	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
20. Bakhimani	109	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
21. Bakhimani	630	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
22. Bakhimani	3,208	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
23. Bakhimani	243	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
24. Bakhimani	928	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
25. Bakhimani	182	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
26. Bakhimani	8	0 8 0 0 15	88 2 1 0 5	0 8 1 0 0	13 10 2 1 15	0 9 3 3 5	0 7 1 1 15	23 19 1 1 10			
II.—Station Barhanuddin.											
27. Chanchra	485	6 19 1 0 10	253 2 2 3 15	3 5 1 2 13	38 9 1 1 6	6 10 3 1 19	8 7 1 3 16	311 15 0 2 04			
28. Chanchra	1,343	10 19 3 3 7	700 12 3 1 19	7 19 1 2 10	99 3 2 0 6	36 10 3 3 6	4 17 2 2 12	880 7 0 1 0			
29. Chanchra	48	0 2 0 3 15	5 16 0 3 5	0 0 3 2 10	1 15 0 1 10	0 0 1 2 15	0 0 1 2 15	7 14 3 5			
30. Chanchra	6	0 1 2 0 15	4 15 0 3 10	0 0 3 2 10	0 0 3 2 10	0 0 1 2 15	0 0 1 2 15	5 2 1 10			
31. Chanchra	22	0 3 2 2 5	5 9 0 1 11	0 2 2 3 10	1 6 2 0 11	0 9 3 3 16	0 1 0 3 5	7 18 0 3 17			
32. Chanchra	402	6 1 1 1 11	265 1 2 1 10	3 11 0 1 8	20 6 0 0 0	8 7 1 0 13	7 13 2 3 6	305 2 0 0 19			
33. Chanchra	1,715	24 13 2 2 17	633 4 3 2 14	8 5 1 3 15	54 16 3 1 5	19 7 0 3 6	7 13 0 1 17	893 3 3 15			
34. Chanchra	36	0 4 3 2 10	8 1 0 1 10	0 2 0 0 0	1 3 2 0 15	0 1 0 1 3	0 0 0 0 0	9 12 8 1 0			
35. Chanchra	173	2 16 2 1 8	126 10 1 2 11	1 13 0 1 4	26 16 1 3 2	4 11 1 2 6	5 13 2 3 15	167 12 2 3 14			
36. Chanchra	173	0 17 0 1 1	89 0 3 2 7	0 9 2 2 0	5 9 2 2 12	1 10 2 1 15	0 17 2 1 0	75 5 1 1 15			
37. Chanchra	406	4 16 0 1 0	171 4 2 2 18	1 13 3 1 8	21 17 3 1 6	9 16 3 3 10	0 6 3 3 4	309 13 1 1 10			
Total	19,381	154 15 3 2 17	5,983 11 3 1 12	64 2 1 0 7	1,232 11 3 3 0	261 7 0 1 11	81 5 0 2 14	6,897 14 1 0 8			
38. Char Falcon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	19,381	154 15 3 2 17	5,983 11 3 1 12	64 2 1 0 7	1,232 11 3 3 0	261 7 0 1 11	81 5 0 2 14	6,897 14 1 0 8			
		=932'83 acres.	=32,317'07 acres.	=634'05 acres.	=7,837'01 acres.	=1,659'39 acres.	=515'92 acres.	=43,846'37 acres.			

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.						Total.
		Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.		
						Hasail.	Patit.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.—Station Bhola.								
1. Bakhimani	21	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.	K. G. K. K. T. T.
2. Bakhimani	27	0 3 0 3 17	4 5 2 3 17	0 1 0 0 7	0 2 0 3 8	0 3 1 3 9	.....	4 14 2 1 13
3. Bakhimani	80	0 15 2 3 0	5 10 0 5 6	0 0 0 1 15	3 8 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 15
4. Bakhimani	43	0 1 2 2 15	5 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 15	1 0 1 0 0	0 5 2 1 15	0 12 2 0 5	33 3 2 0 15
5. Bakhimani	54	0 4 2 1 2	9 4 3 2 16	0 4 0 0 16	3 5 2 0 13	0 18 3 3 0	0 1 2 0 15	13 19 2 1 4
6. Bakhimani	7	0 0 0 3 10	0 4 1 2 10	0 0 0 3 19	0 5 3 2 12	0 0 2 0 15	0 0 0 0 0	0 11 1 0 6
7. Bakhimani	54	0 7 2 2 15	11 19 2 2 0	0 2 2 2 15	2 11 3 2 15	0 15 3 0 15	0 0 0 2 10	16 17 3 1 10
8. Bakhimani	35	0 2 3 3 0	9 4 3 3 15	0 0 0 1 10	0 9 3 1 5	0 5 0 0 15	0 0 0 0 0	10 2 3 1 5
9. Bakhimani	35	0 4 1 2 15	13 17 0 2 14	0 0 2 1 8	2 13 3 1 1	0 10 3 3 12	0 0 1 1 16	17 3 0 3 13
10. Bakhimani	39	0 3 3 0 7	11 17 0 2 14	0 1 1 0 14	1 12 1 2 18	0 7 1 1 15	0 0 0 0 0	14 2 0 0 0
11. Bakhimani	41	0 10 2 3 13	21 18 3 3 3	0 9 3 1 4	2 9 0 0 0	0 17 3 1 7	0 0 3 3 0	28 0 0 3 8
12. Bakhimani	46	0 2 0 2 0	6 8 1 8 0	0 0 3 2 0	1 13 2 0 10	0 4 1 0 0	0 0 2 3 10	8 9 3 3 0
13. Bakhimani	126	0 9 1 3 0	21 5 1 0 2	0 2 2 3 8	4 10 1 1 17	1 1 3 0 3	0 4 3 2 0	27 13 3 1 10
14. Bakhimani	38	0 5 1 2 6	10 5 0 3 3	0 1 3 2 15	2 0 0 1 7	0 15 2 0 10	0 0 3 3 0	13 9 0 1 0
15. Bakhimani	8	0 0 0 3 5	0 5 3 1 0	0 0 0 0 15	0 1 0 3 10	0 5 2 0 14	0 0 1 3 10	0 7 0 3 10
16. Bakhimani	25	0 8 1 2 18	0 17 3 3 10	0 1 3 2 16	1 1 0 2 18	0 1 1 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 10 2 0 6
17. Bakhimani	42	0 0 3 0 10	0 15 3 0 7	0 0 2 2 0	1 1 2 2 10	0 1 1 3 0	0 2 1 2 0	2 0 0 0 13
18. Bakhimani	35	0 3 2 0 3	10 8 2 1 5	0 4 2 0 15	1 8 0 1 18	0 4 3 3 15	0 0 0 0 0	12 10 0 1 14
19. Bakhimani	20	0 1 1 2 10	5 7 3 1 5	0 0 1 1 10	0 3 1 2 5	0 7 2 1 10	0 0 0 0 0	5 19 2 1 0
20. Bakhimani	46	0 16 2 2 16	14 7 2 2 14	0 3 1 0 15	1 18 2 1 5	0 13 2 0 6	0 17 0 0 13	18 18 3 0 11
21. Naldoga	235	3 4 0 0 14	34 14 1 1 9	0 6 1 3 12	7 16 0 1 13	1 8 1 0 10	1 1 3 0 5	48 10 1 0 4
22. Naldoga	13	0 1 0 3 0	1 17 1 3 13	0 0 2 2 16	0 13 0 2 2	0 8 0 2 12	0 1 0 1 0	3 1 2 3 9
23. Naldoga	80	0 6 0 0 8	18 0 1 2 10	0 8 0 3 12	4 15 0 1 19	0 10 3 3 6	0 3 0 0 5	19 3 3 0 0
24. Naldoga	35	0 1 0 3 0	4 18 2 0 5	0 1 0 0 5	0 11 3 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 1 15	5 7 0 1 5
25. Naldoga	3	0 1 0 3 0	1 11 0 2 15	0 0 0 1 0	0 8 0 3 10	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 2 6	2 1 3 0 10
II.—Station Barhanuddin.								
27. Chanchra	54	0 5 1 0 11	24 7 2 0 10	0 3 3 1 2	2 11 1 2 17	0 6 2 0 15	0 7 0 0 7	28 1 2 3 4
28. Chanchra	29	0 6 2 0 2	11 11 3 2 13	0 2 2 2 16	1 0 1 1 14	0 18 1 2 2	0 8 2 3 12	14 8 2 1 0
29. Chanchra	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Chanchra	2	.....	0 14 3 2 0	.....	0 1 1 3 5	.....	0 1 0 1 15	0 17 1 3 0
31. Chanchra	5	.....	2 2 2 0 5	.....	.....	.....	0 2 1 0 17	2 2 0 0 5
32. Chanchra	48	0 4 2 0 10	10 4 3 1 1	0 2 3 2 0	0 19 3 2 12	0 6 1 0 5	0 5 1 3 18	19 3 3 2 2
33. Chanchra	3	0 0 3 0 0	1 17 1 3 15	0 0 2 1 10	0 9 0 2 5	0 4 3 3 15	0 2 0 3 5	3 13 0 3 10
34. Chanchra	24	0 0 2 2 8	7 17 0 1 15	0 1 2 3 18	1 4 3 1 5	0 3 2 3 5	0 7 3 1 5	9 13 0 3 17
35. Chanchra	10	0 0 0 2 0	4 4 3 0 18	0 0 1 0 15	0 5 2 3 18	0 0 1 0 10	0 0 1 2 10	4 11 2 2 11
36. Chanchra	23	0 4 0 0 2	7 16 1 2 4	0 0 1 2 17	0 12 2 1 6	0 4 2 2 7	.....	8 18 0 0 15
Total	1,427	9 18 1 3 6	339 12 2 1 0	3 11 2 0 7	60 1 0 1 8	13 10 0 3 1	5 0 2 3 14	431 14 3 0 0
38. Char Falcon	34	0 2 2 0 5	24 0 0 3 15	0 1 8 2 0	.....	42 2 1 0 0	1 12 2 3 10	67 19 2 0 10
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	54	0 2 2 0 5	24 0 0 3 15	0 1 8 2 0	.....	42 2 1 0 0	1 12 2 3 10	67 19 2 0 10
GRAND TOTAL	1,531	10 0 3 3 14	363 12 3 0 15	3 18 1 2 7	60 1 0 1 8	55 12 1 3 1	6 13 1 3 4	499 14 0 0 10
		=63'50 acres.	=2,363'20 acres.	=23'26 acres.	=381'31 acres.	=353'14 acres.	=42'34 acres.	=499'14 0 0 10

APPENDIX V (B).

Statement showing the details of *Hashil* or assessable land in the occupation of the *Raiyats* in the *Dakhin Shahbazar* Estates in the district of *Backergunge*.

NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.								
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.		TOTAL.
	17	18	19	20	21	Hashil.	Patil.	24
I.—Station Bhoia.								
1. Bakshimanji	14	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 0 2 1 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 3 5 1 1 0	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 0 2 0 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 5 2 3 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 1 1 1 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 1 0 0 0	K. G. K. KT. T. 2 13 0 3 10
2. Bakunthapur Naldogi	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Bamanpur	30	0 0 3 0 5	0 14 2 2 10	0 2 3 3 0	0 17 3 0 4	0 1 3 1 0	.....	2 7 0 3 10
4. Banohapur	3	0 0 2 0 0	0 14 2 2 10	0 2 3 3 0	0 17 3 0 4	0 1 3 1 0	.....	1 17 1 3 6
5. Bijoypur	79	0 5 2 1 14	0 12 3 2 11	0 19 1 3 16	0 19 1 3 16	0 1 3 3 15	.....	0 1 1 3 10
6. Betua	1	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	.....	1 19 2 3 14
7. Bhavanipur	1	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	0 1 1 0 3	.....	0 3 2 2 5
8. Char Khabla	3	0 1 0 0 10	0 11 1 3 15	0 0 1 1 10	0 9 0 9 0	.....	0 0 0 3 15	1 0 3 3 15
9. Char Munshi	5	0 0 1 0 10	0 15 0 3 10	0 0 1 0 10	0 7 3 1 0	0 0 3 1 10	.....	1 4 1 3 0
10. Char Shubhi	10	0 0 2 2 0	0 11 3 3 15	0 0 1 0 6	0 4 1 0 6	0 0 1 2 10	.....	2 17 3 0 15
11. Char Pata	11	0 4 1 3 0	1 14 0 3 0	0 0 1 1 0	0 14 2 1 10	0 0 2 1 2	0 2 0 1 5	2 16 0 0 17
12. Diderulla	6	0 3 3 3 10	0 8 1 3 8	0 0 1 2 10	0 7 3 0 10	0 0 2 1 10	.....	0 17 0 3 16
13. Hazari	75	0 3 3 3 10	0 17 2 3 15	0 2 3 3 8	0 18 1 1 16	0 2 3 3 15	2 3 3 3 0	9 3 2 1 0
14. Hazipur	8	0 0 1 3 0	1 1 1 0 16	0 0 1 3 10	0 9 3 3 15	.....	.....	1 12 1 3 0
15. Kalia	2	0 0 0 3 5	0 2 1 3 10	0 0 0 1 15	0 1 1 3 15	.....	.....	0 4 0 2 5
16. Kalikapur Arasi	38	0 0 0 3 0	0 1 3 3 5	.....	.....	0 0 3 3 0	0 1 2 3 15	0 1 3 3 5
17. Manikpur	6	0 0 1 1 0	0 11 1 1 0	0 0 0 2 10	0 8 2 3 10	0 0 3 1 0	.....	1 1 1 1 0
18. Mathabanga	23	0 2 1 1 10	0 11 3 2 15	0 1 0 2 0	0 11 0 3 10	0 1 2 3 0	.....	0 8 1 0 16
19. Medua	3	0 1 2 3 0	0 1 2 3 0	0 1 2 3 0	0 1 2 3 0	.....	.....	0 1 2 3 0
20. Narayanpur	32	0 0 3 0 13	1 1 1 3 10	0 0 3 3 0	0 15 1 1 15	0 1 2 3 10	.....	2 3 0 3 15
21. Naldogi	35	0 0 0 0 8	4 8 0 0 8	0 0 3 3 0	1 19 0 1 5	0 0 3 3 0	0 0 3 3 0	6 4 3 0 24
22. Nyamatpur	15	0 1 3 0 10	1 1 3 0 10	0 1 0 2 15	1 6 0 1 0	0 11 3 1 15	.....	3 2 0 0 5
23. Sarippur	3	0 0 1 2 10	0 3 3 1 5	0 0 1 0 0	0 13 1 0 10	.....	.....	1 3 3 0 5
24. Saidpur	3	0 1 0 0 10	0 4 2 3 10	0 0 3 1 5	0 10 0 2 15	.....	0 2 2 1 10	0 19 1 0 10
25. Tangantola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Tabgi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Station Barhamuddin.								
27. Chanchra	76	0 14 3 1 12	42 17 1 0 54	0 6 2 2 8	8 13 2 1 44	1 1 2 0 24	1 2 0 0 5	49 16 3 1 14
28. Chandpur	77	0 14 3 0 10	18 3 0 2 7	0 11 3 1 16	1 7 1 1 12	0 15 1 2 6	0 3 3 2 8	21 14 1 8 4
29. Daulatpur	3	0 2 1 3 0	0 2 1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 1 3 0
30. Kalikapur North	9	0 2 2 2 15	1 3 2 2 10	.....	0 9 2 2 0	.....	0 4 2 2 0	1 15 3 1 5
31. Kalikapur South	12	0 1 2 0 5	2 15 1 3 13	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 3 2 10	0 1 2 0 5	.....	3 3 2 1 10
32. Kanchanpur	123	1 17 0 2 15	02 3 3 0 134	0 11 3 8 17	4 1 2 3 1	2 6 0 0 5	0 12 3 1 5	71 15 1 2 104
33. Khoashadi	10	.....	1 8 2 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2 1 5
34. Lakshimpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Nischintapur	10	0 1 3 0 10	3 15 3 2 5	0 0 0 2 0	0 11 2 2 10	0 0 3 0 0	0 5 0 3 10	3 14 3 2 15
36. Rajapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Sonapur	17	0 2 3 0 5	1 9 3 3 14	0 0 3 1 1	0 8 3 1 6	0 4 3 2 0	1 0 0 2 15	3 6 0 3 1
Total	763	4 18 2 0 84	166 1 3 1 34	3 2 1 0 18	21 17 2 1 54	8 0 3 3 14	8 0 0 3 2	209 16 1 2 144
38. Char Falcon	2	.....	1 3 3 2 15	.....	.....	4 16 0 0 19	.....	5 19 3 3 5
(39-47) 9 untenanted chars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	1 3 3 2 15	.....	.....	4 16 0 0 19	.....	5 19 3 3 5
GRAND TOTAL	767	4 18 2 0 84 = 29.37 acres.	169 5 2 3 184 = 1,075.68 acres.	3 3 1 0 18 = 19.76 acres.	21 17 2 1 54 = 133.19 acres.	10 17 0 0 44 = 68.49 acres.	6 0 0 3 2 = 38.16 acres.	215 15 1 1 104 = 1,369.85 acres.

TOTAL OF RAIYATS								
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	OTHER KINDS.		Total.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
I.—Station Bhoia.								
1. Bakshimanji	258	K. G. K. KT. T. 1 11 3 0 15	K. G. K. KT. T. 40 3 1 3 3	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 12 1 3 17	K. G. K. KT. T. 4 1 1 1 12	K. G. K. KT. T. 1 14 3 2 12	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 8 2 3 12	K. G. K. KT. T. 57 12 1 3 124
2. Bakunthapur Naldogi	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Bamanpur	318	0 8 1 8 15	45 17 0 3 0	0 8 1 1 15	16 14 1 2 15	0 13 1 3 6	0 9 3 0 10	61 1 3 1 10
4. Banohapur	660	9 1 2 0 34	209 3 0 2 64	3 15 0 2 2	41 19 2 2 44	4 13 1 2 16	3 5 0 1 24	269 2 2 1 124
5. Bijoypur	958	3 4 1 2 19	139 14 0 3 10	2 8 0 0 14	60 0 2 3 58	11 2 0 3 104	9 3 0 1 24	216 14 2 3 5
6. Betua	780	8 3 1 3 1	112 15 0 5 124	4 1 0 2 13	57 0 1 3 74	9 18 3 3 194	1 8 1 1 14	157 10 1 0 74
7. Bhavanipur	336	9 9 0 1 04	60 8 2 2 5	1 13 1 1 16	37 3 2 0 16	3 10 0 1 6	0 8 0 3 0	95 6 3 3 24
8. Char Khabla	338	3 2 2 2 10	76 16 1 1 0	1 10 0 3 10	23 6 1 0 10	4 17 3 2 0	0 15 1 2 10	109 8 2 3 10
9. Char Munshi	823	1 8 1 3 15	136 15 3 3 5	1 17 0 3 10	86 17 0 1 10	4 2 2 3 5	0 1 1 0 0	181 2 3 3 6
10. Char Pata	468	2 15 1 3 14	213 14 0 1 84	3 16 3 1 8	71 8 3 3 54	15 12 3 1 14	3 10 0 3 13	304 16 1 1 7
11. Char Shubhi	219	1 13 0 3 19	98 6 2 0 84	0 18 1 0 34	15 13 3 3 14	4 0 1 0 0 17	1 10 0 2 174	115 15 1 2 10
12. Diderulla	583	9 13 3 3 19	565 6 0 0 44	3 13 2 0 124	73 2 2 2 34	16 1 0 0 17	2 6 3 3 5	460 4 1 0 10
13. Hazari	439	1 8 1 0 13	64 14 2 3 0	1 5 3 1 10	35 6 3 0 5	3 11 3 1 15	0 14 3 3 10	109 2 1 3 15
14. Hazipur	1,371	7 16 2 0 5	284 1 3 2 54	7 17 1 3 114	93 11 2 3 74	11 4 2 3 134	7 16 2 3 15	419 8 3 5 48
15. Kalia	416	4 3 2 2 7	115 6 1 0 6	1 11 1 3 8	35 15 3 0 7	8 0 2 3 5	7 19 3 3 1	163 3 3 9
16. Kalikapur Arasi	16	0 0 1 3 0	1 1 2 0 5	0 0 2 1 10	0 14 3 3 10	.....	0 3 0 2 5	9 10 1 3 10
17. Manikpur	632	1 8 3 3 19	68 11 3 3 1	1 17 0 3 0	19 17 1 2 1	5 9 0 3 5	0 3 0 2 15	97 8 1 3 10
18. Mathabanga	448	0 8 1 3 10	11 18 1 0 0	0 14 0 3 10	11 1 1 3 15	0 13 3 1 10	0 3 1 1 10	24 19 3 1 15
19. Medua	604	1 12 3 2 2	116 6 3 2 54	3 3 0 1 4	33 9 0 3 9	3 19 0 2 3	1 7 3 2 16	168 18 0 2 04
20. Narayanpur	152	1 1 2 3 10	44 8 2 1 15	0 4 3 0 10	3 7 1 2 5	1 8 3 1 0	.....	80 6 0 1 0
21. Naldogi	648	9 17 3 2 124	210 1 2 1 54	2 14 3 0 19	34 12 0 3 154	11 6 3 3 17	10 16 0 1 19	279 9 1 0 64
22. Nyamatpur	3,583	31 10 3 2 64	645 19 2 2 77	11 17 3 3 134	293 10 2 1 104	44 0 0 2 34	18 4 0 2 84	855 2 1 3 64
23. Sarippur	897	1 8 2 3 17	73 10 1 0 74	0 15 0 0 8	13 4 2 0 64	6 3 1 1 0	1 10 3 2 14	133 12 5 0 24
24. Saidpur	1,035	8 2 1 8 124	169 0 3 1 04	5 10 2 3 7	88 1 2 1 114	13 16 3 1 04	2 16 2 3 12	296 16 0 1 7
25. Tangantola	329	0 3 2 0 5	38 10 1 0 0	0 4 3 3 154	4 17 1 0 0	0 0 3 2 0	0 19 0 3 17	46 15 3 3 34
26. Tabgi	12	0 5 0 2 10	3 1 3 2 0	0 1 1 3 10	1 13 3 2 15	.....	0 6 3 2 5	8 16 1 1 0
II.—Station Barhamuddin.								
27. Chanchra	595	7 19 1 2 44	817 7 3 0 11	3 16 3 1 184	42 14 1 1 84	7 16 3 2 16	9 14 2 0 84	389 18 2 1 64
28. Chandpur	1,449	12 1 1 0 04	730 6 3 3 04	8 13 3 2 164	192 0 0 3 154	38 4 1 3 134	5 3 0 3 154	968 10 0 1 64
29. Daulatpur	50	0 2 0 3 15	8 18 2 1 10	0 0 3 2 10	1 15 0 1 10	.....	0 0 1 2 15	7 17 1 0 6
30. Kalikapur North	17	0 4 0 3 10	6 18 3 0 0	.....	0 7 1 0 5	.....	0 0 0 1 10	7 18 1 1 5
31. Kalikapur South	36	0 6 0 2 10	10 10 0 0 8	0 2 3 3 10	1 7 1 3 1	0 11 2 0 0	0 1 0 3 6	13 18 1 0 13
32. Kanchanpur	623	7 2 3 0 18	351 9 1 0 04	4 5 1 2 164	26 11 3 2 164	13 2 1 3 184	2 9 3 1 84	403 1 2 3 184
33. Khoashadi	1,773	24 18 0 3 6	640 19 1 1 04	8 8 1 1 15	57 16 1 3 17	19 13 1 3 11	7 18 3 1 164	659 14 1 3 6
34. Lakshimpur	39	0 5 2 3 10	9 16 3 1 5	0 3 2 2 10	1 12 3 3 0	0 6 0 1 0	0 2 1 3 5	18 4 3 3 10
35. Nischintapur	666	2 18 3 0 7	136 3 1 2 124	2 0 3 3 3	23 11 3 3 34	4 15 2 0 11	6 12 3 0 10	181 3 1 2 7
36. Rajapur	184	0 17 1 1 1	75 5 3 3 5	0 9 3 2 15	3 16 1 2 10	1 10 3 2 5	0 17 3 0 10	28 17 0 0 6
37. Sonapur	505	5 2 3 1 74	180 11 0 0 17	1 14 3 1 04	22 17 1 0 8	10 6 1 3 174	1 0 0 1 10	231 18 3 1 104
Total	21,643	160 6 3 2 154	5,591 6 0 3 16	90 16 0 1 124	1,314 10 2 1 164	237 18 0 3 74	93 6 0 1 11	7,530 4 0 3 194
38. Char Falcon	86	0 2 2 0 6	25 4 0 2 10	0 1 3 2 0	.....	46 18 1 0 10	1 12 2 2 10	73 19 1 3 16
(39-47) 9 untenanted chars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86	0 2 2 0 6	25 4 0 2 10	0 1 3 2 0	.....	46 18 1 0 10	1 12 2 2 10	73 19 1 3 16
GRAND TOTAL	21,679	160 9 1 3 04 = 1,070.00 acres.	5,616 10 1 2 6 = 35,701.63 acres.	90 17 3 3 124 = 377.07 acres.	1,314 10 2 1 164 = 8,320.81 acres.	327 16 1 3 174 = 2,041.02 acres.	93 18 3 6 1 = 660.42 acres.	7,613 3 2 3 194 = 46,339.27 acres.

Statement showing the details of land in the occupation of the rent-free holders in the Dakhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

BENT-FREE TANKS.												
HASHIL.												
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	Unculturable lands.	Rabi.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Bastu.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Bagan.	Other kind.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
									Hashil.	Patit.		
I. - Station Bhoja.	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Bakshimanji dugi.
2. Baknonthapur Nal.
3. Bamanpur
4. Ranchapur
5. Rijoypur
6. Betua
7. Bhavanipur
8. Char Khalia
9. Char Munahi
10. Char Puta
11. Char Shubhi
12. Didarulla
13. Hazari
14. Hazipur
15. Kalia
16. Kalkapur Arzi
17. Manlipur
18. Mathibhanga
19. Modua
20. Narayanpur
21. Naldogi
22. Nyamatpur
23. Saripur
24. Saidpur
25. Tangantola
26. Tabgi
II. - Station Barhan. addia.
27. Chanchra
28. Chandpur
29. Paclatpur
30. Kalkapur North
31. Kalkapur South
32. Kanchanpur
33. Keshbnadi
34. Lathmipur
35. Nicheintapur
36. Rajapur
37. Sonapur
Total	81	14 11 2 1 5 = 9256 acres.	0 0 1 3 0 = 14 acre.	...	...	2 11 3 3 15 = 1645 acres.	0 6 3 0 10 = 15 acres.	...	8 19 3 0 5 = 1874 acres.	17 10 3 0 10 = 11150 acres.		

APPENDIX V (C)—continued.

OTHER RENT-FREE HOLDINGS.

HASEYL.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	Unculturable lands.	Rabi.	Nal.	Basta.	Bagan.	Other kinds.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
							Hashil.	Patit.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.—Station Bhola.										
1. Bakshmarji	5	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.
2. Bakunthapur Nal-dog.	...	0 12 3 3 5	0 1 3 1 10	0 11 0 2 10	0 1 3 2 15	0 1 3 0 5	.....	.....	0 16 2 3 0	.....
3. Banapur	7	3 16 1 1 5	0 0 3 3 10	0 9 3 0 0	0 3 3 0 5	0 7 1 1 0	.....	.....	0 17 0 1 0	.....
4. Banchapur	25	3 12 0 1 0	0 0 3 3 10	0 7 0 2 5	0 3 3 0 5	1 6 3 1 0	.....	.....	5 19 1 3 10	.....
5. Bhojpur	24	3 12 0 1 0	0 0 3 3 10	0 19 3 0 13	0 0 0 2 13	0 16 3 1 3	.....	.....	1 17 2 1 11	.....
6. Betua	26	3 12 0 1 0	0 4 3 1 10	0 17 0 3 13	0 10 3 3 6	0 16 3 0 15	0 6 1 0 5	.....	14 19 3 0 4	.....
7. Bhavampur	9	0 13 0 1 15	0 0 3 3 10	1 6 3 1 13	0 0 1 1 10	0 13 2 2 15	.....	.....	1 19 3 2 0	.....
8. Char Khalifa	1	0 4 1 2 0	0 0 0 2 10	1 19 2 0 15	0 1 2 1 10	1 5 2 3 5	0 0 2 3 0	.....	3 7 2 3 0	.....
9. Char Munshi	1	2 16 2 1 10	0 0 0 2 10	1 19 2 0 15	0 1 2 1 10	1 5 2 3 5	.....	.....	3 7 2 3 0	.....
10. Char Fata	1	0 13 0 2 10	0 0 0 2 10	1 19 2 0 15	0 1 2 1 10	1 5 2 3 5	.....	.....	3 7 2 3 0	.....
11. Char Shubhi	3	2 1 1 0 7	.....	0 18 3 0 7	0 0 0 1 17	0 6 2 1 17	.....	.....	1 5 2 0 2	.....
12. Dideralla	5	10 13 0 1 17	0 2 0 2 5	1 11 1 3 15	0 3 1 0 0	3 7 2 3 15	0 3 3 3 5	.....	5 8 2 0 0	.....
13. Hazar	31	0 13 1 2 15	.....	0 11 1 3 15	0 3 1 0 0	3 7 2 3 15	.....	.....	5 8 2 0 0	.....
14. Hazipur	1	0 13 1 2 15	.....	0 11 1 3 15	0 3 1 0 0	3 7 2 3 15	.....	.....	5 8 2 0 0	.....
15. Kaila	19	3 13 1 1 10	.....	0 1 3 2 5	.....	0 2 1 3 10	.....	.....	0 4 1 1 15	.....
16. Kalkapur Araz	3	0 7 0 0 0	.....	0 2 1 1 15	0 0 1 2 0	0 15 3 1 10	0 0 2 1 0	.....	0 3 3 3 10	.....
17. Manikpur	8	0 7 0 0 0	.....	0 2 1 1 15	0 0 1 2 0	0 15 3 1 10	.....	.....	0 3 3 3 10	.....
18. Mathibanga	3	0 7 0 0 0	.....	0 2 1 1 15	0 0 1 2 0	0 15 3 1 10	.....	.....	0 3 3 3 10	.....
19. Medua	4	0 1 0 3 15	.....	0 2 1 1 15	0 0 1 2 0	0 15 3 1 10	.....	.....	0 3 3 3 10	.....
20. Naryanpur	10	5 17 0 3 10	.....	2 5 1 0 15	0 3 3 2 5	2 0 2 2 11	0 10 3 3 2	0 1 1 2 0	3 2 3 2 6	.....
21. Nakoga	61	7 6 1 2 3	0 10 3 0 13	1 15 1 3 10	0 3 3 2 5	2 0 2 2 11	0 10 3 3 2	0 1 1 2 0	3 2 3 2 6	.....
22. Nyamatpur	14	2 19 0 2 0	.....	0 6 3 0 6	0 0 1 2 10	1 8 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 15	.....	1 16 2 3 10	.....
23. Saripur	12	1 0 3 3 1	.....	0 2 0 1 10	0 0 1 0 0	0 9 0 0 10	.....	.....	0 11 1 2 0	.....
24. Saidpur	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Tangantola	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Tabji	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Station Barhan-ud-din.										
27. Chauchra	4	1 1 2 0 15	.....	0 7 0 0 10	.....	0 1 1 0 15	.....	.....	0 8 1 1 5	.....
28. Chandpur	39	1 16 1 0 15	.....	1 11 2 0 15	.....	0 3 3 2 15	0 2 1 2 5	.....	1 17 3 1 15	.....
29. Danladpur	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Kalkapur North	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Kalkapur South	10	0 11 3 3 5	0 2 0 1 5	0 17 0 1 0	0 0 0 3 10	0 6 0 3 15	0 1 1 2 0	.....	1 6 3 3 10	.....
32. Kauchapur	37	2 9 0 3 15	0 3 2 0 12	3 3 3 2 6	0 1 0 3 0	0 7 0 3 15	0 2 2 3 15	0 0 1 2 10	3 18 3 2 17	.....
33. Khochnadi	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Lakhipur	...	0 11 0 3 0	.....	0 15 2 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15 2 2 10	.....
35. Nischintapur	6	0 3 2 1 10	.....	0 15 2 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15 2 2 10	.....
36. Rajapur	10	0 7 3 3 15	.....	0 7 3 3 10	.....	0 8 0 2 15	0 0 2 3 0	.....	0 16 3 1 5	.....
37. Sonapur	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	402	65 7 0 2 14	1 6 2 1 15	28 17 2 3 13	1 7 1 2 32	23 9 3 0 12	1 10 3 3 7	0 7 1 3 11	56 19 3 2 4	122 7 0 19
		=414 90 acres.	=8 44 acres.	=183 40 acres	=8 77 acres.	=140 14 acres.	=9 79 acres.	=2 30 acres.	=351 90 acres.	=776 80 acres.

APPENDIX V (C)—concluded.

TOTAL RENT-FREE HOLDINGS.											
NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	HAZIL.									
		Unculturable lands.	Rabi.	Nal.	Bastu.	Bagan.	Other kinds.		Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	
							Habil.	Patit.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
<i>I.—Station Beala.</i>											
1. Bakhmarji doct.	5	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 12 3 3 5	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 1 3 1 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 11 0 2 10	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 1 3 2 15	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 1 3 0 5	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T.	K. G. K. KT. T. 0 16 2 3 0	K. G. K. KT. T. 1 9 2 2 5	
2. Bakhmarji Nal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bamanpur	7	4 3 3 0 10	0 0 3 3 10	0 9 3 0 0	0 3 3 0 5	0 7 1 1 0	...	...	0 17 0 1 0	0 17 0 1 0	
4. Banchapur	28	6 2 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 0	0 19 3 0 5	0 0 0 2 13	0 16 1 1 3	...	...	5 19 1 3 10	10 3 1 0 0	
5. Bhojpur	24	9 12 3 3 14	0 4 3 1 10	0 17 0 3 13	0 10 3 3 6	0 16 1 1 3	...	...	1 17 2 1 11	7 19 2 2 11	
6. Betua	36	9 13 0 1 15	0 0 1 0 0	1 5 3 1 15	0 0 1 1 10	0 13 2 2 15	0 6 1 0 5	0 3 2 2 15	14 19 3 0 4	24 12 2 3 18	
7. Bhavapur	9	0 13 0 1 15	0 0 1 0 0	1 5 3 1 15	0 0 1 1 10	0 13 2 2 15	...	...	1 19 3 2 0	24 12 2 3 15	
8. Char Khalifa	1	0 0 4 1 2 0	0 0 0 2 10	1 19 2 0 15	0 1 2 1 10	1 5 2 3 5	0 0 2 3 0	...	3 7 2 3 0	0 4 1 2 0	
9. Char Munshi	20	1 3 16 2 1 10	0 0 0 2 10	1 19 2 0 15	0 1 2 1 10	1 5 2 3 5	...	...	3 7 2 3 0	0 4 1 2 0	
10. Char Pata	1	0 13 0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0 0 5	0 13 0 2 10	
11. Char Shobhi	4	0 2 0 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 2 0 2	3 6 3 0 10	
12. Dharulla	5	2 1 1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hazari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Kadi	34	10 18 3 0 2	0 2 0 2 5	1 11 1 3 15	0 3 1 0 0	3 9 1 2 5	0 5 1 3 10	...	5 11 2 3 15	16 10 1 3 17	
15. Kalia	1	0 13 1 2 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 1 2 15	
16. Kalikapur, Arazi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Manikpur	19	3 13 1 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 1 1 15	3 17 2 3 5	
18. Mathibhanga	2	0 7 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 3 10 0	11 2 3 10	
19. Medua	4	0 6 0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 3 10 0	9 0 0 15	
20. Narayanpur	4	0 1 0 3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 3 2 15	0 4 0 2 10	
21. Naidoci	11	5 19 3 0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 3 2 5	9 2 3 6	
22. Nyamapur	92	13 13 1 0 13	0 11 0 3 13	2 6 1 0 15	0 0 1 2 0	3 5 3 3 16	0 12 2 3 17	0 1 1 2 0	6 8 2 0 15	20 0 3 1 3	
23. Saripur	21	4 2 1 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 0 3 15	6 1 3 0 5	
24. Sainpur	14	1 6 1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 3 1 0	2 1 0 3 6	
25. Tapanikola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tabgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>II.—Station Berhan.</i>											
27. Chanchra	4	0 1 2 0 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 1 1 5	0 9 3 2 0	
28. Chandpur	53	4 2 1 3 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 2 0 5	6 15 0 0 0	
29. Denlapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South	10	0 11 3 3 5	0 2 0 1 5	0 17 0 1 0	0 0 0 3 10	0 6 0 3 15	0 1 1 2 0	0 0 1 2 10	1 6 3 3 10	1 18 3 2 15	
32. Kanchapur	42	3 5 0 2 10	0 3 2 0 12	3 3 3 2 5	0 1 0 2 0	0 8 3 0 15	0 3 3 0 0	0 0 1 2 10	4 1 2 0 2	7 6 2 2 1	
33. Koshnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Jathampur	14	2 15 1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 3 2 10	2 15 1 2 5	
35. Nishampur	6	0 3 2 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 0 2 10	1 19 1 0 0	
36. Kapiapur	12	0 14 3 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Senapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	653	79 18 2 3 13	1 7 0 0 15	28 17 2 3 10	1 7 1 2 24	26 1 3 0 7	1 17 2 2 17	0 7 1 3 11	59 19 0 1 9	139 17 3 1 9	=507.46 acres. =888.10 acres.

APPENDIX V (D).

An abstract of the statements showing the details of land according to occupation in the Dakhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

	No.	Unassessable.		ASSESSABLE OR HASHIL LANDS.							
				Rabi.		Nal.		Bastu.		Bagan.	
		In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. In the occupation of the proprietors.	...	K. G. K. KT. T. 68 7 0 3 11	403'29	K. G. K. KT. T. .....	...	K. G. K. KT. T. .....	...	K. G. K. KT. T. .....	...	K. G. K. KT. T. .....	...
2. In the occupation of tenure-holders.	5,168	1,314 17 0 1 54	8,358'28	42 3 3 2 54	285'20	1,546 14 0 3 6	9,634'38	29 11 3 2 154	188'07	437 0 0 154	781'08
3. In the occupation of raiyats.	21,670	1,301 7 0 1 74	8,275'57	169 0 1 3 14	1,078'00	5,616 10 1 2 6	35,701'95	90 17 3 3 114	577'07	1,314 10 2 1 164	8,368'51
4. In the occupation of rent-free holders.	483	79 18 2 3 194	507'40	1 7 0 0 154	8'58	22 17 2 3 154	183'40	1 7 1 2 24	8'77	20 1 3 0 4	165'59
Total	27,380	2,769 10 0 2 34	17,546'80	213 0 1 2 64	1,362'78	7,182 2 1 1 74	45,716'73	121 17 1 0 94	773'91	1,778 0 2 0 194	11,308'48

	ASSESSABLE OR HASHIL LANDS.						GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Other kinds.				Total.				
	Hashil.		Patit.						
	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		
3. In the occupation of the proprietors.	.....	...	754 16 0 2 2½	4,804'46	754 16 0 2 2½	4,804'46	818 3 1 1 13½	5,209'75	(1) 754k. 16g. 0k. 2kt. 24t. (o 4,792'50 acres) and 1,315k. 6g. 3k. 3kt. 74t. or (8,361'34 acres) out of 1,353k. 18g. 0k. 1kt. 0t. shown in column 18 represents the amount of land in the 8 untenanted chars in respect of which the proprietors and the tenure-holders realise "Gorekati jama." The lands are, however, uncultivated and untenanted. They have therefore been shown as assessable patit in the khas possession of the proprietors and the tenure-holders.
2. In the occupation of tenure-holders.	79 7 0 1 0½	504'28	1,352 18 0 1 0	8,600'64	3,468 3 1 1 7	19,178'69	4,803 0 1 2 12½	50,533'17	(2) Out of 5,168 tenure-holders shown in column 2, 1,332 tenure-holders have no land in their khas possession.
3. In the occupation of raiyats.	327 16 1 3 17½	2,061'02	93 13 3 0 1	596'42	7,613 3 2 2 13½	48,369'27	8,914 10 3 0 1	58,664'84	
4. In the occupation of rent-free holders.	1 17 2 2 17½	11'24	0 7 1 3 11½	2'36	59 19 0 1 9½	380'64	139 17 3 1 9	888'10	
Total	409 1 0 3 15	2,567'54	2,202 0 1 2 14½	14,003'88	11,916 2 0 3 13½	75,751'25	14,675 12 1 1 16	93,297'86	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the classification of tenants, their previous rents, and the rents according to the present settlement in the Dakhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TALUK.			NIM TALUK.			OSAT TALUK.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Station Bhola.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bakshimanji ...	15	888 15 8	888 15 8	...	...	...	1	20 0 0	20 0 0
2. Bakunthapur ...	1	85 15 2	85 15 2	...	...	...	1	50 11 0	50 11 0
3. Naldogi ...	1	9,233 14 7	9,233 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bananapur ...	29	8,411 1 0	8,406 4 3	...	...	...	8	212 7 0	212 7 0
5. Bhojpur ...	3	6,723 8 7	6,723 8 7	...	...	...	31	1,113 9 11	1,113 9 11
6. Betua ...	24	654 3 2	635 3 2	...	...	...	19	577 4 1	577 4 1
7. Bhawanipur ...	1	973 7 6	973 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Char Khalifa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	303 0 3	303 0 3
9. Char Munshi ...	1	449 12 3	449 12 3	...	...	...	1	2 5 11	2 5 11
10. Char Pata ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	62 8 9	62 8 9
11. Char Shubhi ...	13	860 1 8	850 1 8	...	...	...	8	425 6 0	425 6 0
12. Didarulla ...	1	4,136 0 10	4,534 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hazari ...	4	1,612 4 3	1,612 4 3	...	...	...	1	2 9 10	2 9 10
14. Hazipur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	47	1,803 4 9	1,804 13 5
15. Kalia ...	15	621 4 1	598 15 10	...	...	...	19	1,245 10 1	1,245 10 1
16. Kalikapur Arati ...	2	15 10 3	53 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Manikpur ...	2	1,964 7 1	1,964 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Mathichanga ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Madua ...	10	1,166 10 9	1,166 10 9	...	...	...	14	137 5 10	137 5 10
20. Narayanpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Naldogi ...	19	1,354 10 4	1,364 10 4	...	...	...	37	478 13 4	478 13 4
22. Nyamatpur ...	20	9,317 14 5	9,317 14 5	1	2 8 0	2 8 0	9	2,046 10 3	2,046 10 3
23. Sarippur ...	4	179 3 6	179 2 6	...	...	...	16	803 12 7	803 12 7
24. Saidpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	58	589 1 2	589 1 2
25. Tangantola ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
26. Tabgi ...	1	43 8 8	40 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barkhan-uddin.									
27. Chanchra ...	20	1,242 9 4	1,242 9 4	...	...	...	14	993 1 1	993 1 1
28. Chandpur ...	16	1,061 3 8	1,061 3 8	...	...	...	13	545 6 9	545 6 9
29. Daulatpur ...	3	40 5 9	22 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	2	852 12 5	852 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	10	1,900 15 8	1,900 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Kanchanpur ...	15	6,037 13 9	4,898 4 6	...	...	...	37	5,028 10 11	5,028 10 11
33. Khooshnadi ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Lakshmipur ...	12	741 3 2	741 3 2	...	...	...	2	33 8 1	33 8 1
35. Naochintap ...	5	68 6 10	68 6 10	...	...	...	7	417 9 3	417 9 3
36. Rajapur ...	7	18 9 7	18 9 7	...	...	...	3	88 4 0	88 4 0
37. Sonapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	273	49,896 8 8	48,838 8 3	1	2 8 0	2 8 0	355	19,134 3 4	19,375 14 11
38. Char Falcon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	278	49,896 8 8	48,838 8 3	1	2 8 0	2 8 0	355	19,134 3 4	19,375 14 11

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	DAR PATTANI OSAT TALUK.			NIM OSAT TALUK.			DAR NIM OSAT TALUK.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
I.—Station Bhola.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bakshimanji
2. Bakunthapur
3. Naldogi
4. Bananapur	10	404 6 3	404 6 3	...	...	...
5. Bhojpur	7	227 13 3	227 13 3	...	...	...
6. Betua	1	21 0 0	21 0 0
7. Bhawanipur
8. Char Khalifa
9. Char Munshi
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi	1	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
12. Didarulla
13. Hazari
14. Hazipur	9	115 1 10	115 1 10	...	...	...
15. Kalia	0	14 2 6	215 15 8	...	6 0 0	6 0 0
16. Kalikapur Arati
17. Manikpur
18. Mathichanga	3	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
19. Madua
20. Narayanpur
21. Naldogi	2	40 3 0	49 3 0	...	...	...
22. Nyamatpur ...	1	2 11 2	2 11 2	13	93 5 0	93 5 0	...	...	...
23. Sarippur	11	161 14 10	161 14 10	...	...	...
24. Saidpur	1	8 8 0	8 8 0	...	...	...
25. Tangantola
26. Tabgi
II.—Station Barkhan-uddin.									
27. Chanchra	2	76 2 0	76 2 0	...	...	...
28. Chandpur	2	45 0 0	45 0 0
29. Daulatpur
30. Kalikapur North
31. Kalikapur South
32. Kanchanpur	1	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	...
33. Khooshnadi	1	...	...	...	...	...
34. Lakshmipur
35. Naochintap	9	181 7 4	181 7 4	...	...	...
36. Rajapur
37. Sonapur	1	12 4 0	12 4 0	...	...	...
Total ...	1	2 11 2	2 11 2	82	1,616 4 0	1,668 1 3	4	72 0 0	72 0 0
38. Char Falcon
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.
Total
GRAND TOTAL	1	2 11 2	2 11 2	82	1,616 4 0	1,668 1 3	4	72 0 0	72 0 0

APPENDIX VI.—concluded.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	MIRASH ISARA.			ITWAM.			MUDAVAT.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
I.—Station Bhola.									
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bahshimani ...	2	87 8 0	87 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Baikunthapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bamanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banohapur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bijoypur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Betua ...	7	355 11 6	355 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bhawanipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Char Khalifa ...	6	441 10 11	441 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Char Munshi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Char Pata ...	1	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Char Shubhi ...	1	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Didarulla ...	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hazari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Hazipur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Kalia ...	3	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Kalikapur Arasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Manikpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Mathibhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Medua ...	2	109 5 4	109 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Narayanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Naldagi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nyamatpur ...	7	1,705 8 0	1,705 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Sarippur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Tangantola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tabgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhanuddin.									
27. Chanchra ...	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chandpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Danialpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Kanchapur ...	4	419 0 0	419 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Khoshnadi ...	2	450 0 0	450 0 0	11	951 7 10	1,193 2 0	2	92 6 11	92 6 11
34. Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Rajapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Sonapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	3,588 4 9	3,588 8 0	11	951 7 10	1,193 2 0	2	92 6 11	92 6 11
38. Char Falcon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	508 7 5	508 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	52	4,157 0 2	4,187 0 2	11	951 7 10	1,193 2 0	2	92 6 11	92 6 11

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	HOWLA AND JIMBA.			OSAT HOWLA.			NIM HOWLA.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I.—Station Bhola.									
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bahshimani ...	71	929 14 11	928 3 0	...	...	...	8	78 4 5	78 4 5
2. Baikunthapur ...	3	13 12 0	13 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bamanpur ...	5	133 5 10	142 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banohapur ...	169	4,063 4 11	4,462 0 0	...	...	...	25	232 14 0	233 0 10
5. Bijoypur ...	206	5,568 11 6	5,988 9 2	...	...	...	40	936 6 10	938 6 10
6. Betua ...	83	1,793 13 10	1,793 13 10	14	224 13 0	224 13 0	76	781 11 3	801 16 4
7. Bhawanipur ...	68	981 6 6	1,012 11 0	...	...	...	10	83 9 3	88 3 3
8. Char Khalifa ...	7	885 11 11	886 11 11	16	421 0 3	421 0 3	54	1,054 12 11	1,034 12 11
9. Char Munshi ...	1	7 2 9	7 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Char Pata ...	20	470 10 11	470 10 11	...	...	...	3	178 5 5	178 5 5
11. Char Shubhi ...	53	1,069 8 2	1,121 4 6	1	33 12 0	33 12 0	30	564 9 4	579 14 7
12. Didarulla ...	8	1,407 3 8	1,407 3 8	...	...	...	6	1,095 0 8	1,115 10 10
13. Hazari ...	40	623 6 11	671 8 0	...	...	...	1	6 12 0	6 12 0
14. Hazipur ...	181	2,643 0 11	2,670 15 1	5	117 1 2	117 1 2	57	537 6 7	537 6 7
15. Kalia ...	48	2,334 9 3	2,640 3 7	3	70 14 0	70 14 0	17	543 1 7	546 1 7
16. Kalikapur Arasi ...	11	63 13 0	45 5 0	...	...	...	4	22 14 0	17 4 0
17. Manikpur ...	190	2,308 11 6	2,668 15 3	2	14 2 0	14 2 0	59	468 8 9	468 8 9
18. Mathibhanga ...	22	106 9 5	106 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Medua ...	40	1,174 1 8	1,104 1 8	...	...	...	18	378 11 2	378 11 2
20. Narayanpur ...	25	1,240 11 10	841 16 1	2	335 8 10	335 8 10	9	228 6 0	227 13 4
21. Naldagi ...	224	2,346 4 7	2,347 13 10	13	272 0 9	272 0 9	14	206 14 7	206 14 7
22. Nyamatpur ...	119	8,401 6 6	6,401 8 6	1	27 0 0	27 0 0	139	2,143 12 6	2,143 12 6
23. Sarippur ...	28	244 15 8	246 12 6	...	...	...	36	306 0 0	306 0 0
24. Saidpur ...	34	1,506 5 8	1,553 15 1	1	313 2 6	313 2 6	28	639 6 8	655 7 0
25. Tangantola ...	62	180 8 3	151 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tabgi ...	1	61 6 0	61 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Station Barhanuddin.									
27. Chanchra ...	149	4,601 11 1	4,708 6 8	9	201 2 4	201 2 4	144	3,443 11 4	2,436 15 1
28. Chandpur ...	186	5,530 14 10	6,623 4 8	6	27 9 0	27 9 0	156	3,609 1 11	3,647 6 10
29. Danialpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	2	11 4 9	31 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	7	228 14 8	362 15 0	...	...	...	9	158 8 3	158 8 3
32. Kanchapur ...	138	4,000 14 0	4,440 6 5	5	180 11 6	180 11 6	85	1,971 4 6	2,143 15 11
33. Khoshnadi ...	265	6,074 9 5	6,554 4 4	15	661 14 6	661 14 6	207	5,544 6 5	2,551 9 6
34. Lakhimpur ...	1	2 3 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur ...	147	2,329 5 3	3,306 10 6	1	140 0 0	140 0 0	26	558 11 0	347 11 0
36. Rajapur ...	64	1,138 8 7	1,252 11 7	...	...	...	13	138 4 6	138 4 6
37. Sonapur ...	73	2,577 4 0	2,931 2 6	...	...	...	22	540 4 0	540 4 0
Total ...	2,633	62,633 0 6	66,748 4 3	95	3,069 11 9	3,069 11 9	1,338	21,627 1 9	21,910 11 1
38. Char Falcon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,682	62,633 0 6	66,748 4 3	95	3,069 11 9	3,069 11 9	1,338	21,627 1 9	21,910 11 1

APPENDIX VI—concluded.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	OSAT NIM HOWLA.			DAR OSAT NIM HOWLA.			SETTLED RAIYATS.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bakshimanji	...	...	...	5	50 3 0	50 3 0	203	969 2 10	928 13 5
2. Bakuntapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	67 14 10	67 14 10
3. Naldogi	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	1,154 14 8	1,254 3 11
4. Banchapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	4,990 13 2	5,170 5 4
5. Bijoypur	5	34 13 0	34 13 0	...	...	...	953	5,123 11 3	5,181 15 0
6. Betua	...	73 1 8	73 1 8	...	...	...	827	4,887 5 3	4,887 5 3
7. Bhavanipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	2,834 11 8	3,053 0 7
8. Char Khalifa	3	54 4 3	54 4 3	...	...	...	177	2,270 13 10	2,270 13 10
9. Char Munshi	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	4,081 5 9	4,092 3 3
10. Char Pata	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	6,662 14 4	6,662 14 4
11. Char Shubhi	4	104 3 10	104 3 10	...	...	...	179	2,210 3 8	2,236 15 8
12. Didarulla	4	46 1 6	46 1 6	...	...	...	651	8,707 13 6	8,707 13 6
13. Hazari	7	35 2 6	35 2 6	...	...	...	386	2,907 14 9	2,931 4 8
14. Hazipur	2	570 0 0	570 0 0	...	...	...	1,070	5,185 13 7	5,251 0 3
15. Kalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	3,460 14 10	3,522 14 7
16. Kalikapur Araz	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34 14 8	33 12 8
17. Manikpur	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	565	2,631 14 4	2,655 6 10
18. Mathibhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	611 6 11	607 1 11
19. Medua	1	167 13 5	167 13 5	...	...	...	563	3,496 10 10	3,573 13 9
20. Narayanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	1,154 15 5	1,240 7 0
21. Naldogi	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	4,936 1 1	5,121 11 11
22. Nematpur	3	64 6 0	64 6 0	...	...	...	5,206	22,367 0 3	22,443 3 10
23. Sarippur	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	1,903 4 9	2,079 1 8
24. Saidpur	15	227 10 0	228 1 9	...	...	...	928	6,475 2 6	6,598 3 0
25. Tanganila	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	655 8 0	603 9 3
26. Tabgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	77 14 9	78 5 10
<i>II.—Station Barhanuddin.</i>									
27. Chandura	8	83 3 0	83 3 0	...	...	...	485	6,422 8 2	6,498 19 4
28. Chandpur	11	93 5 4	98 5 4	...	...	...	1,843	15,844 11 1	17,807 9 4
29. Daulatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	84 10 6	86 10 11
30. Kalikapur North	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	62 2 4	88 5 0
31. Kalikapur South	10	126 15 4	125 15 4	...	...	...	92	193 12 11	186 13 4
32. Kanchapur	9	179 3 10	179 3 10	3	19 8 1	19 8 1	462	5,415 12 9	5,107 8 10
33. Khoshnadi	24	424 9 9	424 9 9	...	...	...	1,715	12,320 2 4	13,771 7 11
34. Lakshmipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	130 14 0	207 9 1
35. Nischintapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	3,764 0 9	3,792 6 8
36. Rajapur	2	55 2 5	55 2 5	...	...	...	172	1,736 8 10	1,773 3 9
37. Sonapur	3	38 3 1	38 3 1	...	...	...	466	4,879 4 7	4,967 9 7
Total	120	2,337 4 6	2,337 12 3	8	69 11 1	69 11 1	19,381	1,53,831 9 10	1,60,058 10 5
38. Char Falcon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120	2,337 4 6	2,337 12 3	8	69 11 1	69 11 1	19,381	1,53,831 9 10	1,60,058 10 5

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.			NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.			TOTAL OF RAIYATS.		
	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.	No.	Previous rent.	Present rent.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bakshimanji	21	95 4 5	90 2 2	14	...	...	238	1,064 7 3	1,018 13 7
2. Bakuntapur	1	2 2 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	19	70 0 10	70 0 10
3. Naldogi	37	212 11 7	277 9 10	14	49 4 2	50 13 5	219	1,416 14 5	1,593 10 2
4. Banchapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	5,735 10 5	6,034 13 7
5. Bijoypur	43	145 11 0	145 11 0	2	2 0 0	3 0 0	994	5,276 6 3	5,339 10 0
6. Betua	64	368 13 10	388 13 10	79	244 5 5	244 5 5	720	5,800 9 4	5,905 8 7
7. Bhavanipur	7	19 1 8	19 1 8	1	...	...	835	2,963 13 4	3,074 9 3
8. Char Khalifa	54	456 0 11	456 0 11	2	1 10 6	1 10 6	233	2,729 9 3	2,729 9 3
9. Char Munshi	82	220 13 10	220 13 10	5	3 8 7	3 8 7	529	4,804 12 1	4,815 9 8
10. Char Pata	36	337 7 11	367 7 11	0	91 14 0	21 14 9	456	7,652 4 3	7,653 4 3
11. Char Shubhi	29	316 1 7	316 1 7	10	61 8 3	61 8 3	323	2,587 13 6	2,614 4 8
12. Didarulla	41	512 12 8	512 12 8	11	65 11 6	56 11 6	583	9,276 5 8	9,276 5 8
13. Hazari	46	245 5 8	245 5 8	6	36 15 6	36 15 6	458	3,200 3 11	3,215 9 10
14. Hazipur	126	568 6 6	568 3 9	75	221 10 3	275 0 6	1,871	9,003 14 3	10,112 4 6
15. Kalla	38	254 13 4	275 2 9	3	50 2 3	53 13 5	416	5,795 14 6	4,191 13 7
16. Kalikapur Araz	2	10 0 0	5 14 11	2	3 0 0	3 8 9	18	82 14 8	42 1 5
17. Manikpur	23	92 10 10	92 10 10	39	2 0 0	2 9 0	632	2,627 2 2	2,630 11 10
18. Mathibhanga	42	64 5 7	71 12 9	6	2 10 0	2 12 3	428	678 8 4	701 10 11
19. Medua	35	225 2 10	225 2 10	6	47 3 7	47 3 7	604	3,889 1 3	3,916 4 2
20. Narayanpur	20	165 1 4	196 7 3	93	193 6 8	107 4 9	152	1,543 7 5	1,636 3 0
21. Naldogi	45	354 8 4	377 6 4	3	...	0 10 10	645	5,362 10 3	5,492 3 1
22. Nematpur	285	1,014 0 0	2,618 5 6	32	97 8 3	97 8 3	3,223	22,478 2 3	24,453 1 7
23. Sarippur	13	98 7 0	78 3 7	39	141 15 8	169 11 2	237	2,112 11 5	2,308 0 5
24. Saidpur	80	464 6 4	494 6 4	15	74 15 9	76 11 9	1,033	7,015 4 6	7,197 5 1
25. Tanganila	30	130 7 6	86 15 3	3	30 0 0	30 0 0	220	1,045 13 6	716 8 6
26. Tabgi	8	55 8 11	55 8 11	3	28 9 9	28 9 9	12	192 1 5	162 8 6
<i>II.—Station Barhanuddin.</i>									
27. Chandura	34	554 14 4	649 2 4	75	1,067 2 10	1,078 0 2	595	6,074 0 4	6,212 12 10
28. Chandpur	99	233 8 11	247 8 11	77	570 9 3	573 14 9	1,419	10,646 13 4	13,929 1 8
29. Daulatpur	...	...	...	2	...	1 7 11	60	84 10 6	83 9 10
30. Kalikapur North	2	10 13 0	20 14 0	9	15 10 10	44 7 3	17	89 10 2	164 10 8
31. Kalikapur South	5	46 4 0	45 4 0	12	108 11 0	108 11 0	59	338 11 11	341 12 4
32. Kanchapur	33	673 7 11	683 1 5	123	1,504 6 8	1,608 2 3	823	7,465 11 4	8,286 12 6
33. Khoshnadi	48	268 13 7	278 15 11	10	40 0 0	40 0 0	1,773	12,519 0 8	12,998 7 10
34. Lakshmipur	8	24 1 0	55 5 1	...	...	...	39	164 15 0	268 14 8
35. Nischintapur	24	237 14 2	257 14 2	10	162 8 0	164 7 6	508	4,174 6 11	4,214 10 10
36. Rajapur	10	118 18 8	118 18 8	...	...	...	182	1,455 7 8	1,495 5 5
37. Sonapur	33	195 0 5	196 8 10	17	69 13 1	90 7 0	505	5,144 2 1	5,244 9 5
Total	1,497	9,478 2 8	10,884 5 0	765	6,034 13 8	5,246 16 2	21,679	1,68,344 10 2	1,77,093 14 7
38. Char Falcon	54	...	1,019 10 6	3	...	89 15 3	36	...	1,109 9 9
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	...	1,019 10 6	3	...	89 15 3	36	...	1,109 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,531	9,478 2 8	11,903 16 6	767	6,034 13 8	5,336 16 5	21,715	1,68,344 10 2	1,78,203 8 6

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the classification of the raiyats, the quantity of hashil lands held by them and their rental according to the present settlement in the Dakkhin Shahbazpur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	SETTLED RAIYATS.			OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.			NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.		
	No.	Lands.	Rent.	No.	Lands.	Rent.	No.	Lands.	Rent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Station Bhola.									
1. Bakshimanji	303	K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.		K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.		K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.
2. Baikunthapur	18	50 4 2 3 84	928 13 5	21	4 14 2 1 13	90 2 2	19	2 13 0 2 10	.....
Naldogi		2 19 1 1 10	67 14 10	1	0 2 0 1 15	2 2 0	.....	.....	.....
3. Bamanpur	171	52 19 0 1 0	1,254 2 11	27	8 15 2 2 0	277 9 10	14	2 7 0 2 10	50 13 5
4. Banchapur	540	234 1 2 1 174	5,778 5 4	50	83 3 2 0 154	769 1 5	30	1 17 1 3 0	89 6 10
5. Bijoypur	953	212 11 1 2 10	5,191 15 0	43	7 2 0 0 5	143 11 0	2	0 1 1 0 10	2 0 0
6. Betua	827	171 10 3 3 104	4,687 5 3	54	13 19 2 1 44	368 13 10	79	1 10 2 3 04	244 5 4
7. Bhavanipur	327	94 14 1 1 114	3,058 0 7	7	0 11 1 0 8	19 1 8	1	0 1 1 0 5	2 0 0
8. Char Khalifa	177	68 8 0 3 15	2,270 13 10	54	15 17 3 1 10	458 0 11	1	0 2 3 2 5	2 0 0
9. Char Munshi	742	169 18 3 3 5	4,092 3 3	82	10 2 3 1 5	220 13 10	5	1 0 3 2 15	1 10 6
10. Char Pata	417	280 10 2 2 134	8,662 14 4	35	17 3 0 3 134	367 7 11	6	1 4 1 3 0	21 14 0
11. Char Shubhi	179	99 15 3 1 144	2,236 15 8	39	14 2 0 0 04	318 1 7	10	2 17 2 0 15	61 8 3
12. Diderulla	531	431 7 3 3 164	8,707 13 6	41	26 0 0 3 8	512 12 8	11	2 18 0 0 17	55 11 6
13. Hazari	386	99 15 1 0 0	2,831 4 8	45	8 9 3 3 0	245 5 8	6	0 17 0 3 15	38 15 8
14. Hasipur	1,670	373 8 2 0 154	9,231 0 3	126	27 13 3 1 104	658 3 9	75	9 8 2 1 0	275 0 6
15. Kalia	378	151 2 1 3 3	3,562 14 7	28	13 3 0 1 0	276 2 9	3	1 12 1 3 0	53 12 3
16. Kalikapur Arazi	65	1 19 0 0 15	332 9 9	2	0 7 0 0 8	5 14 11	2	0 4 0 2 5	3 8 9
17. Manikpur	145	92 10 2 1 19	2,533 6 10	29	2 10 2 0 8	71 13 9	38	2 7 1 1 5	2 12 8
18. Mathibhanga	360	22 17 2 2 17	687 1 11	42	2 0 0 0 13	72 12 0	6	1 1 3 2 5	47 3 7
19. Modua	563	145 6 2 3 64	3,573 13 9	35	12 10 0 1 14	225 2 10	3	1 1 1 0 15	197 4 9
20. Narayanpur	169	37 18 0 3 5	1,340 7 0	20	5 19 2 1 0	198 7 3	23	1 2 3 0 0	10 10 10
21. Naldogi	600	260 8 3 0 154	5,114 1 11	45	18 18 3 0 114	377 6 4	3	0 1 1 0 15	120 11 2
22. Nyamatpur	3,296	502 9 0 0 74	22,542 3 10	235	48 10 1 0 4	2,018 5 6	32	2 3 0 2 15	75 11 9
23. Sarippur	245	91 6 1 0 11	2,079 1 8	13	3 1 2 3 84	78 3 7	39	6 14 3 0 24	30 0 0
24. Saidpur	923	264 9 1 1 64	6,636 3 0	80	19 3 3 0 04	454 6 4	15	3 2 0 0 0	75 11 9
25. Tanganitola	182	38 8 0 0 154	643 9 3	35	5 7 0 1 5	85 15 3	3	1 2 3 0 0	30 0 0
26. Tabgi	6	2 13 1 0 0	78 5 10	3	2 1 3 0 10	55 8 11	3	0 19 1 0 10	28 9 9
II.—Station Barhanuddin.									
27. Chanchra	485	311 15 0 2 04	6,468 10 4	34	25 1 2 2 44	688 2 4	70	40 13 3 1 14	1,078 0 2
28. Chandpur	1,343	860 7 0 1 04	17,807 9 4	29	14 5 2 1 04	247 8 11	77	21 14 1 3 4	573 14 9
29. Daulatpur	48	7 14 3 2 5	86 10 11	...	...	...	2	0 2 1 2 0	1 7 11
30. Kalikapur North	6	5 2 1 1 0	89 5 0	2	0 17 1 3 0	20 14 0	9	1 18 3 1 5	44 7 8
31. Kalikapur South	28	7 13 0 2 17	186 18 4	5	2 9 2 0 5	46 4 0	12	3 3 2 1 10	1,08 11 0
32. Kanchanpur	463	805 2 0 0 184	6,167 8 10	38	26 4 0 3 194	583 1 5	123	71 15 1 9 14	1,608 2 3
33. Khoshnadi	1,715	948 0 3 3 15	13,371 7 11	48	12 3 3 2 5	276 15 11	10	1 9 2 1 5	40 0 0
34. Lakshimpur	30	9 12 3 1 0	207 0 1	3	2 12 0 2 10	55 5 1	...	...	...
35. Nischintapur	532	167 12 2 2 144	3,792 5 2	24	9 15 3 0 174	237 14 2	10	3 14 3 2 15	184 7 6
36. Rajapur	172	78 5 1 1 15	1,778 3 8	10	4 11 2 2 11	118 15 8	...	...	...
37. Sonapur	463	209 15 1 1 104	4,967 9 7	22	8 18 0 0 18	196 8 10	17	3 5 0 3 1	90 7 0
Total	19,381	6,897 14 1 0 34	1,80,958 10 5	1,467	481 14 2 0 04	10,988 5 0	765	208 15 1 2 144	5,245 15 3
38. Char Falcon	...	.....	.....	34	67 19 2 0 10	1,019 10 6	2	5 19 3 3 5	59 15 3
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Total	...	.....	.....	34	67 19 2 0 10	1,019 10 6	2	5 19 3 3 5	59 15 3
GRAND TOTAL	19,381	6,897 14 1 0 34	1,80,958 10 5	1,531	489 14 0 0 104	11,907 15 6	767	215 15 1 1 104	5,356 14 5
		= 43,846'27 acres.			= 3,173'05 acres.			= 1,360'95 acres.	

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TOTAL RAIYATS.			UNDER-RAIYATS.			REMARKS.
	No.	Lands.	Rent.	No.	Lands.	Rent.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
I.—Station Bhola.							
1. Bakshimanji	238	K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.		K. G. K. XT. T.	Rs. A. P.	
2. Baikunthapur	19	57 12 1 3 194	1,018 15 7	11	2 13 2 0 0	56 4 6	
Naldogi		3 1 1 3 5	70 0 10	3	0 12 1 0 0	25 6 0	
3. Bamanpur	212	64 1 3 1 10	1,582 10 2	9	0 5 0 3 15	8 0 0	
4. Banchapur	650	269 2 2 1 184	6,634 13 7	133	41 6 2 1 0	1,149 12 10	
5. Bijoypur	998	219 14 2 3 5	5,339 10 0	108	21 2 2 3 10	583 2 8	
6. Betua	780	187 10 1 0 74	5,300 8 7	171	8 17 1 2 5	430 4 2	
7. Bhavanipur	345	95 6 3 2 24	3,074 2 8	8	20 0 0 0 0	66 14 0	
8. Char Khalifa	233	109 8 2 3 10	2,728 9 8	32	12 0 1 2 5	383 15 1	
9. Char Munshi	829	181 2 2 3 5	4,316 9 6	4	0 3 2 0 15	7 8 0	
10. Char Pata	438	308 18 1 1 7	7,068 4 3	26	10 8 2 1 0	453 5 7	
11. Char Shubhi	228	116 15 1 2 10	2,614 9 6	123	7 5 0 0 0	282 6 3	
12. Diderulla	533	469 4 1 0 14	9,276 6 8	118	41 5 1 3 5	1,198 9 0	
13. Hazari	483	109 2 1 2 15	3,216 9 10	22	2 11 1 2 10	75 4 0	
14. Hasipur	1,871	416 3 3 3 54	10,112 4 6	216	31 16 0 0 0	967 3 2	
15. Kalia	416	188 3 3 3 9	4,161 13 7	89	23 1 0 2 15	702 8 9	
16. Kalikapur Arazi	18	2 10 1 2 10	42 4 5	...	.....	.....
17. Manikpur	632	97 8 1 3 10	2,630 11 10	39	4 10 1 3 0	102 9 3	
18. Mathibhanga	408	24 19 2 1 15	761 10 11	63	3 13 3 3 0	145 14 0	
19. Modua	604	163 13 0 2 04	3,916 4 2	55	15 11 0 0 5	423 11 7	
20. Narayanpur	162	60 0 0 1 0	1,636 3 0	34	2 15 0 2 5	42 4 8	
21. Naldogi	648	279 9 1 0 84	5,492 3 1	36	7 5 0 1 0	256 2 9	
22. Nyamatpur	3,623	863 2 1 3 64	24,658 1 7	205	21 18 3 3 5	2,116 6 8	
23. Sarippur	287	100 12 3 0 24	2,308 0 6	102	17 19 0 1 0	389 12 2	
24. Saidpur	1,023	248 13 0 1 7	7,197 5 1	70	18 19 3 3 0	592 7 8	
25. Tanganitola	220	44 15 3 2 54	719 8 8	20	3 9 0 1 10	145 3 3	
26. Tabgi	12	5 14 1 1 0	162 5 6	...	.....	.....
II.—Station Barhanuddin.							
27. Chanchra	595	389 12 2 1 64	8,312 12 10	34	21 3 3 1 10	413 10 7	
28. Chandpur	1,449	806 10 0 1 54	18,630 1 0	441	177 4 0 1 10	4,532 14 4	
29. Daulatpur	50	7 17 1 0 5	89 2 10	...	.....	.....
30. Kalikapur North	17	7 16 1 1 5	164 10 8	14	4 0 1 0 5	77 3 0	
31. Kalikapur South	39	12 18 1 0 12	341 12 4	2	0 17 2 0 0	.....
32. Kanchanpur	623	408 1 2 8 154	8,288 12 6	40	23 17 3 3 10	330 15 9	
33. Khoshnadi	1,773	639 14 1 3 5	13,688 7 10	360	160 12 3 2 5	4,383 1 0	
34. Lakshimpur	39	12 4 3 3 10	292 14 2	31	6 0 3 3 0	109 0 2	
35. Nischintapur	588	151 3 1 2 7	4,214 10 10	32	23 4 0 3 0	578 8 7	
36. Rajapur	183	82 17 0 0 6	1,866 3 5	29	9 4 0 0 0	353 7 4	
37. Sonapur	503	221 18 2 1 154	5,254 9 5	73	14 13 1 2 0	356 13 4	
Total	21,679	7,630 4 0 2 154	177,093 14 7	2,795	782 10 3 2 5	22,013 10 1	
38. Char Falcon	36	75 19 1 3 15	1,109 9 9	2	3 5 0 2 5	.....
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Total	36	75 19 1 3 15	1,109 9 9	2	3 5 0 2 5	.....
GRAND TOTAL	21,679	7,630 4 0 2 154	1,78,203 8 4	2,795	785 16 0 0 10	22,013 10 1	
		= 45,359'27 acres.			= 4,862'10 acres.		

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the average amount of cultivated land and the average rate of rent of different classes of raiyats in the Dakhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	SETTLED RAIYATS.		OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.		NON-OCCUPANCY RAIYATS.		UNDER-RAIYATS.		REMARKS.
	Average size.	Average rate of rent per kani.	Average size.	Average rate of rent per kani.	Average size.	Average rate of rent per kani.	Average size.	Average rate of rent per kani.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>									
	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Bakhimanji ...	0 4 3 3 4	18 7 9½	0 4 2 0 1½	19 2 10	0 3 3 0 15	.....	0 4 3 1 18½	21 3 7½	
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	0 3 1 0 8½	23 0 9½	0 2 0 1 15	20 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0 1 0	42 1 4	
3. Bamanpur ...	0 6 0 3 0	23 10 11	0 6 2 0 0	31 10 9	0 3 1 1 18	21 11 3½	0 1 2 3 18½	17 15 3	
4. Banchapur ...	0 8 2 2 14	24 10 10	0 8 1 0 14	23 3 1½	0 1 0 3 19½	48 1 9	0 6 0 3 10	27 12 11½	
5. Bijoypur ...	0 4 1 3 6	24 6 10	0 3 1 0 16½	20 10 1½	0 0 2 2 5	39 15 3	0 3 3 2 12½	27 10 1	
6. Betua ...	0 5 1 3 10	27 5 1	0 5 0 3 0	26 5 8½	0 0 2 0 2½	122 8 0	0 1 0 0 11½	105 1 4½	
7. Bhavanipur ...	0 5 3 0 13	32 3 3	0 1 2 1 15	34 8 6½	0 1 1 0 5	39 15 3	2 10 0 0 0	2 13 6	
8. Char Khalifa ...	0 10 2 0 17	24 5 0	0 5 3 2 3	23 12 3½	0 1 1 1 2½	13 0 0	0 10 8 2 16½	32 0 0	
9. Char Munshi ...	0 4 2 1 5	24 1 2½	0 2 1 3 15	21 12 4½	0 4 0 2 19	2 0 1	0 0 3 2 3½	42 13 8½	
10. Char Pata ...	0 13 3 2 19	22 14 1½	0 9 3 0 18	21 6 4½	0 4 0 1 3	18 5 1	0 8 0 1 5½	43 7 1½	
11. Char Shubhi ...	0 11 0 2 7	22 6 7	0 7 0 3 14	23 6 6½	0 5 3 0 1½	21 6 0½	0 1 0 2 17	36 3 1	
12. Didar Ulla ...	0 16 0 3 19	20 2 11	0 12 2 3 0	19 11 8	0 5 0 1 10	19 14 2½	0 6 3 3 0	29 0 1½	
13. Hazari ...	0 5 0 2 13½	29 0 14	0 3 2 3 2	29 0 0	0 2 3 1 19	45 14 1	0 2 1 1 8	28 8 1½	
14. Hazipur ...	0 4 1 3 10½	24 12 5½	0 4 1 2 7	21 2 5½	0 2 2 0 0½	29 4 1	0 2 3 3 2	30 1 7½	
15. Kalta ...	0 8 0 0 17½	25 9 0½	0 7 0 1 3	20 7 1½	0 10 3 1 0	33 12 0	0 6 2 0 4½	26 15 6½	
16. Kalikapur Araz ...	0 2 3 0 11	16 12 8	0 3 2 1 15	16 12 8	0 2 0 1 2½	17 8 0	.....	.....
17. Manikpur ...	0 3 3 3 13½	27 6 5	0 1 3 0 17	37 1 7	0 1 0 3 8½	1 1 0	0 2 1 1 2	22 12 7½	
18. Mathibhanga ...	0 1 1 0 7	30 0 0	0 0 3 3 4½	35 14 0	0 0 1 1 0½	31 7 0	0 1 0 1 6½	39 7 4½	
19. Medua ...	0 5 0 2 12½	24 9 5	0 7 0 2 6½	23 9 7½	0 3 2 1 0	44 12 2	0 5 2 2 9½	27 2 9½	
20. Narayanpur ...	0 6 3 3 5	32 11 5½	0 5 3 3 13	33 2 8	0 5 2 1 5	30 12 6	0 1 2 1 19	15 5 9½	
21. Naldogi ...	0 8 2 2 18	19 10 2	0 8 1 2 15	19 14 9	0 0 2 1 0	8 6 4	0 4 0 0 9½	39 4 11½	
22. Nyamatpur ...	0 5 0 0 1	22 1 5	0 3 1 2 5½	41 9 8½	0 1 1 1 11½	45 5 7	0 2 0 2 5	96 5 11½	
23. Sarippur ...	0 7 1 3 5	22 12 4	0 4 2 4 0	25 9 2	0 8 0 3 4	24 2 6½	0 3 2 0 6½	21 11 5	
24. Saidpur ...	0 5 2 3 3½	25 1 5½	0 4 3 0 10	25 3 9	0 4 0 2 2½	24 12 1½	0 5 1 2 17	31 2 11½	
25. Tanganitola ...	0 4 0 3 7	15 12 1½	0 3 0 0 19	16 2 0	0 7 2 1 8½	26 1 4½	0 3 1 3 5½	42 1 4½	
26. Tabgi ...	0 8 3 1 0½	29 7 7½	0 13 3 2 17	26 10 8	0 6 1 2 17	30 0 0	.....	.....
<i>II.—Station Barhanuddin.</i>									
	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	K. G. K. KT. T.	Rs. A. P.	
27. Ohanchra ...	0 12 3 1 13½	20 11 10½	0 10 2 0 6	23 13 0½	0 16 1 0 0½	17 7 1	0 12 1 3 9	19 6 2½	
28. Chandpur ...	0 12 3 1 0	20 11 2	0 9 3 3 4	17 2 7	0 6 2 2 16	22 4 8	0 7 3 3 17	27 6 2½	
29. Daulatpur ...	0 3 0 3 13½	11 3 2	.....	.....	0 1 0 3 0	15 0 0	.....	.....
30. Kalikapur North ...	0 17 0 0 0	17 7 2½	0 8 2 3 10	24 11 3½	0 4 1 0 11½	23 1 2½	0 6 2 3 14½	19 4 7½	
31. Kalikapur South ...	0 6 3 3 5½	24 7 1½	0 8 2 0 1	21 14 6½	0 5 0 3 9	34 9 8	0 8 3 0 0	.....
32. Kanchanpur ...	0 13 0 3 8½	20 0 3½	0 13 3 0 15	22 4 0½	0 11 2 2 14½	22 6 0½	0 11 3 3 3½	13 13 7	
33. Khosbnadi ...	0 7 2 0 10½	20 11 2	0 5 0 1 6	22 11 3	0 2 3 3 6½	27 9 5	0 9 3 3 19	24 6 9½	
34. Lakshmipur ...	0 5 1 1 15½	21 8 10½	0 17 1 2 10	21 2 5½	.....	.....	0 3 3 2 5½	18 2 8	
35. Nischintapur ...	0 6 1 0 16½	22 9 11½	0 8 0 3 10½	26 5 2½	0 7 1 3 17½	44 0 0	0 4 3 1 5	25 13 4	
36. Rajapur ...	0 9 0 1 11½	22 11 1½	0 9 0 2 13	25 13 11	.....	.....	0 6 1 1 10½	38 6 8½	
37. Sonapur ...	0 9 0 0 6½	23 10 10½	0 8 0 1 10	22 1 3	0 3 3 1 7	27 11 1	0 4 0 0 6	24 5 7½	
<i>III.—Char in Meghna.</i>									
38. Char Falcon ...	.....	.....	1 19 3 3 15½	15 0 0	2 19 3 3 12½	15 0 0	1 12 2 1 2½	.....
Average of total ...	0 7 0 1 18	23 5 4	2 0 8	23 13 2	0 5 2 2 0	24 11 9	0 5 1 2 15	28 12 0	

APPENDIX IX.

General abstract of the area and the rent of the different classes of tenants in the Dakkhin Shahbazpur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

	Number.	AREA.						RENT.
		CULTIVATED.		UNCULTIVATED.		TOTAL.		
		In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		Rs. A. P.
1. Proprietors' nij-jote ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Held by proprietors, but not true "air" ...	.....	.....	.....	818 3 1 1 13½	5,209'75	818 3 1 1 13½	5,209'75	.....
3. Tenure-holders occupying the position of middlemen.	1,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,025 7 7
4. Tenure-holders who partly sublet and partly themselves cultivate their lands.	3,636	2,172 16 1 1 19½	9,837'51	2,030 4 0 0 13	20,697'68	4,803 0 1 2 12½	30,535'17	10,611 3 7
5. Rent-free holders under proprietors.	3	1 11 3 0 10	10'09	0 12 2 2 2½	4'01	2 4 1 2 12½	14'10	.....
6. Rent-free holders under tenure-holders.	480	68 7 1 0 19½	370'55	79 6 0 1 16½	503'45	137 13 1 2 16½	874'	.....
(RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER PROPRIETORS.)								
7. Settled raiyats ...	58	13 19 1 3 8	88'72	1 19 3 2 10	12'68	15 19 1 2 7	101'40	279 4 8
8. Occupancy raiyats ...	73	74 17 3 1 0	475'50	1 14 0 3 0	10'86	76 12 0 0 6	486'38	1,084 12 6
9. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	1	2 14 3 1 0	17'40	.....	.....	2 14 3 1 0	17'40	41 1 9
(RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER TENURE-HOLDERS.)								
10. Settled raiyats ...	12,323	6,883 14 3 0 16½	43,757'55	1,183 8 3 3 16½	7,565'05	8,073 3 3 0 11½	51,322'60	100,079 5 9
11. Occupancy raiyats ...	1,458	424 16 0 3 4½	2,907'55	71 16 2 3 2½	456'09	496 12 3 2 7	3,153'64	10,823 3 0
12. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	766	213 0 2 0 19½	1,352'55	36 7 1 0 9½	230'60	249 7 3 1 9½	1,583'44	5,285 12 8
Total ...	27,330	9,845 19 0 2 2½	59,607'32	4,829 13 0 3 13½	34,680'44	14,675 12 1 1 16	83,297'86	346,846 3 6
13. Under-raiyats ...	2,795	765 16 0 0 10	4,892'10	67 6 2 0 10	139'91	833 1 2 1 0	5,002'01	22,013 10 1

	AVERAGE SIZE OF TENANCIES—				AVERAGE RATE OF RENT PER KANI.		AVERAGE RATE OF RENT PER ACRES.		REMARKS.
	On cultivated area.		On total area.		On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	
	In local kani.	In acres.	In local kani.	In acres.					
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1. Proprietors' nij-jote ...	K. G. K. KT. T.		K. G. K. KT. T.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2. Held by proprietors, but not true "air" ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Tenure-holders occupying the position of middlemen ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Tenure-holders who partly sublet and partly themselves cultivate their lands ...	0 11 3 3 0	3'75	1 6 1 1 0	8'38	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent-free holders under proprietors ...	0 10 2 1 10	3'86	0 14 3 0 17	4'70	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Rent-free holders under tenure-holders ...	0 2 1 0 5	'72	0 5 2 3 16	1'62	.....	.....	.....	.....
(RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER PROPRIETORS).									
7. Settled raiyats ...	0 4 3 1 0	1'53	0 5 2 0 0	1'75	19 15 2	17 7 10	3 2 4	2 12 1	
8. Occupancy raiyats ...	1 0 2 0 5	6'81	1 1 0 0 0	6'67	14 7 9	14 2 7	2 4 6	2 3 8	
9. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	2 14 3 1 0	17'40	2 14 3 1 0	17'40	15 0 0	16 0 0	2 5 10	2 5 10	
(RAIYATS HOLDING UNDER TENURE-HOLDERS.)									
10. Settled raiyats ...	0 7 0 2 0	2'27	0 8 1 1 14	2'65	23 5 0	19 14 3	3 10 9	3 2 1	
11. Occupancy raiyats ...	0 5 3 1 4	1'85	0 6 3 1 0	2'16	25 7 8	21 10 6	4 0 2	3 6 11	
12. Non-occupancy raiyats ...	0 5 2 1 0	1'77	0 6 2 0 4	2'07	24 9 0	21 4 3	3 14 7	3 5 6	
Total ...									
13. Under-raiyats ...	0 5 1 2 15	1'72	0 5 3 3 16	1'90	28 12 0	26 6 9	4 8 5	4 6 4	

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing income of the zamindari and of tenures owned wholly or jointly with others by the proprietors of Estate No. 1763 in the Dakkhin Shahbazzpur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

PART I.

Statement showing the gross assets and Revenue of Estate No. 1763.

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Gross assets.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>	Rs. A. P. KT.		
1	Bakshimanji ...	571 9 10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		
2	Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	56 8 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3	Bamanpur ...	2,065 11 4 16		
4	Banchapur ...	4,908 10 2 17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
5	Bijoypur ...	6,756 9 9 6		
6	Betua ...	558 13 3 18 $\frac{3}{4}$		
7	Bhavanipur ...	973 7 6 6		
8	Char Khalifa ...	.....	
9	Char Munshi ...	.....	
10	Char Pata ...	.....	
11	Char Shubhi ...	177 15 6 18		
12	Didarulla ...	3,683 1 8 4		
13	Hazari ...	1,069 8 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
14	Hazipur ...	.....	
15	Kalia ...	538 15 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
16	Kalikapur Arazi ...	53 15 4 0		
17	Manikpur ...	1,384 13 1 0		
18	Mathibhanga ...	.....	
19	Medua ...	767 2 2 14		
20	Narayanpur ...	.....	
21	Naldogi ...	1,293 6 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
22	Nyamatapur ...	7,393 14 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
23	Sarippur ...	179 2 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
24	Saidpur ...	.....	
25	Tanganitola ...	.....	
26	Tabgi ...	34 12 3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	<i>II.—Station Barhan- uddin.</i>			
27	Chanchra ...	1,215 6 0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$		
28	Chandpur ...	1,032 5 0 2		
29	Daulatpur ...	17 10 0 0		
30	Kalikapur North ...	256 8 10 5		
31	Kalikapur South ...	.....	
32	Kanchanpur ...	1,624 3 11 17		
33	Khoshnadi ...	3,374 3 10 9		
34	Lakhmipur ...	.....	
35	Nischintapur ...	674 14 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
36	Rajapur ...	42 12 11 14		
37	Sonapur ...	18 9 7 8		
38 to 47	10 Chars in Meghna ...	1,908 4 2 0		
	Total ...	42,683 0 9 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	35,870 8 9 0	

APPENDIX X—continued.

PART II.

Statement showing the gross assets and rentals of the tenures owned by the proprietors of Estate No. 1763.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TALUK.						OBAPTALUK.						NIMOSAT TALUK.					
	OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE THE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE THE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE THE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.		
	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>																		
1. Pakhimanjhi	6	655 0 3	714 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi
3. Bamanpur	11	4,518 6 9	1,559 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banchapur	...	6,728 8 7	6,618 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Bijoypur	1	196 8 1	661 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Betua	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bhavanipur
8. Char Khalifa
9. Char Manushi
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi
12. Didarulla	1	...	312 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Hazari
14. Hazipur
15. Kalha	...	259 2 9	7,195 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Kalikapur Aruzi	...	53 15 5	1,281 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Manikpur	...	603 6 1	90 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Mathibhanga	241 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Medua	...	383 9 1	739 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Narayanpur	351 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Naldogi	...	761 3 10	3,403 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nyamapur	...	2,154 2 4	4,950 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Sarpur	1,887 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Saidpur	4,419 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Tunganitola	511 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Tabgi
<i>II.—Station Barha-</i>																		
<i>addia.</i>																		
27. Chanchra	1,123 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chandpur	...	400 14 7	7,513 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Deulatpur	...	17 10 0	35 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Kalikapur North	...	256 8 10	151 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Kalikapur South	302 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Kanchapur	...	171 11 3	889 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Kanchanadi	...	438 13 9	6,749 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Lakshimpur	145 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Nischimpur	...	56 14 4	2,893 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Rajapur	...	4 4 2	654 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Sonapur	...	12 0 0	1,306 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	17,791 11 1	59,529 10 1	15	1,238 1 8	3,502 8 5	24	1,353 0 7	3,701 1 10	...	...	...	3	96 9 9	188 8 9	1	39 3 0	42 3 3
38. Char Falcon
(39-47) Nine untenanted chas.
Total
GRAND TOTAL	93	17,791 11 1	59,529 10 1	15	1,238 1 8	3,502 8 5	24	1,353 0 7	3,701 1 10	...	...	...	3	96 9 9	188 8 9	1	39 3 0	42 3 3

APPENDIX X—continued.

PART II—continued.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	ETNAM.						HOWLA AND JIMBA.						OSAT HOWLA.					
	OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE THE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE THE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.		
	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.
	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
<i>I.—Station Bhole.</i>																		
1. Bakhamanji
2. Bolethamur Naldogi
3. Bamsapur
4. Banchapur
5. Bijoypur
6. Batapur
7. Bhawanipur
8. Char Khalifa
9. Char Munshi
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi
12. Didarulla
13. Hazari
14. Hazour
15. Kalis
16. Kalikapur Arasi
17. Manikpur
18. Mathibhanga
19. Mathura
20. Narayanpur
21. Naldogi
22. Narayanpur
23. Sarapur
24. Saidpur
25. Tamsukola
26. Tabgi
<i>II.—Station Zerkhan- addn.</i>																		
27. Chanchra
28. Chandpur
29. Daulatpur
30. Kalikapur North
31. Kalikapur South
32. Kanchapur
33. Koshnadi
34. Lakhanpur
35. Nishantapur
36. Rajapur
37. Sonapur
Total	3	113 14 0	233 11 6	134	5,311 1 9	9,900 8 3	27	1,034 1 6	1,598 4 8	2	163 0 0	459 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Char Falcon
(39-47) Nine untenanted chars.
Total	3	113 14 0	233 11 6	134	5,311 1 9	9,900 8 3	27	1,034 1 6	1,598 4 8	2	163 0 0	459 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3	113 14 0	233 11 6	134	5,311 1 9	9,900 8 3	27	1,034 1 6	1,598 4 8	2	163 0 0	459 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX X—continued.

PART II—concluded.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NIM HOWLA.						OSAT NIMHOWLA.						REMARKS.
	OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			
	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	
I.—Station Bhoia.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
1. Bakshimanji	Rs. A. P.
2. Baktunthapur Naldoki
3. Bamanpur	3	53 12 6	65 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banchapur
5. Bhojpur	3	11 13 8	11 10 9	2	47 13 0	142 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bhatna
7. Bhavanipur
8. Char Khalifa
9. Char Khusli
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi
12. Didarulla
13. Hazari
14. Hasiapur
15. Kalia
16. Kalikapur Arasi
17. Manikpur
18. Mathabanga
19. Medua
20. Narayarpur	1	129 0 0	255 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Naldoki
22. Nysanapur
23. Saidpur
24. Saidpur
25. Taugantola
26. Tabgi
II.—Station Borka- uddin.
27. Chanchra	1	11 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chandpur
29. Daulapur North
30. Kalikapur South
31. Kanchapur
32. Khooshnadi	7	319 15 6	784 9 9	1	5 8 0	8 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Lakshmipur
34. Nischintapur
35. Rajapur
36. Sonapur
Total	15	622 3 8	1,118 15 10	1	5 8 0	8 13 6	2	47 13 0	142 1 6	...	...	...	...
38. Char Falcon
(38-47) Nine untenanted chars.
Total
GRAND TOTAL	15	622 3 8	1,118 15 10	1	5 8 0	8 13 6	2	47 13 0	142 1 6	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX X—concluded.

PART III.

Abstract statement showing the total income of the proprietors of Estate No. 1763.

	Gross assets.			Sadar jama.			Net profit.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
The zamindari of estate No. 1763.	42,633	0	10	35,870	8	9	6,762	8	1	Besides the amount shown in this statement the proprietors have income from ferries and fisheries, and also on account of market dues and gorekati jamas of the uncultivated chara, which have not been entered in the settlement records.
108 taluks ...	63,031	1	9	19,079	12	9	43,951	5	0	
24 Osat taluks ...	3,701	1	10	1,383	0	7	2,318	1	3	
4 Nim osat taluks ...	230	12	0	135	12	9	94	15	3	
3 Etmams ...	233	11	6	113	14	0	119	13	6	
161 Howlas or jimbas ...	10,898	12	11	6,345	3	3	4,553	9	8	
2 Osat howlas ...	459	1	8	153	0	0	306	1	8	
16 Nim howlas ...	1,127	13	4	527	11	8	600	1	8	
2 Osat nim howlas ...	142	1	6	47	13	0	94	4	6	
Total ...	1,22,457	9	4	63,656	12	9	58,800	12	7	



APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing income of the zamindari and of tenures owned wholly or jointly with others by the proprietors of Estate No. 1764 in the Dakhin Shahbaspur Estates in the district of Backergunge.

PART I.

Statement showing the gross assets and revenue of Estate No. 1764.

No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Gross assets.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>I.—Station Bola.</i>	Rs. A. P. KT.	Rs. A. P. KT.	
1	Bakshimanji ..	295 5 10 2		
2	Baikunthapur Naldogi ..	29 7 1 4		
3	Bamanpur ...	259 15 9 1		
4	Banchapur ...	687 9 10 18		
5	Bijoypur ...	26 2 0 0		
6	Betua ...	161 6 4 6		
7	Bhavanipur ...	.....	
8	Char Khalifa ...	.....	
9	Char Munshi ...	449 12 3 4		
10	Char Pata ...	.....	
11	Char Shubhi ...	82 2 1 12		
12	Didarulla ...	850 15 8 8		
13	Hazari ...	552 11 6 19		
14	Hazipur ...	.....	
15	Kalia ...	60 0 0 0		
16	Kalikapur Arazi ...	.....	
17	Manikpur ...	479 10 0 12		
18	Mathibhanga ...	.....	
19	Medua ...	398 8 6 8		
20	Narayanpur ...	.....	
21	Naldogi ...	61 4 4 2½		
22	Nyamatpur ...	1,924 0 6 16½		
23	Sarippur ...	.....	
24	Saidpur ...	.....	
25	Tanganitola ...	.....	
26	Tabgi ...	5 12 4 16		
	<i>II.—Station Barkan- uddin.</i>			
27	Chanchra ...	183 5 3 19		
28	Chandpur ...	.....	
29	Daulatpur ...	5 0 0 0		
30	Kalikapur North ...	60 0 0 0		
31	Kalikapur South ...	.....	
32	Kanohanpur ...	276 11 7 0		
33	Khoshnadi ...	1,707 8 3 5		
34	Lakhmipur ...	.....	
35	Nischintapur ...	66 4 5 16		
36	Rajapur ...	25 9 0 16		
37	Sonapur ...	.....	
38—47	Ten chars in Meghna ...	374 13 0 0		
	Total ...	9,024 0 3 5½	8,543 6 8 0	

APPENDIX XI—continued.

PART II.

Statement showing the gross assets and rentals of the tenures owned by the proprietors of Estate No. 1764.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XI—continued.

PART II—concluded.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	HOWLA AND JIMBA						OSAT HOWLA						NIM HOWLA					
	OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE SOLE OWNERS.			OF WHICH THE PROPRIETORS ARE CO-SHARERS.		
	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.	No.	Rental.	Gross assets.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I.—Station Bhol.																		
1. Bakshimanji
2. Bakunthapur Naldogi
3. Bananpur
4. Bancharpur
5. Bhojpur
6. Bhojpur
7. Bhojpur
8. Bhojpur
9. Bhojpur
10. Char Pata
11. Char Shubhi
12. Diderulla
13. Hazari
14. Hazipur
15. Hazipur
16. Hazipur
17. Hazipur
18. Hazipur
19. Hazipur
20. Hazipur
21. Hazipur
22. Hazipur
23. Hazipur
24. Hazipur
25. Hazipur
26. Hazipur
27. Hazipur
28. Hazipur
29. Hazipur
30. Hazipur
31. Hazipur
32. Hazipur
33. Hazipur
34. Hazipur
35. Hazipur
36. Hazipur
37. Hazipur
II.—Station Barkan-																		
uddin.																		
27. Chanchra
28. Chandpur
29. Chandpur
30. Chandpur
31. Chandpur
32. Chandpur
33. Chandpur
34. Chandpur
35. Chandpur
36. Chandpur
37. Chandpur
Total
38. Char Palon
(39-47) Nuo untounted
Total
GRAND TOTAL

APPENDIX XI—concluded.

PART III.

Abstract statement showing the total income of the proprietors of estate No. 1764.

	Gross assets.			Sadar jama.			Net profit.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4			5
The zamindari of estate No. 1764.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Besides the amounts shown in this statement, the proprietors have income from ferries and fisheries, and also on account of market dues and gorekati jama of the uncultivated chars, which have not been entered in the settlement records.
49 Taluks ...	9,024	0	3	8,543	6	8	480	9	7	
23 Osat taluks ...	8,662	7	2	2,370	11	1	6,291	12	1	
4 Nim osat taluks ...	7,695	1	9	5,763	1	3	1,932	0	6	
19 Howlas or jimbas	108	0	11	101	15	7	6	1	4	
1 Osat howla ...	786	12	5	519	8	11	267	3	6	
4 Nim howlas ...	235	0	11	191	8	10	43	8	1	
	68	10	6	44	5	6	24	5	0	
Total ...	26,580	1	11	17,534	9	10	9,045	8	1	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the population of Dakkhin Shahbaspur Estates according to the Census of 1891.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			BY RELIGION.					REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Hindu.	Muham-madan.	Christian.	Other.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>									
1. Bakshimaji ...	509	523	1,032	94	938	...	...	1,032	
2. Baikunthapur ...	295	274	569	139	430	...	...	569	
3. Bamanpur ...	283	260	543	70	473	...	...	513	
4. Banchapur ...	1,649	1,453	3,102	1,188	1,914	...	...	3,102	
5. Bijoypur ...	2,284	2,214	4,498	360	4,138	...	...	4,498	
6. Betua ...	1,696	1,279	2,975	619	2,356	...	...	2,975	
7. Bhavanipur ...	916	832	1,748	303	1,445	...	...	1,748	
8. Char Khalifa ...	866	782	1,648	18	1,630	...	...	1,648	
9. Char Munshi ...	953	874	1,827	692	1,135	...	...	1,827	
10. Char Pata ...	1,412	1,307	2,719	186	2,533	...	...	2,719	
11. Char Shubhi ...	663	586	1,249	155	1,094	...	...	1,249	
12. Didarulla ...	1,911	1,737	3,648	119	3,528	1	...	3,648	
13. Hazari ...	819	823	1,641	233	1,408	...	...	1,641	
14. Ilazipur ...	2,258	2,045	4,303	417	3,885	1	...	4,303	
15. Kalia ...	964	902	1,866	66	1,800	...	...	1,866	
16. Kalikapur Arazi	52	53	105	...	105	...	...	105	
17. Manikpur ...	1,193	1,162	2,355	151	2,194	...	...	2,345	
18. Mathibhanga ...	196	179	375	83	292	...	...	375	
19. Medua ...	775	707	1,482	23	1,459	...	...	1,482	
20. Narayanpur ...	289	294	583	143	440	...	...	583	
21. Naldogi ...	1,276	1,195	2,471	399	2,072	...	...	2,471	
22. Nyamatpur ...	4,407	4,143	8,550	1,361	7,189	...	...	8,550	
23. Sharippur ...	531	467	998	432	566	...	...	998	
24. Saidpur ...	1,770	1,673	3,443	466	2,977	...	...	3,443	
25. Tanganitola ...	164	125	289	62	237	...	...	289	
26. Tabgi ...	203	166	369	22	347	...	...	369	
<i>II.—Station Barhanuddin.</i>									
27. Chanchra ...	1,662	1,441	3,103	475	2,628	...	...	3,103	
28. Chandpur ...	3,412	2,988	6,400	2,645	3,755	...	...	6,400	
29. Daulatpur ...	13	14	27	...	27	...	...	27	
30. Kalikapur North	275	241	516	5	511	...	...	516	
31. Kalikapur South	82	66	148	29	119	...	...	148	
32. Kanchanpur ...	1,315	1,162	2,477	321	2,156	...	...	2,477	
33. Khoshnadi ...	2,826	2,348	5,174	697	4,477	...	...	5,174	
34. Lakshmipur ...	320	251	571	72	499	...	...	571	
35. Nischintapur ...	1,073	974	2,047	166	1,881	...	...	2,047	
36. Rajapur ...	374	277	651	625	126	...	...	651	
37. Sonapur ...	950	896	1,846	633	1,213	...	...	1,846	
38. Char Falcon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Char Bhasan Tajumaddi.	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	3	
Total ...	40,639	36,702	77,341	13,251	64,088	2	...	77,341	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates in the district of Backergunge, 1890-91.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>I.—Station Bhola.</i>														
1. Bakshimanji ...	122	180	48	48	206	29	...	34	...	...	83	...	16	
2. Baikunthapur Naldogi ...	116	118	9	11	92	10	...	41	...	...	79	...	2	
3. Bamanpur ...	53	55	53	20	25	10	...	32	...	...	33	...	2	
4. Banohapur ...	494	632	177	194	125	101	...	110	1	...	348	16	11	
5. Bijoypur ...	539	534	50	17	454	10	...	190	2	...	284	3	25	
6. Betua ...	182	191	23	31	182	19	...	112	6	...	61	5	41	
7. Bhavanipur ...	222	278	20	3	278	4	...	123	...	...	162	3	16	
8. Char Khalifa ...	220	433	5	...	255	...	...	30	...	...	134	6	7	
9. Char Munshi ...	238	276	3	...	218	...	...	84	1	...	113	2	3	
10. Char Pata ...	389	321	43	48	341	40	...	97	...	...	256	13	25	
11. Char sbubhi ...	430	475	63	28	191	21	...	106	2	...	269	7	7	
12. Didarulla ...	300	317	7	10	351	2	...	50	...	...	203	5	4	
13. Hazari ...	299	449	5	6	199	2	...	98	...	...	113	...	15	
14. Hazipur ...	793	731	25	24	692	18	...	194	2	...	383	14	25	
15. Kalis ...	357	272	20	14	308	8	...	37	...	...	171	...	7	
16. Kalikapur Araz ...	60	89	47	97	99	46	...	21	...	...	60	...	5	
17. Manikpur ...	475	358	118	120	415	68	...	112	...	...	319	...	28	
18. Mathibhanga ...	35	59	...	...	32	...	...	8	...	...	18	...	7	
19. Medua ...	730	692	76	33	915	20	...	227	...	...	626	8	59	
20. Narayanpur ...	33	59	48	20	49	11	...	9	...	...	41	...	5	
21. Naldogi ...	439	495	176	237	446	114	...	88	...	...	308	1	26	
22. Nyamatpur ...	1,326	1,362	205	173	1,183	104	...	397	2	...	736	1	87	
23. Sarippur ...	128	193	...	1	181	1	...	11	...	...	32	2	2	
24. Seldpur ...	448	447	30	27	606	21	...	68	1	...	220	18	62	
25. Tanganitola ...	72	29	28	68	23	10	...	28	...	...	45	...	2	
26. Tabgi ...	65	123	63	60	110	36	...	17	...	...	82	5	10	
<i>II.—Station Barhanuddin.</i>														
27. Chanchra ...	523	467	223	192	403	115	...	79	...	...	384	5	21	
28. Chandpur ...	377	542	211	267	596	139	...	23	...	...	537	3	16	
29. Daulatpur ...	11	12	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
30. Kalikapur North ...	18	14	4	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...
31. Kalikapur South ...	62	40	19	14	40	9	...	4	...	...	40	...	1	
32. Kanchanpur ...	267	359	216	156	307	137	...	59	...	...	226	4	7	
33. Khoenadi ...	681	824	293	377	659	235	1	178	...	...	561	...	110	
34. Lakshmipur ...	92	62	26	60	46	12	...	2	...	...	64	...	5	
35. Niechintapur ...	348	398	91	43	257	23	...	74	...	...	259	...	...
36. Rajapur ...	133	215	69	54	156	33	...	4	1	...	108	...	3	
37. Sonapur ...	261	281	114	95	190	46	...	25	...	...	231	...	5	
Total ...	11,467	12,629	2,630	2,556	10,525	1,454	1	2,778	17	...	7,298	121	637	

APPENDIX XIV.

DECISIONS OF IMPORTANT CASES.

DAKHIN SHAHBAZPUR ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT OF BACKERGUNGE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF BACKERGUNGE, ACTING
UNDER CHAPTER X OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

SUIT No. 214 of 1892-93.

Anand Chandra Ray and others *versus* Constantine Lucas and others.

SUIT No. 215 of 1892-93.

Anand Chandra Ray and others *versus* Mrs. Heripsima Harney.

SUIT No. 216 of 1892-93.

Anand Chandra Ray and others *versus* Bissessur Mukhati, executor to the estate
of Guru Prasad Mukhati.

THESE cases being analogous, and the evidence relied upon by the parties in all these cases being the same, they were, with the consent of the parties, tried together.

These cases arose out of applications made by the plaintiffs under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, for a settlement of fair rent of the defendants with respect to the different shares owned by them respectively in taluk Aratoon Gregory in mauza char Pata, including kismat Lejpata, and mauza Didarulla, including kismat Kalakopa of pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur subordinate to the zamindari No. 1764 of the Backergunge tauzi. With a view to explain clearly the true positions of the defendants and the relation of their taluks to the taluks of the same name under estate No. 1763, I will attempt to give a very short account of the original tenure from which all the taluks now known as taluks Aratoon Gregory have arisen.

Pargana Dakhin Shahbazpur consists of two estates, viz., estate No. 1763, comprising 12 annas 18 ganda 1 kara 2 krant, and the estate No. 1764, comprising 3 annas 1 ganda 2 kara 1 krant share. One Aratoon Gregory obtained in 1205 B.S. from Mr. Khajah Aratoon, the then proprietor of estate No. 1763, a talukdari patta of lands comprised in mauzas char Pata, char Didarulla, and char Madanpura. A small portion of the land covered by the patta was under cultivation from the first, but by far the greater portion was jungle; So the patta was granted in the form of an amilnama, and it was therein stipulated that for the first three years the talukdar was to pay nothing. After that such land as was brought under cultivation was to be measured, and the talukdar was to pay rent for the first year at Rs. 4, for the second year at Rs. 5, and from the third year at Rs. 6 per kani of cultivation in addition to the customary and fixed cesses in shape of abwabs and mathats realised from the other talukdars of the pargana. When the lands were considerably brought under cultivation and were measured by the proprietors, a daul was executed in 1223 B.S., which was a ratification in specific detail of the aforesaid patta. From the amount of land then under cultivation a deduction of one-half of the amount was allowed on account of osat allowance, and from the balance a deduction of 4 ganda per kani was allowed on account of *mathan* allowance, and the remaining cultivated lands were assessed at Rs. 6 per kani, and the value of the cesses of all kinds were commuted to a fixed sum of Rs. 13-6 per kani. The aggregate rent per kani of cultivation (subject to osat and mathan allowance shown above) was therefore sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani. The total rent according to this daul for the lands comprised in mauzas char Pata, char Didarulla, and char Madanpura was fixed at Rs. 2,186-14 payable to the estate No. 1763. Ohar Madanpura being subsequently resumed by Government, this rent was reduced to Rs. 1,861-14 (sicca), or Rs. 1,987 in current money.

In course of time the proprietary right of the estate No. 1763 came to be owned by the following sets of men:—

		A.	G.	K.	KT.	D.
Messrs. Gaspers	4	6	0	1 2
„ Stephens	2	3	0	0 2½
„ Aratoons and Thomes	2	3	0	0 2½
„ Lucas	1	1	2	0 1½
Mr. Harney	1	1	2	0 1½
Basakhs	2	3	0	0 2½
			12	18	1	2 0

And the rights and interests of Mr. Aratoon Gregory being sold at the instance of the proprietors, the following persons became owners of the taluk:—

					A.	G.	K.	Kt.	T.
Mathura Mohan Chakravati and his brothers	...				7	15	0	0	12
Messrs Lucas	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	1	19
Mrs. Harney	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	2	9
					<hr/>				
					12	18	1	2	0
					<hr/>				

These several sets of proprietors brought suits for enhancement of rent against all or each set of talukdars, as best suited their interest, and met with various results. Thus by the conduct and the consent of the parties concerned the original tenure under estate No. 1763 has been virtually split up into a number of taluks of the same name. Briefly speaking, Messrs. Stephens obtained against all the talukdars a decree for rent at the rate of sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani for all lands brought under cultivation minus $\frac{2}{10}$ ths on account of "mathan" allowance, and in their case no "osat" was allowed. Messrs. Gaspers also obtained the same rate of rent from Messrs. Lucas and Mrs. Harney, but his jama as fixed in the daul of 1223 was held to have subsequently been made unalterable as far as the share owned by Mathura Mohan Chakravarti was concerned. The Basakhs as well as Mr. Harney also obtained enhancement of rent from all the talukdars, but in their case both osat and the mathan allowances were allowed; so that they got in fact only one-half of the net rate allowed to Messrs. Stephens. Messrs. Lucas have by amicable settlement enhanced the rents of the shares owned by themselves and by Mrs. Harney, but they are realising from Mathura Mohan Chakravarti a proportionate share only of the rent fixed in 1223. Messrs. Aratoons and Thomes obtained no enhancement, and they realise from all talukdars their proportionate share only of the rent fixed by the daul of 1223.

The history of taluk as far as estate No. 1764 is concerned is somewhat different. No contract was entered into with regard to estate No. 1764. Mr. Aratoon Gregory obtained a patta from the proprietor of estate No. 1763 and occupied the entire lands. In 1211 B.S. one Mirja Ahmadjan, then proprietor of estate No. 1764, sued Aratoon Gregory for rent in the Provincial Court of Dacca and set up a "tahuti kistibandi" purporting to have been executed by Aratoon Gregory on the 12th Pous 1223 B.S. This instrument was found by the Sadar Dewani Adalat to be a forged one, and the claim of Mirja Ahmadjan for rent was dismissed (*vide* Exhibit No. 9, decision of Sadar Dewani Adalat dated 29th October 1835). In this suit the Sadar Dewani Adalat recognised the right of Aratoon Gregory as talukdar, and decided that he was liable to pay to the proprietors of estate No. 1764 rent at the rate set forth in the patta of 1205 B.S. granted by the proprietors of estate No. 1763.

Accordingly in 1837 Mirja Ahmadjan brought a second suit for rent in the Court of the District Judge of Backergunge on the basis of patta of 1205. At the instance of the plaintiff the taluk was measured by an amin appointed by the Court, and the share subordinate to plaintiff's estate No. 1764 was assessed at Rs. 141 15½ ganda for 1226 and 1227 and at Rs. 174-14 19¼ ganda from 1228 to 1237 B.S. (*vide* Exhibit No. A2). It is not clear from the above decision whether any rent, or what rent, was paid for the years previous to 1226 B.S.

The third suit for rent was brought by Mirja Ahmadjan in the Court of the principal Sadar Amin of Backergunge in 1237 ^{B.S.}_{A.D.}. This suit was against the predecessors-in-interest of the new defendants, who had purchased the rights and interest of Aratoon Gregory. In this suit the rent payable to estate No. 1764 was assessed at Rs. 209-12 for 1247 at Rs. 264-10-7 from 1248 to 1251 B.S., and at Rs. 452-14-10 from the year 1252 B.S. The amount last mentioned is being now paid by the defendants in proportion to their respective interest in the taluk, each set of defendants having a separate tauzi in the zamindar's sarishta.

With the above remarks regarding the origin of the tenures in question I proceed to the issues, which were as follow:—

1. Whether the present suit is maintainable, all the shareholders of the taluk as far as estate No. 1764 concerned being not joined in the same suit?
2. What was the unit of land measure adopted for purposes of assessment of rent of the taluk at the time when it was created?
3. What is the unit of land measure prevailing in the mauzas Didarulla and char Pata for purposes of assessment of rent?
4. Whether the rent of the taluk is liable to enhancement or alteration?
5. Whether there are sufficient grounds for the alteration or enhancement of the existing rent of the taluk?
6. What is the prevailing rate of rent of the taluk similarly circumstanced in the vicinity?
7. Whether under the conditions of the contract between the parties and according to custom the tanks and the ditches, &c., are liable to assessment?
8. Whether the defendants are entitled to any allowances on account of *mathan* according to the conditions of the contract or according to custom?
9. What should be the fair rent of the taluks in question?

FINDING.

Issue No. 1.—It is contended that the shares of which the defendants in the three cases are owners are component parts of the original tenure held by Aratoon Gregory held under estate No. 1764, which still exists, and it is accordingly urged that separate suits with regard to shares of an undivided and joint tenure would not be maintainable.

The taluk of Aratoon Gregory, as has been shown above, originally consisted of mauzas Madanpura, char Pata, and char Didarulla, and it is admitted on both sides, and also stated in Civil Court decision (Exhibit No. 10) filed by the plaintiffs that in the year 1247 B.S., when char Madanpura was resumed and a portion of char Didarulla was attached by Government under Regulation II of 1819, the rights and interests of Aratoon Gregory in char Pata and the unattached portion of char Didarulla (now known as kismat Kalakopa) were put to sale and one-fourth of the property was purchased by Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukhati, and the three-fourths share was purchased by Jagat Chandra Banerji and others. Subsequently the remaining portion of char Didarulla being released by Government and brought to sale in 1252, one-third of it was purchased by the above said Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukhati and two-thirds by Jagat Chandra Banerji and others. Thus the taluk of Aratoon Gregory, as far as estate No. 1764 was concerned, was divided into two hakuks, viz., haku Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukhati, comprising one-fourth of char Pata and Kalakopa and one-third of Didarulla share, and haku Jagat Chandra Banerji and others, comprising the remaining shares under estate No. 1764. In course of time Bissesswar Mukhati (defendant in suit No. 216) has become the owner of the former haku, and the defendants in suits Nos. 214 and 215 have become owners of the other haku, Messrs. Lucas owing two-thirds and Mrs. Harney owning one-third of this latter haku.

In suit No. 159 of 1850 the owners of the taluk were sued jointly, and it appears from the copy of the decision of that case (Exhibit No. 10) that they were held jointly liable for the rent up to 1261 B.S. One of the objections raised in that suit by Kalidas Bhattacharji and Kali Prasad Mukhati was that their interest in the taluk instead of being an aliquot part of the whole consisted of different shares in the land of different villages, and that the zamindar declined to apportion the jama by ascertaining their exact liability. Probably this was done soon after the disposal of that suit, for the dakhilas filed by the defendants (Exhibits Nos. 90, 91, and 92) show conclusively that their separate liability was recognised in 1263 B.S. It is not, however, clear when the hakuk of Jagat Chandra Banerji and others was split up into two according to the shares of the present owners of the taluk. It appears from the tauzi filed by the plaintiffs (Exhibit No. 4) and the dakhilas filed by the defendants (Exhibits Nos. 20, 21, and 76) that the division of the haku into two-thirds and one-third shares, and the separate liability of the owners of each of these shares, were recognised so far back as 1275 B.S. As it now stands, the owners of each of these shares have separate tauzi in the zamindar's sarishta and pay their rents separately, and they all deny most emphatically the liability of the owners of any one of these shares for the default of the owners of any other share or shares.

The question arises whether these three shares have been actually divided into three separate tenancies, and as such the proprietors are entitled to sue them separately. The pleader for the defendants contends that as there was no consent in writing required by section 88 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the original tenure exists, and he accordingly asks the Court to follow the ruling of the Calcutta High Court in *re Gunni Muhammad versus Moran* (4 I. L. R., 96), in which it was held that "no court of justice ought to presume cancellation or determination of the (original) lease from the mere fact of a separate payment of rent to one or more of the co-sharers." But there is in my opinion an essential difference between that case and the cases under discussion. In that case the owner of a fractional share of a zamindari sued the holder of a tenure, who by mutual arrangement was in the habit of paying to him separately the portion of the rent due in respect of his share. In these cases the owners of the entire zamindari sued the shareholders of the original tenure, who, with the consent of the zamindars, got the rent of the tenure apportioned, and are in the habit of paying separately the rent due in respect of each share. To apply the ruling in the above case to the present suits would, I think, be stretching the meaning too far, while the object of section 188 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was to protect the tenants against harassment by the owners of fractional shares in the superior tenures. The section 88 was evidently intended to protect the landlord against a tenure or holding being split up to minute subdivisions against his will. It does not seem to have been contemplated by the Legislature that section 88 should be construed against the landlord when he recognises the division of a tenure or holding made with his consent and that of the tenants. The defendants have filed a large number of dakhilas (Exhibits Nos. 20 to 115) for a very long series of years. They all describe with sufficient detail the shares for which they are granted, and the rents payable therefor are shown in them, not as a component part of the rent of the original tenure, but as entire rent. This is, I think, a sufficient compliance with the requirements of section 88 on the part of the landlords.

What is a separate tenancy has not been defined in the law. In the Full Bench decision of the Calcutta High Court in *re Indra Chandra Doogar versus Brindaban Chandra Behara* (15 W. R., 21) it was held by Justice Mitter that "the shareholders of an undivided estate have no right to divide a holding or tenure without the consent of the tenant. The payment to each shareholder of his quota of the rent is of itself no evidence of such consent, although when coupled with other facts and circumstances it may justify a court of justice in coming

to the conclusion that the tenant actually consented to the division of his tenure into a corresponding number of distinct holdings."

In the present cases the circumstances are peculiar. The original tenure was not created by any contract. The proprietors of estate No. 1764, as has been stated above, are owners of a certain share of the lands of mauzas char Pata and char Didarulla, the remaining share belonging to another estate. The talukdar obtained a lease from the owner of that other estate and was allowed to occupy the entire lands and was ultimately recognised by order of court as talukdar also in respect of the share belonging to estate No. 1764. The rent payable to this estate was fixed by court on the basis of the patta granted by the owner of the other estate (estate No. 1763). This is what is described as the original taluk Aratoon Gregory under estate No. 1764, admittedly separate and distinct from the taluk of the same name in respect of the share subordinate to estate No. 1763. By the subsequent doings of the talukdars this taluk subordinate to estate No. 1764 was split up into three shares, none of which is an aliquot part of the whole, and the rent fixed by the court was necessarily with the consent of all parties concerned apportioned between them. The owners of each of these shares have now a separate tauzi in the zamindar's sarishta, and they pay separately the rent assessed on each share and deny that the owners of any one of these shares are any way liable for the default of the owners of any other shares. They have also separate establishment and collect the rents of the subordinate tenants separately, and in many cases at separate rates. In fact, they have nothing in common from which the existence of the original tenure can be inferred.

The plaintiffs have filed a number of old tauzis which they have received from their predecessors-in-interest, and I have not the least doubt to their being genuine and correct. Any one having the least knowledge of the system of zamindari accounts will find on a reference to these tauzis that the shares in question are treated as separate and distinct tenures and quite different from those in which simply separate payment of rent is allowed. In Exhibit No. 8, besides the taluks in question, Nos. 11 and 1', taluk Raja Fazar, Nos. 19 and 20, taluk Mohesh Chandra Gourhari, Nos. 21 and 25, taluk Sonaram Datta, Nos. 26 to 29, taluk Ram Kanai Gupta, and Nos. 37 and 38, taluk Lakhi Mayaram, are instances in which taluks have been split up into separate and distinct tenancies. They are all separately numbered in the tauzi with entire rent payable on account of each. The Nos. 35, 36, and 37 show again instances in which only separate payment is allowed. The taluks in the latter case bear one number on the tauzi and show the rent payable on account of the entire taluk without apportionment, the amounts received through each shareholder being shown in the column of collection. The receipts or *dakhilas* in such cases are granted in the name of all the joint occupiers, though the portions of rent paid by each joint occupier corresponds with the shares for which such joint-occupier is liable.

It has thus been established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the three shares in the present cases are not only separate and distinct to all intents and purposes, but they have been treated as such by all the parties concerned. I accordingly decide this issue in favour of the plaintiffs.

Issues Nos. 2 and 3.—It is admitted on both sides that the taluk under estate No. 1764 was not created by mutual contract, and the date of its creation is not known; so no attempt has been made on either side to ascertain the *nal* (rod) in local use at the time of the creation of the taluk. The current rent was fixed by order of Court in $\frac{1261 \text{ B.S.}}{1854}$ based on measurement made by a court amin in 1841, and there is no evidence to show what *nal* was adopted by that amin.

The unit of land measure adopted in the present survey is a *nal* 16 cubits long of 18 inches to the cubit, 24 by 20 of such *nal* making a shahi kani. The plaintiffs declare this to be the *nal* in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent. Other descriptions of *nals*, each alleged to be the prevailing *nal* of the taluks in question, have also been introduced. I will take them up one by one:—

(a) The *nal* claimed to be in local use by the defendants is described as follows:—

12 moosts make 1 hat or cubit.
11 yards make 1 *nal*.
24 by 20 *nal* make 1 kani.
16 kani make 1 drone.

The documents (Exhibits Nos. A₁, A₃, B₁, B₂) filed in support of the contention show that a portion of char Didarulla (one of the two villages now comprising the taluk) being resumed in 1840 by the Collector of Noakhali under Regulation II of 1819, Babu Issur Chandra Ray, Deputy Collector, who was entrusted with the settlement of the resumed lands, made a reference to the Collector as to what *nal* should be adopted in demarcating 5d. 9k. 3g. 2k., which was then ascertained to be the permanently-settled area of char Didarulla; and in the usual course a *kafiat* was demanded from the Collectorate record-keeper. The record-keeper gave the above description of *nal*, which he said he took from Mr. Collector Donnithorne's report dated 12th January 1829, to the address of the Board of Revenue. The Collector accepted the *kafiat* and directed to adopt the *nal* therein referred to. The zamindars who had preferred an appeal against the resumption order did not, however, appear. So the Deputy Collector set apart 5d. 9k. 3g. 2k. land according to the above said *nal*, which was said to be equal to 42 drone 2 kani 7 ganda 2 kara 1 krant

7 til of 16 cubit *nal* of 18 inches to the cubit, and adopted proceedings to settle the remaining lands. But it appears (*vide* Exhibit No. A₂) that the resumption order was ultimately set aside, and the zamindars obtained possession of the entire village and realised from the talukdars rents of the lands on the basis of measurement made by an amin of the civil court.

Another document (exhibit No. A₁) filed by the defendants is a petition of objection made by the zamindars in 1844 against the proposal of a general survey and of adopting in the same the standard pole of pargana Dandra for Dakhin Shahbazzpur. This was evidently on the occasion when the revenue survey of the district was undertaken by Mr. John Kelso. The zamindars in this petition objected to the Dandra *nal* being used in Dakhin Shahbazzpur, and pointed out by way of suggestion to the Collector that in demarcating the permanently-settled land of Didarulla the Collector had, in their absence, adopted the aforesaid *nal* as the prevailing *nal* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur. The petition was rejected, and it is a known fact that Kelso's survey was made, not according to any local standard, but according to the English acre. It is thus clearly evident that the above said *nal* was never used in measuring lands, much less in assessing the rent.

The plaintiffs have filed copies of the correspondence referred to in the record-keeper's *kaifat*. Whether the *nal* described in the correspondence is the prevailing *nal* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is a question on which I will subsequently treat. Suffice it now to say that there is a material difference between Mr. Donnithorne's statement and the description of the *nal* given by the record-keeper, and this makes the report of the record-keeper entirely valueless.

Let us see how far the *nal* described by the record-keeper is reconcilable to the facts. The record-keeper's description makes the *nal* 44 cubits long and the kani of such *nal* more than seven-and-a-half times larger than the kani of 16 cubits *nal* of 18 inches to the cubit. According to the civil court decision of 1261 B.S. (Exhibit No 10) the defendants are now paying rent for 17d. 7k. 18g. 3k. hashil lands in Didarulla. If this represent the area in the record-keeper's *nal*, there should be at least 132 drones of hashil land; but according to the present survey, which is admitted by both parties to be correct, we have not more than 33 odd drones in the entire village, of which 30 odd drones only are cultivated, and it is not alleged that the village has lost any land by diluvion.

The pleader for the defendants suggests that the record-keeper's *kaifat* and the Collector's rubakar (Exhibit No. A₁) should be accepted subject to certain corrections. He says that instead of "12 moosts make a cubit" it should be read 12 moosts make a *gaj* or yard, and that 42 odd drones referred to in the rubakar were not drones of 16 cubits *nal*, as therein stated, but of 8 cubits *nal* prevailing in the khas mahals of Dakhin Shahbazzpur. He would thus reduce the record-keeper's *nal* to 11 yards of 36 inches to the yard, or 22 cubits. A kani with such a *nal* would be equal to 1 kani 17 ganda 3 kara of 16 cubits *nal*. Even then the rent-paying or hashil area ought to be 33 odd drones, which is very nearly the entire area of the village, and it is in evidence that there were large amounts of waste and uncultivated lands in the village when the existing rents of the taluks were fixed.

With a view to give some show of plausibility to defendants' contention they made an unsuccessful attempt to prove that they use 22 cubits *nal* in assessing the rents of their own tenants. It has been declared by some of the witnesses for the defendants that the taluk lands were twice surveyed by the talukdars, and that the rents of the tenants were settled according to the measurement chittas of one of these surveys. No paper relating to any of these surveys has been produced; and the witnesses who declared the *nal* to be 22 cubits, and even mentioned the rates of rents, pretended invariably to have forgotten the old areas of even their own holdings; so that no opportunity was allowed to test the accuracy of their statements. On the whole the statements of these witnesses were such as in no way could be relied upon. Moreover, it will appear from the deposition of Kashi Chandra Ganguli, naib of one of the defendants, that while I was encamped in the village for the purposes of recording the rights and rents of the tenants the talukdars and tenants produced before me a *nal* which was preserved in the village katchari, and which was unanimously declared to be the *nal* in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent. This *nal* was found on measurement to be 25 feet only, or 12 inches longer than 16 cubits. It is thus clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that neither 44 cubits nor 22 cubits is the length of the prevailing *nal* for the purposes of assessment of rent.

(b) In Mr. Donnithorne's statement referred to above [Exhibits Nos. 19(a) and 19(b)] the prevailing *nal* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is described as follows:—

12 moosts make 1 yard.
9 yards or 16 cubits make 1 *nal*.
24 by 20 *nal* make 1 kani.
16 kani make 1 drone.

One kani is equal to 19b. 4k. of 80 cubits.

As the kani can be equal to 19b. 4k. only when the cubit is of 18 inches, the plaintiffs declare that the prevailing *nal* of Dakhin Shahbazzpur is 16 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit. There is, however, one thing in the statement which cannot be reconciled. On a reference to any standard arithmetic it will be seen (see Elements of Arithmetic by P. Ghosh, page 134) that a yard of 12 moosts is 36 inches. This measure of the moosts seems to have been assumed in the tables for pargana Uttar Shahbazzpur, pargana Ratandi Kalikapur, pargana

Jafraabad, Idrakpur, Mudafat, tappa Sultanabad, and Mudafat Chandradeep in the same statement. If the *nal* be 9 yards of 36 inches a kani would be larger than 19 bighas 4 kattas. There is nothing, however, in the records to show that the *nal* described in this statement (whether it be 16 or 18 cubits of 18 inches to the cubit) was ever used in measuring lands or assessing the rent of the taluks in question; so I decline to accept this as the prevailing *nal*.

(c) We have before us another *nal* which has the greatest bearing to the cases under decision. It has already been shown above that 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of the lands comprising the taluk is subordinate to estate No. 1763. In an enhancement suit brought by Messrs. Stephens, owners of one of the shares of that estate, the lands of the taluk were measured by an amin appointed by court, and on a basis of a previous decision a kani was in that case held to be equal to 20 bighas 15 kattas only. The measurement made in this case was also adopted in all the cases which were subsequently brought by the other shareholders of that estate for the settlement of rent of the taluk (Exhibits Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and B₃, B₄, B₅, B₆). Thus 20b. 15k. is admittedly the size of the kani according to which rent of the taluk is paid to the proprietors of estate No. 1763. The above size of a kani makes the *nal* about 25 feet long, and this is the length of the *nal* which is preserved in the talukdar's village katchari, and which was long before the institution of these suits declared to be the *nal* in local use in the village for the purposes of assessment of rent. It is accordingly decided that 20 bighas 15 kattas is the area of a local kani adopted for the purposes of assessment of rent of the taluk in question.

Issue No. 4.—As the taluks in question evidently came into existence long after the Permanent Settlement the defendants did not claim exemption from liability to enhancement of rent under section 6 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It is admitted on both sides that the taluks were not created by any mutual contract, nor is it alleged that any contract has been subsequently made by parties concerned fixing the rent or the rate of rent permanently. The status of the predecessor-in-interest of the defendants as a talukdar under estate No. 1764 was recognised by an order of court which held him liable to pay to the proprietors of estate No. 1764 rents on the basis of the patta granted by the proprietors of estate No. 1763 in 1205. In suits brought by various proprietors of that estate it has been held repeatedly by the Sadar Dewani and the High Court (Exhibits Nos. 18, 11, and B₆) that the patta of 1205 B.S. is not a mukarari lease at fixed rent; so the rents of the taluks which were declared to be liable to be regulated on the basis of that patta must also be liable to enhancement. The pleader for the defendants drew my attention to the decision of the High Court and of the Privy Council in *re Golan Ali versus Gopal Lal Thakur* (9 I. L. R., 505, and 19 W. R., 141), in which it was held that "where defendants held land without rent for the first year and at various rates for three years, and at full rate from the fourth year, the full rate was obviously intended a fixed rate of rent afterwards." But it appears that those decisions were evidently based on mutual contract, whereas there was no contract at all in the present cases, nor is it known that the talukdars ever paid rent to the proprietors of estate No. 1764 at a reduced rate. Another essential difference between the two cases is that while defendants in the case referred to were bound to pay from the fourth year for all lands comprising their tenure irrespective of fitness or unfitness of cultivation, the talukdars in the present cases pay rent only for land brought under cultivation; so the above decisions are, in my opinion, not applicable in the present cases.

As the talukdars in the present cases pay rent only for the lands brought under cultivation, the increase of cultivation must render that rent liable to alteration. In fact, it is found that the rent of these taluks has been altered on no less than five occasions between the years 1226 and 1252 B.S. on the basis of the amount of cultivation found on each such occasion (see Exhibits Nos. A₂ and 10). I accordingly decide this issue in favour of the plaintiffs and hold that the rents of the taluks in question are liable both to enhancement and to alteration.

Issue No. 5.—The current rent of the taluks in question was fixed for 30 drones 2 kani 7 ganda 3 kara 1 krant of land found under cultivation in 1261 B.S. (see Exhibit No. 10), and it has been found in the above issue that this rent is liable to alteration on the ground of increased cultivation. The abstract of the khatians (Exhibit No. B₇), prepared by this Court at the instance of the plaintiffs, shows that assuming a local kani to be equal to 20b. 15k., or 1 kani 1 ganda 2 kara 2 krant of the kani of 16 cubits *nal* of 18 inches to the cubit, the defendants are liable to pay their share of rent for 46 drone 12 kani 19 ganda 1 kara 2 krant 4½ til.

It will also appear from my finding on the next issue that the defendants are paying rent at a rate which is lower than the prevailing rate of rent of other taluks similarly circumstanced in the vicinity. I accordingly decide this issue also in favour of the plaintiffs, and hold that sufficient grounds have been made out for the alteration and the enhancement of the existing rents of the taluks.

Issue No. 6.—There is admittedly no ruling rate of rent of the talukdars of this pargana. As to the similarly circumstanced taluks in the vicinity the best instances will be those which arose out of a common origin, and which consist of different shares of the same land comprising the taluks in question and which are admittedly similar in all respects except in the matter of their existing rent. It has been shown above that taluk Aratoon Gregory under estate No. 1763, which comprises 12a. 18g. 1k. 2kt. share of the lands, has, by the conduct and consent of the parties concerned, been split up into a number of distinct taluks. The rents of all these taluks were fixed by a daul or tahut executed by Aratoon Gregory in 1223 on the amount of land then under cultivation. In this daul (see Exhibit No. 16) one-half of the land under cultivation was deducted on account of "qsat allowance," and a further deduction

of one-fifth or 4 ganda per kani from the balances was made on account of "mathan" allowances, and the remaining lands were assessed at sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani, including the cesses which were commuted to a fixed sum of Rs. 13-6 per kani. The rents of some of these shares, which for our present purposes may be treated as distinct taluks, have not since been altered. Messrs. Stephens, owner of 2a. 3g. 2½d. shares of estate No. 1763, at whose instance the lands of the taluk were measured by a civil court amin in 1867, obtained a decree of rent at sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani of land found under cultivation, according to that measurement after a deduction of 4 ganda per kani on account of mathan allowance (see Exhibits 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16). A great contention arose in this case as to whether the talukdars were entitled to osat allowance; but on account of a clerical error in preparing the copy of the dawl "menhai osat" was rendered into "menhai talab," and this allowance was not allowed in their case (see Exhibit No. 16). The suit of Messrs. Stephens was followed by a suit by Messrs. Gaspers, owners of 4a. 6g. 1kt. 2d. share. In this latter case the error was found out, but too late and correction could not be accepted on account of a technical objection; so Messrs. Gaspers obtained a decree, as in the case of Messrs. Stephens, without "osat allowance" (see Exhibits Nos. 16 and 18). The error was, however, rectified in the subsequent suits instituted by Ram Charan Basak and others who are owners of 2a. 3g. 2½d. share, and the decision was upheld by the High Court; so in their case the rent was fixed at sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani after deducting both the "osat" and the "mathan" allowances (see Exhibits Nos. B₃, B₄, B₅, 16, B₆). And this decision, it seems, was followed in respect of the shares owned by Mr. Harney and Messrs. Lucas (see deposition of plaintiffs' witness No. 1). It is thus clear that the rate of rent of all the shares, or more properly all the taluks which arose out of taluk Aratoon Gregory under estate No. 1763, is sicca Rs. 19-6 per kani subject to both "osat" and "mathan" allowances, though on account of a clerical error already explained "osat" allowance was not allowed in the case of Messrs. Stephens and Messrs. Gaspers. No other taluk which is similarly circumstanced with the taluks in question is shown by either party to be in existence. I accordingly hold that under the circumstances sicca Rs. 19-6 per local kani, subject to osat and mathan allowances, must be taken to be the ruling rate of rent for the taluks similarly circumstanced to the taluks in question.

Issue No. 7.—It was proved satisfactorily by the witnesses for the defendants, and was admitted on cross-examination by the plaintiffs' *am-muktear* (witness No. 7), that according to the custom of the pargana the tanks and ditches as well as cultivable and uncultivable waste are exempted from assessment, and the copies of the decision filed show that these taluks have on all previous occasions been assessed only for the hashil area. I accordingly decide this issue against the plaintiffs and hold that tanks and ditches, &c., are not liable to assessment of rent.

Issue No. 8.—The plaintiffs through their pleader admit the claim of the defendants to "mathan allowance" at the rate of 4 ganda per kani, so this issue is decided in favour of the defendants.

Issue No. 9.—The question now arises what will be the fair rents of the taluks in question. It has been found above that defendants are liable to payment for the entire amount of cultivated lands found in their possession according to the present survey; it has also been found that the area of a local kani is equal to 20b. 15k. or 1k. 1g. 2k. 2kt. of the kani adopted in the present survey. It remains to be settled what will be the fair rate of rent of the defendants per local kani.

It has been shown above that the rate of rent of the taluks owned by the defendants under estate No. 1763 in respect of the shares of the lands comprising the taluks in question is sicca Rs. 19-6 per local kani. This rate is subject to a deduction of mathan allowance in the case of Messrs. Stephens and Messrs. Gaspers and is subject to both osat and mathan allowance in the cases of other proprietors. These when converted to net rate in current money would be Rs. 16-8-6 8kt. in the case of Messrs. Stephens and Messrs. Gaspers and Rs. 8-4-3 4kt. in the case of other proprietors.

The plaintiffs are willing to accept the rate allowed in the cases of Messrs. Stephens and Messrs. Gaspers. The rents calculated at their rate would be Rs. 1,224-10-6 in case No. 214, Rs. 612-5 in case No. 215, and Rs. 687-13-6 in case No. 216. It will be seen on a reference to the abstract of the khatians (Exhibit No. B₇) that these amounts far exceed the actual gross assets for the talukdars in each of the cases, so the rents fixed at this rate would most unfair and inequitable.

The rate prevailing in the shares of the other proprietors of estate No. 1763 is, therefore, in my opinion, the fair rate of rent for the taluks in question. The defendants claim some consideration on the ground that certain improvements have been effected at the expense of the talukdars. The improvements said to be made are:—

- (a) An embankment in the shape of a road in kismat Kalakopa of mauza Didarulla.
- (b) Two drainage khals, viz., one in mauza Didarulla and one in char Pata.

These improvements have not been registered under section 80 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The road was, it is said, made two or three years before ¹²²⁸1876, and was washed away by the cyclone and stormwaves of 1876; so that it does not exist now and does not produce the effect for which it was said to have been made (*vide* plaintiffs' witness No. 6 and defendants' witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5). The drainage khals are said to be very old, and were, it is said, made by the predecessors-in-interest of the present talukdars who are in possession since ^{1233 B.S.}1850-57. Thus according to the defendants' own showing they are made long before the suit of Ram Charan Basak and others (Exhibit No. B₃); So the facts and circumstances in

connection with these khals must have been duly considered (if they deserve any consideration) infixing rate in that suit; so the defendants deserve no consideration now in respect of any of these improvements even if they were made at the expense of the defendants or their predecessors-in-interest.

On a reference to the abstract of the khatians (Exhibit No. B,) it will be seen that rents fixed at the above rate will leave sufficient margin of profit to all the proprietors except Mrs. Heripsima Harney who has very recently created two howlas (viz., howla No. 7 in mauza Didarulla and howla No. 16 in mauza char Pata) in favour of her husband and presumably in her own favour. Though her profit is in reality quite in proportion to that of Messrs Lucas (defendants in case No. 214), these two howlas have absorbed nearly all the profits of her taluk. Under section VII (4) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the landlords are bound to make no special consideration in such cases.

It is accordingly ordered that decrees be passed in favour of the plaintiffs in all the three cases, Nos. 214, 215, and 216. The defendants in each case shall be assessed in respect of the proportionate amount of cultivated lands in their respective possession at the rate of sica Rs. 19-6 per local kani subject to osat and mathan allowances, that is to say at a net rate of Rs. 8-4-3 *4kt.* per local kani, which is equal to 20*b.* 15*k.* only. Taking all the circumstances of these cases into consideration, I allow no cost in any of these suits. The parties will bear their respective cost.

P. M. BASU,

Settlement Officer.

The 19th July 1893.

The 7th May 1894.

APPEALS Nos. 335, 370, 336, 371, AND 369 OF 1893.

IN SUIT NOS. 216, 215, 214.

Appeal from the decision of Babu Pyari Mohan Basu, Settlement Officer, Dakkhin Shahbaspur, dated 19th July 1893.

IN APPEAL No. 335.

Bisveswar Mukhati, defendant, appellant, *versus* (i) Anand Chandra Ray and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, respondents.

IN APPEAL No. 370.

(i) Anand Chandra Ray, and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, appellants, *versus* Bisveswar Mukhati, defendant, respondent.

IN APPEAL No. 336.

Mrs. Heripsima Harney, defendant, appellant, *versus* (i) Anand Chandra Ray, and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, respondents.

IN APPEAL No. 371.

(i) Anand Chandra Ray, and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, appellants, *versus* Mrs. Heripsima Harney, defendant, respondent.

IN APPEAL No. 337.

(i) Mr. Constantine Lucas, (ii) T. Lucas, and (iii) J. Lucas, defendants, appellants, *versus* (i) Anand Chandra Ray, and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, respondents.

IN APPEAL No. 369.

(i) Anand Chandra Ray, and (ii) Gopi Krishna Sen, plaintiffs, appellants, *versus* (i) Mr. Constantine Lucas, (ii) T. Lucas, and (iii) J. Lucas, defendants, respondents.

THE plaintiffs in these suits are owners of zamindari No. 1764 in this district. They have applied under section 104, Chapter X, Bengal Tenancy Act, for settlement of fair rents of three divided shares of that part of taluk Aratoon Gregory which falls within plaintiffs' zamindari, and each set of defendants is stated to hold a separate share. The other part of the taluk is within estate No. 1763 belonging to other parties.

The following are the admitted facts regarding the taluk Aratoon Gregory and the two zamindaris 1763 and 1764:—Pargana Dakkhin Shahbaspur was at some period unknown, but at least as early as the Permanent Settlement of 1763, divided into two zamindaris, viz., 1763, comprising 12*a.* 18*g.* 1*k.* 2*kt.* shares, and 1764 comprising 3*a.* 1*g.* 2*k.* 1*kt.* share. The latter belonged to one Mirza Ahmed Jan *alias* Mirza Ghulam Pir. From him it descended to his son Mirza Ahamad Jan, and thence to Mirza Mahomed Jan. Plaintiffs purchased the estate 1764 from the latter in part before and in part after proceedings under Chapter X, Bengal Tenancy Act, for settlement of rents began in 1297; in the year 1205 the proprietor of estate No. 1763 granted to Aratoon Gregory a lease of a taluk within three mauzas, viz., mauza char Pata, within which is kismat Lejpata, mauza Didarulla, within which is kismat Kalakoppa, and mauza Madanpura, and the respondents'

predecessor, the then proprietor, approved and confirmed the grant. This lease, which was given nearly 100 years ago, has not been produced. It is alleged that it is not known where the lease now is if in existence. Its terms, however, are known and undisputed, being evident in the former litigation proceedings which have taken place between the parties. In the year 1835 there was a suit by the proprietor of estate No. 1764 against Mr. Aratoon Gregory for rent of his share of the taluk. The suit was No. 3422 in the Provincial Court of Jahangirnagar (Dacca). It was based upon a tahut or agreement to pay rent put forward by that plaintiff. On defendants' contention that the tahut was forged, the suit was dismissed by the Sadar Dewani Adawlat in October 1835 (Exhibit G). But that Appellate Court expressed an opinion that after measurement of the taluk the said plaintiff might sue on the basis of the lease dated 5th Bhadra 1205 granted by the proprietors of estate No. 1763, whose acts the proprietors of estate No. 1764 used to accept and confirm. Thereupon the proprietor of estate No. 1764 again sued after a measurement for arrears of rent and got a decree in April 1841 in the Court of the Provincial Sadar Amin of Backergunge (Exhibit A₂). The plaint is not on the record, and would under the rules quoted below in ordinary course have been destroyed. But the rubakari or judgment discloses the pleadings in detail. These show that the plaintiff stated he had caused a measurement to be made in accordance with the direction of the Sadar Dewani Adawlat already noticed, and claimed for arrears of rent in accordance therewith under the terms of the lease of 1205, after deducting *mathan* allowance 4 *gandas* per *kani* at the rate made, *mukarari* under the lease (*mukarrari* short note). Rupees 6 per *kani* to be fixed (*kaimi*) rent. The Court disbelieved the measurement alleged by the plaintiff and directed and caused to be made a fresh measurement by one *amin*. The *amin*'s measurements were accepted by the Court. The old reclamation was found to be in area 11*d* 13*k*. 7½*g*. 2*kt*, or less *mathan* 7*k*. 10*g*. 2*kt*. for which the Court gave plaintiffs a decree for his share Rs. 174 14*a*. 19½*g*. at Rs. 6 per *kani*. The Court gave the plaintiff a decree for no more, because it could not be ascertained what amount of the whole reclamation found by the *amin* had been reclaimed in what year. The decree was therefore merely for arrears of rent of the admitted old reclamation 11*d* 13*k*. 7½*g*. 2*kt*, or less *mathan* allowance at the maximum rate of Rs. 6 a *kani*; the total rent of which being Rs. 909 2*g*. 2*kt*, the plaintiff's share was Rs. 174 14*a*. 19*g*. 1*k*. (*sicca*). While this suit was pending the Government took possession of all three mauzas in which the taluk was situate under Regulations II of 1889 and III of 1828 as not being within the lands already settled with the zamindars and obtained a resumption decree on 25th September 1839. Under this decree the Government resumed all the lands of mauzas char Pata and Madanpura and Didarullah except 5*d*. 9*k*. 8*g*. 2*k*. of the last-named mauza. While an appeal was pending against this resumption order, Mr. Gregory's interest in the taluk, which of course was now taken as being only over the 5 *drones* odd unresumed lands, was sold in execution by the Collector on 14th Asarh 1247 (*i.e.*, in June 1840), and purchased by some Bandopadhyas and Mukhotis. In appeal the zamindars and talukdars succeeded in part, recovering lands of char Pata and the remaining lands of Didarullah. The recovered interests of Mr. Gregory were thereupon sold by the Collector on 28th Asarh 1252 and purchased by the same purchasers who had already bought the fractional part. The Banerjis and Mukhatis by compromise after a quarrel among themselves took three-fourths and the Mukhatis one-fourth of the 5 *drones* odd purchase, while on the subsequent purchase the former took two-thirds and the latter one-third. While the taluk was in possession of these parties, Gholam Pir, proprietor of estate No. 1764, brought against them a suit No. 159 of 1850, decreed in 1854 (Exhibit 10) in the Court of the Principal Sadar Amin of Backergunge for rent from Asvin 1247 to Bhadra 1257, and got a decree on the measurement in the suit decreed in 1841 (Exhibit A₂) already referred to. The plaint is not on the record and would have been destroyed in ordinary course (Sadar Dewani Adawlat Rule No. 167, dated 3rd March 1852, pages 469-470, and No. 18, dated 26th August 1853, page 27). But the pleadings of the parties are embodied in the judgment, and there is a certified copy of the lease of 1205 appended to the original record. The suit purports to be by the plaintiff as a co-sharer landlord of the leased taluk Aratoon Gregory. In the written statement of the Mukhoti defendants also it is apparent that the suit was understood as being made under the terms of the lease of 1205, the terms of which are recited to be that the grantee should enjoy the land rent-free for the first three years, and thereafter the rent should be for the first year Rs. 4, for the second year Rs. 5, and for the third year Rs. 6, full rate with *mathan* allowance. In his replication the plaintiff did not deny this. It is also plain from the pleadings that the defendants contested the previous measurement as made in the absence of their predecessor-in-interest and with a pole shorter than the *pargana* pole, and that the plaintiff contended the pole of 16 *cubits* was that in general use, and that the *amin*'s measurement had been upheld by the former decree. In this suit No. 159 the judgment was given upon the measurement of the *amin* in the former suit of *hasila* lands after allowing for resumed lands, the assessable area being now found less *mathan* to be 24*d*. 2*k*. 9*g*. 1*k*. 1*kt*, and the rent due to plaintiff at the yearly rent of Rs. 452-10. Since this decree rent has been realised by the proprietors of estate No. 1764 at the rate fixed by that decree amicably, that is without suit. Subsequent to that decree the Banerjis' interests were sold and purchased by Bibi Takai Saraph. Her representatives are Messrs. Harney and the Lucas appellants-defendants. Appellants-defendants Bisesvar Mukhati represents the remaining interests.

The Revenue Officer having decreed the plaintiff's suit in part, both parties have appealed.

Appeals Nos. 337 and 369 are against the decision of the Revenue Officer in suit No. 214.

Appeals Nos. 336 and 371 are against his decision in suit No. 215.

Appeals Nos. 335 and 370 are against his decision in suit No. 216.

In the appeals of the defendants the following grounds have been taken :—

(1) The suit not having been instituted within the time prescribed in the notification under Rule 16 under the Bengal Tenancy Act should be dismissed, since no sufficient cause has been shown for allowing the application to be made subsequently.

(2) The lower court should have found that taluk Aratoon Gregory was created under a contract within estate No. 1764.

(3) Defendants being co-sharers in the taluk, plaintiff should have brought one suit against them all. Evidence put in by plaintiffs to prove complete separation has been improperly admitted.

(4) The Revenue Officer should have adopted the unit of measurement alleged by defendants.

(5) The jama of the taluk ought to have been found mukarrari at Rs. 6 sicca as a maximum.

(6) Plaintiffs have made out no grounds for enhancement of the taluk rent.

(7) The evidence of the rate found by the lower court is insufficient.

(8) The jama assessed by the lower court is excessive and inequitable.

On the other hand, the plaintiffs taking the following grounds :—

(I) In assessing rent the lower court should not have made an allowance for *awsat*.

(II) The lower court should have found that the measuring rod used in measuring the lands in suit in previous measurements was one of 16 cubits of 18 inches.

(III) As to costs :—

(1) On the first ground of appeal it was urged that the applications appeared to have been made after the date fixed in the notification, beyond which applications for settlement of fair and equitable rents should not be received, and the Revenue Officer had admitted the applications without strictly complying with Rule 26 under the Bengal Tenancy Act, that is, without evidence establishing the delay as not due to negligence or carelessness of the applicants, and without proof that if the applications were not admitted serious hardship or injustice would accrue to applicants. As the circumstances were not clear from the evidence on the record I remanded the case for further evidence. From the evidence of which return has been made (there is now no dispute as to the facts) it appears to me that the plaintiffs' applications were not admitted after time limited at all, and therefore no compliance with Rule 26 was necessary. The applications were made, it is true, after the first period set forth in the notification. But before that period expired the Revenue Officer did under Rule 16 repeatedly extend that period. He had full power to do so under Rule 16 to suit his own convenience or that of the parties.

The plaintiffs' applications were made within the extended period, and therefore they were within time, and Rule 26 does not apply at all.

(2) The Revenue Officer has found that the original tenure of defendants within estate No. 1764 was not created by any contract. From this he has made several inferences, though I do not always trace his arguments clearly. He apparently infers from it (in the first issue) that there can be no presumption in favour of the talukdars holding a joint tenancy under plaintiffs: that as the taluks under estate No. 1764 was not created by mutual contract and the date of its creation is unknown, no attempt was made on either side to ascertain the pole in local use at the time of the creation of taluk (on issues 2 and 3). Elsewhere he remarks :—“It is admitted on both sides that the taluks were not created by any mutual contract, nor is it alleged that any contract has been subsequently made by parties concerned fixing the rent or the rate of rent permanently. The status of the predecessors in interest of defendants as a talukdar under estate No. 1764 was recognised by an order of court, which held him liable to pay to the proprietors of estate No. 1764 rents on the basis of the patta granted by the proprietors of estate No. 1763 in 1205.” He therefore infers that the finding of judicial courts in litigation between the landlords of estate No. 1763 and the proprietors of the taluk thereunder apply to interpret the relations between the proprietors of estate No. 1764 and the taluk thereunder. Since those courts have found the patta not mukarrari under estate No. 1763, he infers that it is not mukarrari under estate No. 1764 (*vide* his decision on issue No. 4.)

Neither the original patta nor a copy has been proved. I do not, however, think this is very necessary. The question is what terms have been adopted by the parties? That will show the contract between the parties. When the predecessor of plaintiffs sued defendants for rent in suit noticed of 1841, he adopted the lease of 1205 as the basis of his claim against the lessee; and the latter was obliged to submit. But I think it is going too far to hold that all the interpretations of courts in respect to that lease during litigation between the proprietors of estate No. 1763 and the talukdars under that original lease are to be taken as interpreting the terms under which the taluk was held under estate No. 1764. The latter terms were the terms on which the parties understood their relation was based. These, again, must be inferred from their conduct. Now what the proprietor of estate No. 1764 understood were the conditions on which defendants' predecessors held under him, and the conditions which he sought to enforce, and did enforce against them, are plain from the recital of his claim and the judgment thereon already referred to in his suit of 1841. He sought to enforce the Rs. 6 per kani rent as a mukarrari or kaimi rate of rent. I should not have thought there

could be any doubt about the meaning of these well-known terms, but it has been contended for plaintiffs that they may not mean more than agreed upon and assessed. In Mr. Wilson's Glossary of Judicial and Revenue terms, "mukarrari" is defined as fixed, agreed upon, exact as a total stipulated sum; "mukarrari" is defined as relating to what is fixed. As revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed or permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor or revenue when payable to the Government; kaimi is defined as firm, lasting, erect. I think, therefore, it is reasonable to hold that the plaintiffs in that suit understood and meant the court and the defendants to understand that the rate Rs. 6 (sicca) referred to was a permanent or maximum rate. In his subsequent suit he claimed no more or no less, though it was many years later than the suit of 1841. No claim was made by him for abwabs or on the ground that he had realised or claimed these as part of the rent. It is urged that the recital in the plaint of the rubakari of 1841 cannot be evidence of the terms of the plaint till the absence of the plaint is accounted for. But when the plaint is absent from that record, and the plaint would in ordinary course have been destroyed under the rules quoted, I think that the recital in the rubakari must be admitted (I. L. R., Calo., Vol. IX, p. 586). The proceedings in litigation between the proprietors of estate No. 1763 and the talukdars have been filed by the plaintiffs in the present suit as I understand merely in proof of the rents which plaintiffs claim should be assessed on the lands of defendants as showing that is exemplary rents, and not as showing the terms of the contract between plaintiffs and defendants in regard to the taluk held under estate No. 1764. They could not prove such terms, not being *inter partes*. Moreover, they appear to be based on a daul or tahut of 1223, agreement long subsequent to the lease of 1205, and on the claims of the proprietors of estate No. 1763 that they had realised continually certain "abwabs," *mathat*, and cesses as part of the rent, and on the claims of the defendants in those cases to allowances of *minhai* or deductions for *osat*, and the enhancements and allowances were made with regard to these, and not with regard to the rate of six rupees, which was not enhanced. But with these the present plaintiffs and defendants have no concern. Their relation and its terms depend on the conditions claimed by the plaintiff's predecessor enforced by decree and submitted to by the defendant's predecessors, and on nothing else.

(3) On the third ground taken on appeal it is necessary to notice what is the evidence of severance of the taluk under estate No. 1764 into three separate taluks in order to determine whether the plaintiffs were right in making three separate applications in respect of them. It is admitted that each set of defendants pays rent separately to the plaintiffs. The landlord in this case asserts that the taluk has been severed, and the tenants deny it. The severance must of course have been effected by agreement of the parties; and the question is since mere separate payment of rent is not enough admittedly for complete severance what other evidence there is of it. It is, I must say, unusual to find the tenants who pay rent separately setting up that their responsibility is joint. It is obviously against their interests to be liable jointly for a large sum when each may be liable only singly for a smaller sum. The only explanation offered here is that if jointly sued each set of defendants can use in defence the evidence for the others. What evidence is not stated. I think such necessity could hardly arise when each set of defendants sets up a right to separate payment. The evidence of severance, besides the admission of payment of separate rent is as follows:—The defendants' dakhilas and receipt forms show that the rent demand shown therein by the landlords was not the rent of the whole taluk under 1764, but the share of each set of defendants, and the area for which the demand is shown is not stated to be the total area of the taluk, but (since the lands of the three sets of defendants were undivided) the area was shown as a blank. The plaintiffs have produced their *tauzis*, showing separate entries of the shares under "hakuks" for many years back. It is objected for defendants that these documents (the *tauzis*) were filed after the trial began, and should not have been received. The lower court admitted them on the plaintiff's application that they had become necessary on the defendants' taking objection that the plaintiffs could not sue them separately, and that the plaintiffs had only recently obtained them from their predecessors in interest. It appears to me that the lower court did right. The plea of defendants was one which could not, I think, have been anticipated; it was an unusual one. In any case, the defendants' objection only affects the value of the documents as evidence. But there is another objection raised by defendants that these *tauzis* have not been properly proved, since there is either no evidence of the persons who made them being dead or incapable of giving evidence, or mere hearsay evidence thereof. The evidence given by plaintiffs to prove them is as follows:—Anand Chandra Mukhoti attests entries in *tauzi* of 1283 as made by him when living with the naib of plaintiffs' predecessor. He does not say under what authority he made them. Two other witnesses for plaintiffs attest the entries in *tauzis* as in the handwriting of servants of plaintiffs' predecessors. This is enough for the requirements of section 34, Evidence Act. The entries are of course *ex-parte*. But that circumstance affects their value, not their admissibility as evidence. This is, however, not the only evidence. Nilmani Bandopadhyaya (tahsil muharrir, of Mr. C. Lucas, appellant-defendant, for 25 years in the taluk in suit) says the *tauzis* of the three sets of defendants were separate in the *sarishta* of plaintiffs' predecessors—from what time he does not remember. Anand Chandra Chowdhury, the servant of the Mukhati appellant, admits the account in the landlord's *sarishta* was separate. Parbati Charan Sanyal (Mr. Harney, defendant-appellant's tahsildar) also deposes to the accounts being separate. I do not think any facts are wanting, therefore, in addition to separate payment of rent, to show the holdings of each set of defendants is divided completely from those of the other defendants. No consent in writing

of the landlord is necessary under section 88B, Tenancy Act, when the consent is alleged by the landlords. The landlord has no apparent motive to deny his tenants are jointly liable for the whole rent contrary to the facts. The defendants have an obvious motive in the present case to allege their joint liability, viz., in order to get the plaintiffs' separate suits dismissed.

(4.) On the fourth ground of appeal regarding the unit of measurement there has been a great deal of contention. The lower court has disbelieved the unit of measurement set up by both the plaintiffs and defendants and has adopted one which it considers it has itself ascertained. It is therefore necessary to notice at length what it was necessary to prove regarding the unit of measurement and what has been proved in the course of the trial regarding it.

Under section 52 (1), Bengal Tenancy Act, it is necessary for the plaintiffs, in order to make the defendants liable to pay additional rent for land proved on measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by defendants, to show what the latter area was. In the present case the area for which rent was previously paid was that ascertained in 1841 by measurement of an amin on which measurement the decree of 1854 was passed against the defendants. The area for which decree then passed was 30 drones 8 kanis 1 ganda 3 kara. The question is what was the unit of measurement, that is the pole or *nal* on which that measurement was based? The lower court has on this merely remarked that there is no evidence to show what *nal* or pole was adopted by the amin.

From the rubakari in the decree of 1854, the terms of which have been already noticed, it may, I think, fairly be inferred that the then plaintiff was contending that the pole of 16 cubits used by the amin was that in general use, while the defendants were contending that the pargana pole was a longer pole and that the court found for the measurements set up by the then plaintiffs. The amin's *terij* is on the record of 1854, but merely shows the pole used was one taken from the court. The plaintiffs set up that the pole in local use in the pargana (Dakhin Shahbazzpur) of 16 cubits was one of 18 inches to the cubit, or 24 feet long. In order to prove this they have filed three exhibits, Nos. 19, 19 (a), and 19 (b). Exhibit 19 is copy of a circular order dated 7th March 1823 of the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, directing that *kanungo* shall furnish tables of the pargana measurements, and that translation of them shall be furnished to the Board in the English language. Exhibit 19 (a) is a letter from the Collector of Bullua, Donnithorne's, at the time the pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur in answer to exhibit 19. It is dated 12th June 1823. It furnishes the information required. It contains a recommendation that one of the very various standards should, if the Board thought fit, be adopted for the Collectorship. It is not contended here that this recommendation was ever carried out. Exhibit 19 (b) is the statement in translation sent with Exhibit 19 (a). It shows seven descriptions of land measurement used in the Collectorship of Bullua. For Dakhin Shahbazzpur the description of land measurement is given as follows:—

12 moosts 1 yard.
9 yards or 16 cubits 1 *nal*.
24 *nal* by 20 1 *kani*.
16 *kani* 1 drone

One *kani* is equal to 19 4 bighas of 80 cubits.

The Revenue Officer has discredited this evidence for the plaintiffs (apart from its disagreement with evidence for the defendants), because according to standard arithmetic a yard of 12 moosts is 36 inches. As he truly remarks, the *kani* can be equal to 19 4 bighas (standard) only when the cubit is of 18 inches, and taking the *nal* to be 9 yards of 36 inches, a *kani* he says also truly that a *kani* would be larger than 19 bighas 4 *katta*. He therefore considers this statement of the prevailing measurement erroneous, and also observes that there is no evidence that it was ever used in measuring the lands in suit. Now in the first place, on examining the whole of the statement, Exhibit 19 (b), it will be found that in each description of local measurement on taking the cubit at 18 inches, it will (and not otherwise) work out per *kani* to the exact amount of bighas and *kattas* shown at the conclusion of each description as the area of one *kani* of the local measurement. The conclusion is inevitable that the cubit in each case was one of 18 inches, and that a cubit of any other length was not in use as a standard throughout the Collectorate. But while it is plain the cubit is throughout of the same length, this is plainly not the case with the so-called yards. Thus in the first description of measurement 10 1/2 yards are given as the equivalent of 16 cubits (that is 24 feet). But in the third description the equivalent is given of 16 cubits as 9 yards, and so on. The conclusion is therefore necessary that the term "yard" is not in the statement the English yard of 36 inches, but is the translation approximately of some local *gaj* varying locally in size.

In the second place I think this evidence is the best which can be had of the prevailing pargana pole. It is a statement prepared evidently with knowledge of the measurements and by the proper authority (W. R., Vol. II, Act X, p. 13; W. R., Vol. V, p. 17). It must be presumed that in the absence of evidence to the contrary the civil court in 1841 used the standard *nal* as declared by the proper authority, viz., the Collector, for the lands in suit in the present case, taking the facts already noticed, viz., the allegation in the rubakari of 1854, setting up the 16-cubit pole as in use in the pargana Dakhin Shahbazzpur, and the fact of the cubits shown in the statement [Exhibit 19 (b)] being of 18 inches, I think it may

fairly be inferred that the pole used in the measurement on which the decree of 1854 was based was one of 24 feet. It will be observed that throughout the statement [Exhibit 19 (b)] referred to there is only one other *nal* referred to as of 16 cubits, viz., that of pargana Bullua. As therein, however, the kani being only 12 *nals* by 10 was equivalent to only a fourth of a Dakhin Shahbazzpur kani, that measurement could not have been applied.

The defendants have set up that the measurement in local use was as follows:—

12 moosts make 1 cubit.
11 yards make 1 *nal*.
24 by 20 *nal* make 1 kani.
16 kani make 1 drone.

The evidence on which they rely is that in the resumption proceedings alluded to at the beginning of this judgment a Deputy Collector measured and set apart 5d., 9k, 3g. 2k. unresumed lands at the above scale of measurement; that he did so on the report of the Collectorate record-keeper; that he took this from Mr. Donnithorne's report to the Board of Revenue. The 5 drones odd referred to would make a measurement of some 42 drones odd at a *nal* of 24 feet. The resumption order was set aside. The plaintiffs' predecessors as already noticed realised rents under an amin's measurement with a pole of 16 cubits. There is nothing to show that the record-keeper's report was more than a mistake. Another document filed by defendant is a document filed by a mukhtar purporting to be a petition of the Dakhin Shahbazzpur zamindars filed at the time of the revenue survey in 1847, asking that the measurement used in the case of the 5 drones odd unresumed land should be used in case of the revenue survey. It was rejected by a Deputy Collector, whose initials only are given on the ground that no evidence of customary *nal* had been adduced. The Revenue Officer has given conclusive reasons for rejecting the standard of measurement alleged by the defendants, and it is obviously worthless for any purpose in the present case. I have nothing to add to the remarks of the lower court on the standard set up by the defendants.

The Revenue Officer has found a pole of 25 feet long to be the one in local use. He says that a pole of that length was produced before him while he was in camp; that this pole was preserved in the village (which village he does not say) outcherry, and was unanimously declared to be *nal* in local use for the purposes of assessment of rent. The Revenue Officer has also observed "that in an enhancement suit brought by Messrs. Stephens, owners of one of the shares of the estate No. 1763, the lands of the taluk were measured by an amin appointed by court. And on the basis of a previous decision a kani was in that case held to be equal to 20b. 15k. only. The measurement made in this case was also adopted in all the cases which were subsequently brought by the other co-shareholders of that estate for the settlement of the taluk. Thus 20b. 15k. is admittedly the size of the kani according to which rent of the taluk is paid to the proprietors of estate No. 1763. The above size of kani makes the *nal* about 25 feet long, and this is the length of the *nal* which is preserved in the talukdar's village outcherry, and which was long before the institution of these suits declared to be the *nal* in local use in the village for the purposes of assessment of rents. It is accordingly decided that 20b. 15k. is the area of the local kani adopted for purposes of assessment of rents of the taluks in question."

Who the persons were to whose statements the Revenue Officer refers does not appear, and I think the Revenue Officer should not come to conclusions on a local enquiry wherein the informant's statements were not recorded on oath. The recorded evidence does not support the Revenue Officer's conclusion. Kashi Chandra Ganguli, a witness cited by the court and for many years tahsildar of defendants, Mrs. Lucas, says he produced the 25 feet pole to the Revenue Officer, but that was not the prevailing *nal*. He says on the contrary that it was prepared in order to introduce it after the decree in Mr. Stephens' case (dated 31st December 1864, Exhibit 11), but it was never used. Defendants' tenants examined do not say it was used. They say a *nal* of 11 yards was used. In the decision in Mr. Stephens' case (Exhibit 11) it is recited that the Deputy Collector who was the original court approved of an area of 20b. 15k. per kani after looking at a copy of a decision in *re* Ainuddin patwari, plaintiff. It does not appear that any of the present parties were concerned with that case. The defendant's contention in Mr. Stephens' case was that both parties agreed that a *nal* was of 16 cubits, but defendants contended the cubit was only of 18 inches and that a kani was 19b. 4k. In fact this is exactly plaintiff's case. Now the appellate court in Mr. Stephens' case (Exhibit 11) made remand for ascertainment of fair rent rates, but held that the decision of the Deputy Collector was correct as to the customary measurement instrument as the Deputy Collector referred to the former decision.

Now had there been several independent decisions as to the customary pole, I think they would have constituted reasonably good evidence of the custom. Here, however, is a mere reference to a previous undated and unknown decision not produced, with no finding as to customary measure beyond that 20b. 15k. are equal to one kani. No reasons are assigned for this decision. It is not in itself binding between the present parties. It is not enough evidence of custom. I do not think it is sufficient to go upon in face of the express evidence that the *nal* of 25 feet was never used.

The decision of fifth and sixth grounds taken in appeal is involved in the decision already come to on the second ground of appeal.

The seventh ground of appeal taken is against the rate found by the lower court to be fair and equitable. The Revenue Officer found it admitted that there was no ruling

rate of rent for talukdars of the pargana. He found taluks having the same origin as those in suit, that is the rent of taluks in 1763 estate, formerly parts of taluk Aratoon Gregory, furnished instances similar in circumstances to the taluks in suit. The rents of the said taluk in estate 1763 were fixed by a *daul* agreement in 1223, and subsequent agreement at a gross rent of Rs. 19-6 sicca per kani. But while some of those talukdars got their right to an osat allowance one-half besides mathan allowance of one-fifth affirmed, others owing to an oversight failed to obtain the osat allowance. The Revenue Officer finding that if osat allowance were not made, the sadar rents payable by present defendants would far exceed the assets of their taluks, allowed for osat as well as mathan and found a rate of Rs. 8-4-3 4*kt.* current per kani to be fair and equitable rent. Under this assessment the rent of defendant, Mrs. Harney, has been raised from Rs. 108-0-8 to Rs. 289-2-9, the assets of her taluki share being, 268. The rent of the mukhotti defendants has been raised from Rs. 128-14-9 5*kt.* to Rs. 326-15-2, their assets in their taluki share being Rs. 570-5-1 13*kt.*, and the rent of the Lucas defendants has been raised from Rs. 216 17*kt.* to Rs. 578-5-6, the assets of their taluki share being Rs. 883-7. Mrs. Harney's assets are low because she has recently let out her karsha tenures in howla tenures to her husband. The enhancement is from Rs. 6, sicca per shahi kani, that is Rs. 6-6-4½ current rupees. The enhancement of the rate appears to me fair, provided of course the rate is enhancible at all. For the reasons given, however, I do not consider the rate to be enhancible. Had I held otherwise, I should have supported the decision of the Revenue Officer regarding the rate of rent found by him as fair and equitable for the reasons given by him.

8th ground of appeal.—It is urged that the jama assessed by the lower court is excessive and inequitable. No doubt as noticed the rents of defendants have been largely increased. Still defendants have for many years enjoyed excess lands without any payment and other lands at a very low rate of rents. I do not think there are any grounds for their resenting the increase.

The reasons already given sufficiently dispose of the plaintiffs' appeals except as to costs. These should be in proportion as the amount decreed is to the amount claimed.

The result is that I find the defendants are liable to pay additional rent at the rate of Rs 6 sicca per shahi kani for land, proved by measurement to be 20*drs.* 14*o.* 13*g.* 2*k.* in excess of the lands, 30*drs.* 3*k.* 1*g.* 3*k.*, for which they previously paid rent. And the defendants will pay this additional rent in proportion to their respective shares in each after deduction of mathan allowance, one-fifth. Costs in proportion to the decree.

Pleader's fee in each appeal Rs. 16 to be paid by the parties themselves.

A. E. STALEY,

District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge.

The 7th May 1894.



*Corrigenda to the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the
Dakhin Shabazpur Estate in Backergunge.*

PAGE.	For.	Read.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Page 8, line 8 	33,628 14 5	33,628 10 5
Page 8, line 9 	8,009 7 3	8,009 7 5
	Rs. A. G.	Rs. A. G.
Page 8, line 12 	} 33,628 14 15	33,628 10 5
Page 8, line 13 		
Page 9, No. 40, Column 4— (Government Revenue of Char Shushila)	7 11 15½	7 10 15¼
Page 9, total of ii (villages diluvia- ted)	5,873 0 12¾	5,872 15 11¾
Page 9, last line (grand total) ...	33,628 11 5	33,628 10 5

P. M. BASU,
Settlement officer.

